...ch against the Chicago & ...ay Company.
Angelo Meyers sued Simon ...1,200.
...Co., proprietors of a "grain ... basement of No. 11 Board of ...rday joined the other bucket... usual bill against the Board ...tual Union Telegraph Com... cutting off market quota... injunction was allowed by ...

...ck & Balke Company, owners ...$1,250 against James Couch, ...ll against him to reach $10,... ...nds belonging to Couch, ...of W. H. Wood.

...ounty Court.
...was issued for Oscar F. Moore, ...Cox, returnable forthwith.

...obate Court.
...f Elizabeth Blacklock, insane, ...at she was insane, which was ...record.
...was found to be a drunkard, ...nservatorship were issued to ...under bond for $3,500.
...f Marion De Clercq, insane, it ...e had been restored to reason, ...at effect was entered.
...Hyde Park, was on trial on the ...insane, the purpose being to ...or appointed to manage her ...ued at $5,000. The evidence ...was conflicting. The hearing ...day.

...nal Court.
...who has been on trial for libel ... before Judge Tuley for ...was yesterday found not ... W. H. Harris for larceny, ...ds stolen being $15, got ...

The Call.
...ND—In chambers.
...T—The Hinsdale-Doyle Granite ...County on trial.
...8 to 821. No. 774, Campbell ...ial.
...Y—Assists Judge Gary. No. ...nsylvania Company, on trial. ...—14, 19, 20, 20½, 24, and 25. No. ...Robertus, on hearing. ...—No first call. Trial call 548, ...½. No case on trial. ...—First call Nos. 326 to 375, in... ...1 289, 292, 294, 322, 326 to 335, in... ...on trial. ...—112, 124, and 160. No. 84, ...ng, on trial. ...Nos. 536, 587, 542, 543, 549, 550, ...567, 585, 632, 587, 588, 589, 595, 596, ...619, 620, 621, 625, and 638. ...MSON—The Gribler case. ...RGAST—Insane cases from 9 to ...and Nos. 61 to 79 inclusive, ex... ...nd 73.

Judgments.
...T—CONFESSIONS—E. S. Dreyer & ...edenhagen, $190.75.
...t. S. Roberts et al. vs. William ...
...NY—Fillmore Beall vs. John C. ...
...—JUDGE BARNUM—Union Bank ...tonio Pelletier, $1,034.

...trict Appellate Court.
...tch to The Chicago Tribune.
...Jan. 10.—The Appellate Court ...ent pursuant to last adjourn... ...wing business was transacted: ...Wilmington Star Mining Com... ...rruled. ...oif; motion allowed; all orders ...Dec. 7, 1882, vacated, and cause ... ...s. Borichzonus; motion taken ... ...Louis & Pacific vs. Mann; mo... ...eas granted and bond of $4,000, ...as surety. ...dministrator, etc., vs. Jones; ... Wilson; motion overruled. ...errington et al.; demurrers to ... ...Harbors; motion for appeal to ...motion overruled. ...el., etc., vs. Hollister; appeal ...ort record, with damages and ... ...vs. Gray; motion by appellant ...time to file reply brief. ...Huston; motion for appeal to ...motion allowed upon appellant ...sum of $3,000, with surety, to ...he Court or one of the Judges. ...s Greenhill Seminary Company; ...ice to set aside order granting ... ...Kewanee vs. Merritt; motion by ...nd time to file briefs. ...vs. Merritt; motion by appellee ...o file briefs. ...vs. Borchsenius; motion by ap... ...e to file original note, and for ...tional time to file brief.

CALL.
...Edwards et al.; taken. ...n vs. Gray; taken. ...al. vs. Schoonhooven; taken. ...d vs. Black; taken. ...l, executors, etc., vs. Foster; ... ...vs. Chapman et al.; taken. ...s. Borchsenius; taken. ...s. White, et al.; taken. ...Finch; taken. ...Ryan; appeal dismissed under ...record, abstracts, and briefs. ...ewanee vs. Merritt; taken. ...s. Merritt; taken. ...s. Joy; taken. ...Paper Company vs. Joy; taken. ...Pekin Union Railroad Company ...ken. ...oria vs. Bay; taken. ...ed to Jan. 17 at 10 a. m.

...Against the Receiver of ...ational Bank, of Boston.
...tch to The Chicago Tribune.
...Jan. 10.—C. H. Chellis and C. B. ...ys, this forenoon filed in the ...rcuit Court a bill in equity in ...F. Frisbee, one of the stock... ...acific National Bank, of this ...Receiver of that institution. ...The bill is one in which Fris... ...over $100,000 which he claims to ...he bank on 100 shares of its new ...after the first troubles ...ank were brought to ...tion. Frisbee bases his ...nd that the new issue was made ...t the knowledge, consent, or ...he Controller of the Currency, ...irectors of the bank gave the ...d subscribers to the new stock ...with a motive to deceive, that ...authority to increase the cap... ...bank. This is only the begin... ...of suits against the bank and ...s anticipated.

...is Supreme Court.
...patch to The Chicago Tribune.
...Ill., Jan. 10.—The following pro... ...ad in the Supreme Court today: ...Anderson; appeal from McLean; ...pellee to dismiss reserved until ...ew bond approved by court. ...ex rel., etc., vs. Thistlewood et ...mandamus; motion for rule as ...tional security for costs denied. ...e ex rel. vs. McCormick et al.; ...andamus; motion by defendant ...e to answer. ...Henderson; appeal from Appel... ...d District; leave to appellee to ...ter.

...EOPLE'S DOCKET.
...e, etc. vs. Whittaker; original ...d; motion by Attorney-General ...motion by defendants for judg... ...rdict. ...en on call. ...he day was occupied with argu...

...led in the Michigan Su... ...preme Court.
...patch to The Chicago Tribune.
...ch., Jan. 10.—The following opin... ...in the Supreme Court today:
AFFIRMED.
...ellows; Van Fleet vs. Van Fleet; ...ck; Lord vs. Walker; Dwight vs. ...Lake Shore & Michigan South... ...mpany; the People vs. Russell; ...rring; Shoemaker vs. Collins; ...tterson.
REVERSED.
...aynor; Mabien vs. Lake Shore & ...hern Railway Company; Rawson ... Elliott vs. Amazon Insurance ...
...FOR FURTHER PROCEEDINGS. ...Vright.
...MANDAMUS DENIED.
...Clinton Circuit Judge; Minor vs. ...nty Supervisors.

MORTUARY.
...patch to The Chicago Tribune.
...Mo., Jan. 10.—About 1 p. m. today ...rvices of Judge William B. Nap... ...t his late residence, twelve miles ...city, and were conducted by the ...le, of the Baptist Church. The ...e bar of this county selected ... ...lemen to act as pall-bearers: The ...H. Letcher, the Hon. Samuel ...erby, Charles M. Hawley, and J. ...Marshall, and the Hon. Thomas ...St. Louis. Despite the unfavor... ...large number of relatives and ...d the body to the grave.

...OF A UNIVERSITY REGENT.
...Y., Jan. 10.—St. Clair Mackelway... ...lbany Argus, was elected Regent ...ity by an almost unanimous vote.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1883—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

State & Washington-sts.

To Close Winter Stock OF

Children's

Fancy Wool Hose,

We offer them

Half Price!!

And also make other

Special Reductions

In this Dep't of which we

Invite Early Inspection!

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

PRESTON, KEAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

CHICAGO,

At the Close of Business, Dec. 30, 1882.

RESOURCES.

Bills and notes discounted	$831,541.80
Demand loans	277,794.29
Overdrafts	8,775.75
U.S. and other bonds and premium	117,327.05
Due from banks and bankers	371,011.57
Cash and checks for clearing	407,758.71
U.S. Government scrip and land warrants	28,757.74
Furniture	6,000.00
Revenue stamps	608.49
	$2,104,606.21

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$200,000.00
Individual deposits	$915,174.24	
Deposits by banks and bankers	936,927.20	1,852,101.44
Undivided profits		52,504.77
		$2,104,606.21

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.:
I, S. A. Kean, of the firm of Preston, Kean & Co., do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. A. KEAN.
Sworn and subscribed to before me this 10th day of January, 1883. JOHN FARSON, Notary Public.

Statement of the Condition OF THE CHICAGO NATIONAL BANK, December 30, 1882.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,189,275.69
Overdrafts		1,641.00
U.S. Bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Due from Banks	$376,793.10	
Exchanges for Clearing House	125,469.49	
Bills of other Banks	85,309.00	
Specie and Gold Certificates	64,751.71	
Legal Tender Notes	180,000.00	
U.S. Certificates for Legal Tender Notes	100,000.00	
Due from Treasurer U.S. (Redemption Fund)	2,250.00	
Due from Treasurer U.S. (money in transit)	16,000.00	
		883,564.29
Internal Rev. Stamps (checks)		942.54
Total		$2,125,428.45

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$300,000.00
Undivided Profits		31,259.94
Bank Notes in Circulation		45,000.00
Individual Deposits	$1,729,800.16	
Due Banks	19,368.35	
		1,749,168.51
Total		$2,125,428.45

DIRECTORS.
P. MADLENER, ANDREW McNALLY, J. M. ADSIT, LEVI ROSENFELD, ADOLPH LOEB, J. R. WALSH, H. H. NASH.

OFFICERS.
J. R. WALSH, President.
J. M. ADSIT, Vice-President.
H. H. NASH, Cashier.
J. M. ADSIT, Jr., Ass't Cashier

THE MECHANICS' & TRADERS' Savings, Loan & Building Association OF CHICAGO.

James C. Miller, President. C. B. S. Conyne, Treasurer.
Charles G. French, Secretary. John Turnbull, Vice-President.
ROOMS 3 AND 4, 123 DEARBORN-ST.
Incorporated 1873.
29th Quarterly Statement, Dec. 30, 1882.

ASSETS.

Loans	$160,275.00
Real Estate	3,005.88
Due on Real Estate sold	300.00
Office Furniture, Stationery, etc.	383.70
Individual Acc'ts for Interest and Fines due	311.98
Cash on hand	2,922.36
	$167,828.92

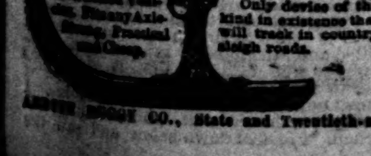
LIABILITIES.

Installments paid on Capital Stock	$113,373.42
Due Borrowers' Acc't of Loans	541.54
Surplus	53,913.96
	$167,828.92

We, the undersigned, appointed Auditors to examine the accounts of the Officers and to assess the value of the Shares in the Mechanics' & Traders' Savings, Loan & Building Association, of Chicago, Ill., hereby certify that we find them correct, and the foregoing statement is the true condition of the Association at this date.
Chicago, Ill., Dec. 31, 1882.
(Signed) GEO. H. FOGG, HENRY HUDSON, } Auditors.
The 30th Series of 1,000 Shares of Stock are now being issued, and can be paid for in Installments of Fifty Cents each Share per month. Six per cent interest guaranteed to Investors.
Office, 123 Dearborn-st.
CHAS. C. FRENCH, Secretary.

15 PER CENT
Discount for Net Cash
On all Garments of WINTER WEIGHT ordered of us during January to Feb. 1, 1883, and 10 PER CENT DISCOUNT on all other Garments ordered during the same period. In addition to the business regular we make a SPECIALTY of the following:
Marriage Toilet for Gentlemen, Hunting and Riding Garments for Gentlemen, Ladies' Select Outer Garments, Ladies' Riding Habits, Stylish Livery for all Classes of Servants.
EDWARD ELY & CO., Tailors,
163 & 165 Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st.,
CHICAGO. (Established 1854.) ILLINOIS.

Abbott's Pat. Runner Attachment.



ABBOTT BUGGY CO., State and Twentieth-sts.

Magnetic Review

A Record of the Cure, Alleviation, and Prevention of Disease Successfully Treated by the "Magneton" Curative Appliances.

A Valuable Discovery for Supplying Magnetism to the Human System.



Are You Nervous & Lack Vital Energy?

In all diseases of a nervous or muscular type, such as Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Overworked Brain, Exhaustion or Loss of Vital Energy, Weak Back, Kidney Disease, our Magnetic Belt or Regenerator is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the procreative organs. Whenever any debility of the generative organs occurs, from whatever cause, the continuous stream of Magnetism permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. There is no mistake about this appliance. Years of use have tested it, and thousands of cures are testified to. Weakness from indiscretion, Incapacity, Lack of Vigor, Sterility—in fact, any trouble of these organs are cured. Do not confound this with electric belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. This is for the one specific purpose.

Price of Belt, with Magnetic Cork Insoles, $10. Sent by express C. O. D., or on receipt of price, and if not found as represented money refunded. In ordering send measure of waist and size of shoe usually worn. Remittances can be made in currency, sent in letter at our risk.

We positively assert that our Magnetic Belt and Insoles will effect what we claim, and we offer to refund money where they fail to do all we claim.

By the wearing of a pair of Magnetic Insoles a uniform, soothing, and pleasant warmth of the feet is constantly kept up, and all the ills and pains resulting from Cold Feet completely avoided.

ONE DOLLAR secures them by mail at our expense and risk.

For sale by all druggists.

Office hours from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.



Ladies' Abdominal Supporter.

TO THE LADIES—If you are afflicted with Neuralgia, Nervous Exhaustion, Dyspepsia, or with Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Headache, or Cold Feet,

An Abdominal Belt and a pair of Magnetic Cork Insoles have no superior in the relief and cure of all these complaints. They carry a powerful magnetic force to the seat of the disease, and by its tranquilizing influence upon the sacro-iliac plexus, or nerves, and in its powerful stimulus upon the blood it possesses healing virtues rarely found at the best springs in Europe or America.

For Lame Back, Weakness of the Spine, and pain across the Kidneys, this is the best Appliance and Curative Agent known.

The Belt does not interfere with any action of the body, but acts as a stimulus and support to the trunk and spine, while reinforcing the Kidneys with Nature's own healing energy.

For all forms of Uterine Complaints it is unsurpassed by anything ever before invented, both as a curative agent and as a source of power and vitalization. No lady would do without this admirable garment after knowing its powerful influence upon the back, spine, kidneys, etc., for five times its cost.

Price of Belt, with Magnetic Cork Insoles, $10. Sent by express C. O. D., or on receipt of price, and if not found as represented money refunded. In ordering, send measure of waist and size of shoe usually worn. Remittances can be made in currency, sent in letter at our risk.

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ONE DOLLAR secures them by mail at our expense and risk.

For sale by all leading druggists.

Office hours from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Appliances and Insoles for sale by all Druggists

DON'T FORGET, OFFICE
MAGNETON APPLIANCE COM'Y,
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"Made to Order,"

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

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MASKS,

Laces, Spangles, Bells, &c.

The Best Goods, and at prices that

CANNOT BE BEAT.

VERGHO, RUHLING & CO.,

Nos. 138 to 144 State-st.

FROM THIS DAY

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Will Open at 8 a. m.
Will Close at 7 p. m.

Great Losing-Money Sale for One Month.

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State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT CURRENT RATES.

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Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

CANDY — The finest line of fine confections in Chicago. Whitman's celebrated ... for sale here only by us. Elegant packages fruits and candy for gifts. See them. Established 10 years. TAYLOR, 7 Clark. Telephone 4118.

ILLINOIS.

Shelby M. Cullom to Be the Next United States Senator.

Unanimous Nomination After Five Ballots in the Republican Caucus.

Acceptance of the Result by All Concerned, Thus Insuring His Election.

Sketch of the Life and Political Career of the Successful Candidate.

Long and Exciting Debate in the House Over the Eligibility Resolutions.

THE CAUCUS.

SHELBY M. CULLOM NOMINATED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 11.—The Republicans went into joint caucus in the art-gallery immediately after the adjournment of the House, and immediately came out again. The hour was late, the members were hungry, and the memories of the battle from which they had just emerged were too recent and too fresh to promise anything like a harmonious sitting. The caucus thereupon adjourned until 7:30 in the evening. The interim was chiefly interesting for the multitude and variety of rumors put in circulation, only to be disproved and succeeded now and then by a fresh crop.

When the caucus reassembled the opposing forces were apparently firmer and stiffer than ever. Senator Fifer, Chairman of the Caucus Committeee, called the caucus to order, and Senator Needles and Representative Mitchell called the rolls of their respective Houses. Everybody was on deck except Representative Rankin, of Henderson, who was reported as absent from the city.

ORGANIZATION.

Senator Fifer presented a written agreement from Cullom, Raum, Oglesby, and Henderson, recommending the selection of Speaker Collins as permanent Chairman of the caucus. Mr. Honey made the formal nomination, and on motion of Mr. McFie, the Speaker of the House received the somewhat unusual compliment of a nomination by acclamation. In returning his thanks for the honor, Mr. Collins counseled harmony, and expressed the hope that no Republican would allow his zeal for the individual to get the better of his zeal for the Republican party. The expression of this patriotic wish was received with applause. Senator Ray and Representative Collier were elected Secretaries.

Senator Needles attempted to adjourn the caucus to the House, where accommodations were much better, but the motion was lost. Senator Torrence made a move for the Senate Chamber, and was more successful. The caucus thereupon moved itself bodily into lighter and in every way better quarters, where the members were not in constant danger of alternately suffocating or freezing to death. The newspaper men were graciously allowed to accompany them. Otherwise the attendance was restricted to actual members. After again coming to order, it was decided to proceed with the nomination for a candidate for United States Senator, and to limit speeches to five minutes.

NOMINATIONS.

Senator Hunt, of Edgar, led off by nominating ex-Gov. Oglesby, eloquently rehearsed his splendid military, civil, and political record, and declared that while his name was not backed by the recipients of political patronage, it was indorsed by the people of the State generally. To nominate him was to give assurance that Illinois would lead the Republican column in 1884.

The nomination was warmly seconded by Charley Fuller, who reminded the caucus that the world was "looking at 'em," and claimed that "Old Dick," if his name were submitted to the people, would receive a large popular majority. To nominate him was to unite the Republican party, and with Logan and Oglesby in the Senate the people of Illinois would be fortunate indeed.

CULLOM.

Senator Clark, of Coles, said he desired to nominate a gentleman whose integrity had never been questioned, who had been a Republican since the organization of the party, who had been a laboring man, who secured an education through his own efforts, who possessed all the qualifications to be desired in a Senator, and who had filled with credit the positions of member of the Legislature, Speaker of the House, member of Congress, and Governor, having been honored by the people of this State as few men had been honored before. While his candidate had not been a soldier, he was one of those patriotic citizens whose services had been equally valuably to his country, and his elevation to the Senate would promote to the Gubernatorial chair one whom they all honored, one who was wounded in battle as a private soldier. He desired to nominate for this high office that patriotic statesman, Shelby M. Cullom.

Mr. Cowperthwait seconded the Governor's nomination in an eloquent speech, calling attention to the fact that he had come from the masses, and had never failed to do his duty well wherever he was placed. His services had been of great value to his party, and it would be to its great advantage to be represented in the Senate by two aggressive men like John A. Logan and Shelby M. Cullom. By uniting upon his election there be no fears as to the result of the next campaign in this State.

RAUM.

Senator Morris, of Pope, nominated Gen. Raum as a Republican fully acquainted with the needs of the State and versed in the largest way in the affairs of the Nation, and warmly referred to his record as a daring, valiant soldier, an excellent Congressman, and an official who, at the head of the Revenue Department, had forced order out of chaos, compelled the late Rebels to pay the tax on corn-juice, and brought the Revenue Department to a state of efficiency never before known.

The owner of ex-Lieut.-Gov. Shuman's late vote seconded the nomination.

HENDERSON.

Senator Ainsworth, of Rock Island, nominated Gen. Thomas J. Henderson as a distinguished soldier and successful Congressman. His record showed him to be the kind of material out of which Senators should be made.

Senator Snyder, of Fulton, said the time had come for all the elements of the party to unite and to declare in favor of civil-service reform and kindred reforms. Gen. Henderson belonged to the people, and represented the people, who had confidence in his integrity and worth. While hoping that Gen. Henderson's nomination would be indorsed, his friends wanted it understood that they would heartily support the nomination of the caucus when made.

Mr. Calhoun, of De Witt, paraphrased Scripture to the extent of saying that man was made for the Republican party, and not the Republican party made for any man, and went on to indorse the nomination of "Old Dick" as in the interest of the party.

FIRST BALLOT.

The nominating speeches over and the applause at an end, the Secretaries proceeded to call the roll of the two Houses for the first ballot. There was an almost deathlike stillness, broken at regular intervals by the monotonous call of the names and the members' responses. The ballot resulted as follows:

Whole number	107	Raum	22
Necessary	54	Henderson	9
Cullom	44	Rinaker	2
Oglesby	29	Payson	1

Following is the ballot in detail. Those voting for Cullom were:

Senators—Campbell, Clark, Clough, Condee, Evans, Fifer, Hogan, Thorne, Mamer, Mason, Needles, Ray, Rice, Secrest, Tanner, and White—16.

Representatives—Ansley, Bethea, Brown, Calhoun of Vermilion, Collier, Collins, Cooke, Cowperthwaite, De Bord, Ewing, Fairbanks, Funk, Hammond, Harper, Kennedy, Littler, Mitchell, Nichols, Owen, Pearson of Madison, Ray, Struckman, Studer, Sundelius, Walker, Wendell, Wood of De Kalb, Worthington—28.

Those voting for Oglesby were:

Senators—Adams, Berggren, Fletcher, Hunt, Kirk, Rogers, Torrance, Tubbs—8.

Representatives—Boardman, Calhoun of De Witt, Crocker, Emerson, Foster, Fuller, Goodspeed, Hawks, Hoffman, Honey, Jones, Lawrence, Messick, Parker, Parish, Pearson of McDonough, Roane, Rogers, Rook, Sumner, Tryon—21.

Those voting for Raum were:

Senators—Morris, Ruger, Sunderland, Wright—4.

Representatives—Adams, Black, Boyer, Crews, Curtis, Erwin, Hiatt, Hoskinson, Johnson, McCartney, McFie, Matthews, Pedersen, Scurlock, Stimming, Thomas, Thompson of Peoria, Wood of Cook—18.

Those voting for Henderson were:

Senators—Insworth, Snyder, Whiting—3.

Representatives—Cleveland, Hester, Lackie, Manahan, Nowers, Thornton—6.

Representatives Coats and Morris voted for Gen. John I. Rinaker and Representative Hawkes for Congressman Payson.

SECOND BALLOT.

The second ballot resulted as follows:

Cullom	44	Henderson	9
Oglesby	30	Rinaker	2
Raum	21	Payson	1

Representative Ansley changed from Cullom to Oglesby and Representative Stimming from Raum to Cullom.

THIRD BALLOT.

The third ballot resulted as follows:

Cullom	47	Henderson	9
Oglesby	30	Rinaker	1
Raum	19	Payson	1

The changes were as follows: Representatives Adams from Raum to Cullom, Coates from Rinaker to Cullom, and Scurlock from Raum to Cullom.

Representative Crews moved an adjournment until tomorrow afternoon, but the caucus wouldn't have it, and proceeded with the voting.

CULLOM GAINING.

The fourth ballot resulted as follows:

Cullom	51	Henderson	9
Oglesby	31	Payson	1
Raum	15		

The changes were as follows: Representatives Black from Raum to Cullom, Curtis from Raum to Cullom, Morris from Rinaker to Oglesby, Pedersen from Raum to Cullom, and Thomas from Raum to Cullom.

Mr. Fuller moved to adjourn until tomorrow evening, but the motion was lost by a vote of 60 to 46. He thereupon moved to adjourn until Monday evening.

Senator White moved to amend and make it Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. The amendment was lost and Mr. Fuller's motion was snowed under by a vote of 79 to 40.

During the call of the roll on the motion, Representative Rook was seized with an epileptic fit, and fell to the floor. He was picked up by several of the Senators and carried out of the Chamber into the fresh air. Senator Hunt, in view of the accident, moved to adjourn until tomorrow afternoon, but Senator Condee reminded him that with Mr. Rook out of the caucus, the number necessary to a choice remained as before, fifty-four.

Mr. Worthington moved to let his vote be recorded as heretofore, but the Chair ruled it out of order, and held that no deliberative assembly could cast a vote for one of its members.

Mr. Cowperthwait further suggested that Mr. Rook might remain in his present condition for several days. Senator Hunt reminded the caucus that at no time had it required a majority of the Republican strength in the Legislature to nominate.

CULLOM NOMINATED.

After several further suggestions the motion to adjourn was lost by a vote of 58 to 47, and the caucus proceeded with the fifth and final ballot, which resulted as follows:

Cullom	63	Raum	13
Oglesby	23	Henderson	7

The changes made on the first call of the roll were as follows: Goodspeed from Oglesby to Cullom, Hawker from Payson to Cullom, Lawrence from Oglesby to Raum, McFie from Raum to Cullom, Manahan from Henderson to Cullom, Morrison from Oglesby to Raum, Parish from Oglesby to Raum, Pedersen from Cullom to Raum, Sumner from Oglesby to Cullom.

This gave Cullom more than the requisite majority and the nomination. It was noticeable that Lawrence, Morrison, and Parish, the latter of whom had sworn that he would never vote for Raum, tried to head off the inevitable result by going over from Oglesby to Raum. Before the roll could be verified the usual number of changes were made by those who wanted to get into camp before it was everlastingly too late.

Among the first to change to Cullom were Representatives Erwin, Calhoun of De Witt, McCartney, Thornton, Hawks, Senator Ruger, and Representative McFie. Parish and Lawrence still continued to skirmish, and changed back from Raum to Oglesby. They were anti-Cullom to the last. As finally announced, the result of the ballot was as follows:

Cullom	63	Raum	13
Oglesby	23	Henderson	7

MADE UNANIMOUS.

The announcement was received with hearty applause. On motion of Senator Morris, the nomination was made unanimous, although Charley Fuller and one or two others shouted a discordant no.

It was then decided to submit the defeated candidates to the refined cruelty of appearing in conjunction with the victor before the caucus and congratulating the man who had won. Senators Hunt and Ainsworth and Ike Morrison were appointed a committee to inflict the torture. Then it was discovered that Ike Morrison had suddenly gone home, and Senator Morris was substituted in his place. The candidates were duly brought in, and, amidst applause, taken to the front. The tears stood in poor "Old Dick's" eyes, but he manned himself, and, in marked contrast with four years ago, prepared himself for the ordeal.

SPEECH OF THE ACCEPTED CANDIDATE.

Gov. Cullom, on being presented by the Chairman, was received with welcoming plaudits, and briefly returned his thanks for the nomination. He referred to the late contest as having been conducted honorably and in a spirit of mutual friendliness, and for his late competitors he had nothing but the warmest words of praise. For the honor received he could not adequately express his thanks. He then believed he was well enough known in Illinois to be classed as a persistent, working Republican, and if elected to the Senate he should be true in the fullest sense to Republican principles. It would be his aim not only to represent the varied interests of the State, but the whole Republican party and not any faction of it. [Great applause.]

Gov. Oglesby received a genuine ovation as he mounted the platform and started in to address the caucus. After modestly referring to his part in the late contest, and speaking with nothing but kindness of his competitors, he went on to make one of the prettiest and most touching speeches of his life. The caucus listened to him with rapt attention, and the sentiment which generally prevailed among the members was well expressed after it was all over by the remark of a well-known Chicago Senator: "If old Dick had come to the front like that after his defeat four years ago, nothing on earth could have stopped his nomination this time."

The silver-haired veteran, without the least shade of bitterness in his voice or his words, summed up his defeat as follows:

OGLESBY'S ADDRESS.

By your action tonight I remain in my private life, in my citizenship, and in my Republicanism, cherishing it still as tenderly and as lovingly as I feel its power and glory immeasurably exposed to evil or defeat. [Applause.] There I shall abide as long as the flag of our Republicanism shall be held in the hands of this party, and shall be waved in triumph or defeat over this great Republic. [Applause.] You will allow me, without the least particle of invidiousness or unkindness, to say that while you have seen fit to cast your votes for the Governor and against me, I desire to return my special thanks to those of you who have seen fit to vote for me for this high office, and who have so nobly stood by me. I hope I have so lived as to afford no occasion for regret to any one of you for having cast this vote. [Applause.] I hope I shall so live in the future as to bring neither regret or shame to any one of you who have stood so courageously by my flag. [Applause.] And now, speaking to all the Republicans here, I say: Let us go forward and hope for victory. [Applause.] Let us forget and smother the passions of the hour. [Great applause.] I have lived too long and seen too much of the bitter strifes of this world to allow the bitterness arising from the disappointment or defeat to linger long about me. [Prolonged applause.] I have educated myself to feel it to be my duty to rest my eyes upon the flag of the Republic, and lowering them only one degree to rest them with almost equal devotion upon the flag of the Republican party. There I hope they will remain, and should that flag go down in defeat I will feel more deeply grieved than over personal defeat to me. [Ringing applause.]

ADDRESSES OF OTHER CANDIDATES.

Gen. Raum returned his thanks to his late supporters, and referred to Gov. Cullom as one who perhaps above any other citizen of the State had possessed and still possessed the confidence of the people. He had known him and been his friend for years, and that friendship would continue. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that the party would go forward unitedly. If it were to be reorganized for victory, that reorganization must start in Illinois, which should not be a doubtful but a sure Republican State. His remarks were enthusiastically received, and he retired to the accompaniment of a parting burst of applause.

Gen. Henderson, who was welcomed with genuine pleasure, humorously remarked that it was not generally a pleasurable duty to preside one's own funeral, though in this case he had really not been so much of a candidate as to make much fuss over the result. He heartily thanked his late supporters, congratulated Gov. Cullom, whom he knew and esteemed as his friend of years, disavowed any feeling of bitterness at the result, and, in conclusion, humorously congratulated himself on the opportunity he had enjoyed of visiting Springfield and learning how United States Senators were made.

THE RESULTS.

The last remark was received with laughter and applause, and at the conclusion of the General's speech, about midnight, the caucus adjourned, and a season of handshaking and congratulations followed all around. The caucus was outwardly one of the most harmonious and quiet that has been known in this State under similar circumstances for years. The best of feeling was exhibited on all sides, and there were no evidences whatever of bitterness. The nominating speeches were dignified in tone, and the speakers exhibited the utmost consideration towards the other candidates. Gov. Cullom's victory is a notable one, and forms a fitting climax to a campaign that has been conducted with consummate skill throughout. In its outcome it bears a striking resemblance to his two campaigns for the Governorship, in both of which he was successful after a close fight against an opposition that was practically united against him.

Everybody appears to be well satisfied with the result except a few of those who were most pronounced in their opposition to the Governor, but there is no reason to expect a bolt or anything of that kind.

Messrs. Hunt, Morrison, and Fuller, who were the leaders of the anti-Cullom forces, appear to take their defeat as pleasantly as could be expected, for they were wise enough to foresee the probable result, but Parish and Lawrence, who have been heard to say that they would never vote for Cullom, are still exhibiting their sores. Everybody else accepts the result of the caucus as finally settling the matter, but some of the gentlemen possibly feel disposed for a time to hold out against the decision of the majority of their party.

It may be a pose for a few days in the rôle adopted by Frank Riddle when Logan was elected the last time, but they cannot find any encouragement by recalling the result of Riddle's performance. As the Republicans can spare six votes and still elect their candidate for Senator, there is no apparent reason at this writing to doubt the election of Gov. Cullom to the Senate next week. As usual, kicking will be made odious, and even the ten Republicans in the House who voted with the Democrats for the anti-Cullom resolution are expected to come into camp, bow to the decrees of the caucus, and swallow their medicine. They may make wry grimaces over it, but the chances are that it will go down.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Gov. Shelby M. Cullom was born Nov. 22, 1829, in the State of Kentucky, and may be said to have spent his life up to the present in the public service. He was a member of the Legislature of this State for several terms, and twice before the Capital was removed to Springfield, and he also served as a member of the Senate during the first session succeeding the removal. He was an intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln and John T. Stuart, and was a prominent Whig. Gov. Cullom received his early education in the common school, devoting most of the winter months to study, and passing the summer on the farm. Later he spent two years in school in the Rock River Seminary, at Mt. Morris, Ill., securing there a fair knowledge of Greek and Latin, the higher mathematics, political economy, and natural philosophy. As he was not of a sufficiently robust constitution to endure farm life, he sought the legal profession, shortly after recovering from a severe illness. He then went to Springfield with a view of studying law with Mr. Lincoln, but as that gentleman was little at home he followed his advice by entering the office of Stuart & Edwards, which he did in the fall of 1853. In the July succeeding he was forced to abandon his studies by a protracted illness, and was advised to give up the law, which advice he disregarded. He had made up his mind to succeed in the profession, and, remaining on the farm until he had recovered his health and accumulated some money, he returned to the Capital, and in the spring of 1855 was admitted to the bar, and soon after was chosen City-Attorney. In 1856 he was made Presidential Elector on the Whig ticket for Mr. Fillmore, and was also elected to the Legislature, commanding both the Whig and Free-Soil votes of his county. He was reëlected to the Legislature on the Republican ticket in 1860, and was chosen Speaker of the House. He was a candidate for the State Senate in 1862, but was defeated. In 1864 he ran for Congress against his former preceptor, John T. Stuart, and was elected, changing the vote of the district from 1,700 Democratic to about the same number Republican. In 1866 he was reëlected by an increased majority, and in 1868 he defeated D. S. Edwards, another member of the firm with whom he had studied. He was chosen Chairman of the Committee on Territories at the organization of this House, and prepared a bill which was known as the Cullom Bill, looking to the abolition of Mormonism. The bill brought upon him the severest calumny of the Mormon leaders, by whom he was burnt in effigy at Beaver City, where Lee was subsequently tried for participation in the Mountain Meadow massacre. During his terms in Congress he was several times prominently mentioned for the Speakership. He was returned to the State Legislature, and was again chosen Speaker in 1872. In 1874 he was reëlected to the same body, and, though unanimously nominated for Speaker by the Republicans, he was defeated by a combination of the Democrats and Independents. He nevertheless was the recognized leader of the Republicans during the session.

Gov. Cullom's father and mother were devout members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which he is yet strongly attached, although his wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was first married Dec. 12, 1855, to Miss Hannah Fisher, by whom he had two daughters, and was wedded a second time May 5, 1863, to Julia Fisher, by whom he had two children, neither of whom is living.

On Thursday, May 24, 1876, the Republican State Convention assembled at Springfield, and Shelby M. Cullom, John L. Beveridge, and Thomas S. Ridgway were nominated for Governor. The first ballot stood: Cullom, 387; Beveridge, 142; Ridgway, 87. Before the vote could be announced it was observed that Cullom was far in the lead, and there was a great rush to change to him. The result was that he was nominated by acclamation. In May of 1880 he was renominated for Governor on the third ballot, his opponents being Messrs. Ridgway, Rinaker, Hawley, and Fort. His second term as Governor would have expired in 1884.

HOUSE.

HARPING ON INELIGIBILITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 11.—It was a cold morning, and 9 o'clock was rather early for a good many of the members. The House presented a quorum at the hour named, however. The ineligibility resolution introduced yesterday by Mr. Herrington, of Kane, was taken up as the special order, and the floodgates of talk were opened. The galleries, the lobbies, and the floor were well filled, and there was an evident expectation of a big day.

Mr. Herrington led off himself, deprecated any feeling of hostility or animosity towards Gov. Cullom or Lieut.-Gov. Hamilton, or any favoritism towards the other candidates, and declared that his only object was to uphold the Constitution and to maintain its provisions in relation to true civil-service reform. State officers must serve out their terms, and not barter their patronage to lift themselves higher. In support of his view, Mr. Herrington read a letter from Gov. Palmer, dated Aug. 26, 1870, to Mr. Joseph Medill, in which the Governor stated that he was not a candidate for United States Senator, believed a Governor should be entirely independent, and closed with this significant utterance: "The Governor of Illinois shall not in my time stand hat in hand soliciting the favors of the Legislature." In a letter to another gentleman Gov. Palmer further expressed the opinion that a Governor in the middle of his term ought not to beseech members of the Legislature for their votes. To vote for any of the officers named in the resolution, according to Mr. Herrington, was simply to commit "moral perjury."

M'CARTNEY REFUSES TO BE DICTATED TO.

Mr. McCartney, of Massac, denied the right of anybody, by resolution or otherwise, to dictate to him or any one else how he should vote on the question of the election of a United States Senator. The qualifications of a Senator were fixed by the organic law of the land, the Constitution of the United States, which was superior to the Constitution of the State of Illinois. The Constitution of the United States was the supreme law of the land, "anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." A good deal had been said about the intention of the framers of the Constitution. It remained for the people, however, to ratify the Constitution, and whatever the theories of the framers the people had a right to construe it, and had construed it, for themselves. At the first general election after the ratification of the Constitution, the people of Illinois said that Richard J. Oglesby should be elected Governor, and that his election to that office did not make him ineligible to the office of Senator, to which he was subsequently elected. The people of Illinois, in short, believed that where a Governor had been a faithful, honest public servant he ought to be promoted. If he corruptly bartered away patronage to elevate himself to another office it was a very different thing, and the people might be depended upon to check such ambition.

DEMOCRATIC VIEWS.

Mr. Greathouse, of Calhoun, a Democrat, failed to see anything in the resolution, either in law or common sense. The members of the Legislature had sworn to support the Constitutions of the State of Illinois and the United States. The latter was clearly superior to the former, which was simply inoperative and had had no effect whatever outside of the State of Illinois. While he should vote for a Democratic candidate for United States Senator, and had no interest whatever in any of the Republican aspirants, he did not propose to vote for a resolution which, in his opinion, was wholly nonsensical.

Mr. Purnell, of Adams, on the Democratic side, took precisely the opposit shoot, contending with considerable vigor that the constitutional provision was clearly a prohibition against the Governor or any other State Officer ever being elected to the United States Senate during his term of office.

ENTER RAUM AND OGLESBY.

Mr. Quinn, of Peoria, also on the Democratic side, remarked that the bear-dance was evidently bound to be protracted, and, for the purpose of giving the orators something to talk about, offered the following as an amendment to the pending resolution:

Resolved, That a proper observance of the spirit of Sec. 5, Art. 5, of the Constitution forbids that any person who has at any time in the past been elected to the United States Senate in violation of the letter thereof should now be voted for by members of this House for the office of United States Senator; and that the principle enunciated in the second resolution forbids that any person holding any State or Federal office, executive or legislative, which gives him control of any official patronage in this State, which has been or can be used to aid him in securing votes, should be voted for by members of this House for United States Senator.

In offering his amendment, which was received with a good-natured laugh, Mr. Quinn said he hoped the gentleman from Kane, with whom he generally sucked through the same straw, politically speaking, would accept it.

POINTS OF ORDER.

Mr. Herrington declined, on the ground that the amendment was not germane and not in order.

Speaker Collins decided that the pending resolution simply expressed the sense of the House. He knew no reason why it was not just as much in order for the House to express its opinion on one thing as another, and accordingly held the amendment in order.

Mr. Haines, the Independent party, stepped into the middle aisle and set out to discuss the question, but his voice gave out, as he had a very severe cold, and he reluctantly retreated to his seat.

THEY WILL NOT HAVE IT.

The roll was called and the amendment lost by a vote of yeas 21, nays 118. The opposing forces scattered a good deal and voted in all directions, and the vote could not in any sense be considered as having any significance whatever.

Mr. Quinn, nothing abashed at the result, went on to show up the general irrelevancy of the resolution, which meant nothing more nor less on the part of those who should vote for it than to resolve on the Constitution that they would keep their oaths. In spite of the fair words that the resolution was aimed at no one, there was neither faith, hope, nor charity connected with its introduction. It was thrown in as a piece of dynamite—an infernal machine intended to provoke a mighty explosion. Its real object when unmasked was to kill off a certain prominent and distinguished gentleman who was at least the equal, if not the superior, of his would-be assassins. The Democrats should take no hand in the present controversy, but let the Republicans lay their own eggs and hatch their own political chickens. [Laughter.]

THE REASONS WHY.

"We are invited," he proceeded, with some warmth, "to buck and gag Shelby M. Cullom, and then invite the Philistines to come down upon him. For one, I am not so low as to engage in so base and cowardly an act as that." [Applause.]

The resolution was inopportune and premature. Something had been said about the State patronage, and yet, compared with that of the Internal-Revenue Department, whose candidate was now on the ground, it was as a penny dip to one of the planets. In conclusion, he advised the Democrats, if they wished to commit political harikari, to proceed as they had started out.

Mr. Herrington called the gentleman's attention to Gov. Oglesby's speech after his election to the Senate in 1873, in which Oglesby answered the Democratic protest formulated and plastered on the journal at the time, and signed, among others, by Mr. Quinn himself.

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.

"Never indorsed anything coming from that quarter," retorted Quinn in good shape. "I heartily disapproved of it then, and I disapprove of anything he may say now. And I don't want to see the gentleman elected." [Laughter.] In conclusion, he admonished the Democrats not to allow themselves to be used to batter out the brains of one Republican merely to foist upon the people another who was at least no better.

Mr. Gregg, of Saline, on the Democratic side, said the resolution was before the House for consideration. How it came there mattered not. The only question was whether it expressed the proper construction of the resolution. He maintained that it did, and that no man could therefore afford to record his vote against it. The language and phraseology of the Constitution absolutely prohibits a State officer from receiving an election to another position during his term. He denied that the resolution was intended as a thrust at anybody, and remarked that the Democrats had no personal interest in the matter whatever, expecting, as they did, to elect the State officers next time themselves.

Mr. Thomas, of Cook, offered an amendment which simply stated the proposition in the negative, and which the House immediately sat down upon, and the discussion went on.

LIGHT BREAKS.

Mr. Calhoun, of Vermilion, made an able argument against the resolution, holding that it was his highest and sworn duty to carry out the provisions of the National Constitution, both in their letter and spirit. He next proceeded to discuss the conflict between the Federal and the State Constitution. That there was a conflict was an irresistible conclusion. Which should prevail? Under such circumstances there could be but one conclusion, and that was that the Federal Constitution was supreme. The United States Senate was sole judge of the qualifications of its members, and the members of the State Legislature derived their authority to elect a Senator wholly and solely from the Federal Constitution. The State could not set up any qualification not prescribed by the Federal Constitution. If it could, the State might make Democrats ineligible to election to the Senate. It might make farmers ineligible. It might make men of certain religious faiths ineligible.

AUTHORITIES.

In support of the views he had expressed, Mr. Calhoun aptly quoted a number of eminent legal authorities bearing on the subject. Cooley, in his work on "Constitutional Law," declared that, the qualifications of United States Senators being fixed by the Federal Constitution, no State could add to or take anything from those qualifications. Story also made a similar declaration in regard to this question of qualifications. Before a State could prevent a State officer from occupying a Federal office it must show its authority for such action by the Federal Constitution. No such authority could be found, and Congress had uniformly refused to recognize any such restrictions. This was not a new question in this State. When Lyman Trumbull resigned from the Supreme Bench of the State to accept an election to the United States Senate the Democrats in the Legislature sent a protest to the Senate against his admission, on the ground that he was ineligible by the State Constitution, and the question whether the State could impose such disabilities was decided in the negative. This was a period when the doctrine of State-rights was at its hight. Mr. Calhoun quoted extracts from the speeches made by prominent State-rights Democrats in the Senate at that time to show what was then good Democratic doctrine. These extracts were emphatically to the effect that the State had nothing whatever to say or do about the qualifications of Federal officers, and that the eligibility of a Federal officer must be determined solely by the provisions of the Federal Constitution.

DEMOCRATIC PRECEDENTS.

If the Democrats voted for this resolution they would declare, in effect, that Lyman Trumbull, whom they would doubtless like to return to the Senate if they could, and who was renowned as an expounder of the Constitution, took his seat in the Senate at that time with his hands reeking with perjury. [Applause.] Again, David Davis, who was known and honored as a constitutional authority, was appointed a Judge of the United States Supreme Court, though at the time he held the office of Circuit Judge, and was prohibited by the State Constitution from holding any other office. And this appointment was made by Abraham Lincoln, whose memory was revered everywhere. Again, in the face of this restriction, Gov. Yates was elected to the Senate, and in 1873 Gov. Oglesby was similarly honored. Gov. Oglesby was satisfied with the construction given to the law, and so were the people. Was it desired by voting for this resolution to hurl the reproach at him of having violated the Constitution? In view of all these precedents, and in accordance with these authorities, Mr. Calhoun said that his oath required him, as he construed the law, to oppose this resolution. If he was to take the oath again and wanted to support this resolution, he would swear to support the Constitution as construed by the Democratic caucus. [Laughter and applause.]

The only fair and reasonable interpretation to be placed upon the section of the State Constitution under discussion was that no State officer was eligible to any other office within this State created by the Constitution. The State Constitution could not affect the qualifications of Federal offices, and by all the reasonable rules of fair interpretation the section must be read and construed with this fact in view. That being the case, Mr. Calhoun contended that the interpretation he had given it was the only reasonable one that could be adopted.

COOKE, OF COOK.

Mr. Cooke, of Cook, denied the right of any man to say to him he should obey the State Constitution if he believed it was opposed to the paramount Constitution of the United States. Precedents and decisions had placed this question beyond debate. The matter had been adjudicated by the United States Senate and settled adversely to the resolution. In conclusion and in support of his views, Mr. Cooke quoted "Dick Oglesby's" speech just after his election to the Senate in 1873, in which the latter took directly opposit ground against the doctrine set forth in the pending resolution.

Mr. Fuller, of Boone, got back for the resolution, arguing against the election of a State officer to the Senate as a matter against public policy. Everybody admitted the superiority of the National Constitution and the fact that the Senate was the only judge of the qualification of its members. To argue this proposition was merely to set up a man of straw to be knocked down. He did contend, however, that the people in electing their State officers had a right to say to them that they must serve out their terms, and be ineligible to any other office during the period for which they were elected. This was the purpose of the Constitution, and it was thoroughly in harmony with Sec. 15 of Art. 4, which prohibited the Governor from appointing to office a member of the Legislature during the member's term. The idea of the Constitution was to prevent a State officer from being put in a position where he would even be tempted to use the patronage at his disposal to promote himself. It was civil-service reform pure and simple, and the people were demanding civil-service reform today, and demanding that the machine should be broken. [Applause from the Democrats.] Mr. Fuller denied that he was after anybody's scalp, and contended that he was animated by nothing but the highest regard for principle, the Constitution, and civil-service reform.

NO ADJOURNMENT.

At the conclusion of Mr. Fuller's remarks, it being then half-past 12 o'clock, Mr. Pearson, of Madison, moved that the House adjourn until morning. The yeas and nays were demanded and the motion was lost by a vote of yeas 55, nays 88.

Mr. Worthington, of Pike, continued the discussion, saying that he was impelled to do so by the remarkable arguments advanced by the gentleman from Boone, who had endeavored to switch off the discussion upon civil-service reform and similar subjects. Mr. Worthington quoted from speeches in the Constitutional Convention to show that it was perfectly understood that any State officer might with propriety be a candidate for a Federal office. He also named some of the prominent members of the Legislature who voted for Gov. Oglesby for Senator, and some of those who voted for Trumbull—the names of some of the most prominent lawyers in the State appearing in the list—and he called attention to the fact that Josh Allen, Judge Higbee, William R. Morrison, S. W. Moulton, and other Democrats equally prominent voted for Gov. Matteson for Senator at the time Trumbull was elected in the face of a similar constitutional inhibition. Mr. Worthington also made the point that the action of the United States Supreme Court in swearing in David Davis, when he had been appointed in the face of this restriction, was virtually a decision of this question by the highest tribunal in the country.

Mr. Parish, of Cook, read a long and labored essay in support of the resolution, and endeavored to show from the debates in

the Constitutional Convention that the members of that body held similar views.

MORRISON'S POSITION.

There was a flutter of excitement when Ike Morrison got the floor, and about half of the Democratic side walked across the hall in order to hear him better. He was in bad voice, however, had little new matter to advance, and his effort was scarcely up to his average. He began by declaring that what he should say had no more reference to Gov. Cullom than it had to Henry Raab, the Democratic Superintendent of Public Instruction. It was for the House to arrive at a careful conclusion in regard to the proper interpretation of the Constitution, no matter where or how it cut. Gov. Palmer's doctrine, as announced in the letters read, was good doctrine in 1870, or good morals now. Stripped of all side issues, the naked question remained whether the people of Illinois had the power to prohibit and had intended to prohibit the abuse of power by public servants to lift themselves into a higher, not into a lower office. No court could take cognizance of this peculiar question but the bar of public opinion. The terrors of perjury stared no one in the face, but in his opinion a vote on the resolutions ought to have as much influence on the members as their votes in a secret political caucus. He would not charge that any State officer had prostituted his position, and it might be that all the State officials from all parts of Illinois were in Springfield simply for the love of the thing, and yet the Constitution was intended to prevent just this sort of thing in case a corrupt set of officials should be uppermost. The argument that the Governor could not be elected President, if the view of the resolution prevailed, was not sufficient. The people of Illinois did not control the election of a President, while they did that of a Senator. If the gentleman from Vermilion was satisfied with his remarks in this respect as a legal argument, Mr. Morrison sarcastically observed that he was quite willing he should enjoy it exclusively. In conclusion, he disavowed any sympathy with much of the language of the resolutions, but maintained that the general doctrine was good, and should be heeded.

A REPUBLICAN FUNERAL.

Mr. Crews, of Jefferson, admonished the Democrats that it wasn't their fight or their funeral. The members on the Republican side owed something to the people of the State and the Republicans of the State, and there was enough patriotism among them to settle the matter in caucus. If the question was of the importance alleged it should be referred to the Judiciary Committee, and he accordingly moved to so refer it.

Mr. Herrington raised the point that the motion was out of order, inasmuch as no business had intervened since the defeat of the same motion yesterday.

The Speaker held the point well taken.

Dav Linegar, of Cairo, wound up the debate with one of his tedious, old-time tirades, booming the resolution with all the lung power at his command.

It was now after 2 o'clock. The session had run for five hours without a break, and the Democrats called "Question."

Mr. Worthington made an unsuccessful attempt to graft on an amendment similar to Quinn's, and Mr. Emerson moved to adjourn, which the House refused to do. The roll was then called on the adoption of the resolutions.

Mr. Crews, in explaining why he voted no, said he didn't propose to have Democrats participate in the Republican caucus.

Mr. Ricks, of Christian, a Democrat, reeled off reasons by the yard for opposing the resolutions, and then wound up by voting for them.

Mr. Messick, of St. Clair, a Republican, voted for the resolutions on the ground that they were a mere expression of opinion any way.

ADOPTED.

The resolutions were finally adopted by a vote of yeas 80, nays 65.

The Cullom folks looked rather blue. The anti-Cullomites with difficulty repressed their exultation, and the Democrats were simply hilarious. An analysis of the vote showed that the resolutions were adopted by seventy Democrats and ten Republicans. The names of the ten were as follows: Fuller, Hiatt, Lawrence, Messick, Morrison, Parish, Pearson of McDonough, Rogers, Rook, and Wood of Cook. The only Democrat voting against the resolution was Quinn. Foster, Rankin, and Owen, Republicans, and Greathouse, Henry, Lodge, O'Mara, and Thompson of Cass, Democrats, were either absent or dodged. After the adoption of the resolutions, the House, at a quarter to 3, adjourned for the day.

THE SENATE.

THE BILL-WRITER GETS IN HIS WORK AGAIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 11.—Today's session of the Senate was solely for the benefit of the bill-writers, and a goodly grist of these documents was forthcoming. Senator Whiting was the first to unload a bill today. His effort proposes to tax mortgages or other liens upon real estate and to relieve incumbered property from double taxation. The Senator has introduced this measure at previous sessions without success.

Senator Ray presented the usual measure to defray the running expenses of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. It proposes to appropriate $30,000 for the first year and the same amount, or so much as may be necessary, for the second year, for the purpose of making necessary repairs and paying the running expenses if needed.

CRIMINAL LAW PRACTICE.

Senator Fifer presented three measures proposing changes in practice in criminal cases. One of these offers an amendment to the County Court act providing that in misdemeanor cases certified by the Circuit Court to the County Court for process and trial the County Judge may issue process in vacation. The present law is construed by most of the Judges so as prevent process being issued by the County Judge in these cases except in term time, and the result is that there is no authority for arresting offenders under these circumstances unless the County Court happens to be in session.

Another bill relates to continuances in criminal cases. It provides that when an affidavit for a continuance is made in a criminal case on the ground of the absence of a material witness, the State's-Attorney can only be required to admit that the witness, if present, would testify as stated, but may impeach or disprove the testimony of such witness the same as if he was present.

The third measure presented by Senator Fifer proposes to allow State's-Attorneys, when application is made in a criminal case for a change of venue on the ground of the prejudice of the inhabitants of the county, to file counter-affidavits as to the existence of such alleged prejudice.

WANTS TO CUT OFF THE PER DIEM.

Senator Torrance turned his attention to the subject of salaries, and proposed that the compensation of the members of the General Assembly be fixed at $500 for their entire term of service, in lieu of the present per diem of $5 during the session.

The bill introduced by Senator Hogan today proposes to authorize the electors of any town in counties under township organization to determine at the annual town meeting the important question of what shall constitute a legal fence, and to give the power to regulate the hight of fences to the County Board in counties not under township organization.

GAME AND FISH.

A bill was introduced by senator Needles to make it unlawful for any person to kill or trap prairie chickens or quail, except for home consumption, for the term of five years, or to sell or buy quail or prairie chickens within this State during the next five years. The penalty proposed for violating this act is a fine of from $20 to $50.

Senator Ray introduced a bill to prohibit the catching of fish in the water-courses of this State between Feb. 15 and June 15 of each year, and to make it the duty of State's-Attorneys to prosecute violations of the act.

EXPEDITING CRIMINAL TRIALS.

Senator Duncan introduced a bill intended to expedite the trial of criminal cases. It proposes to authorize Circuit Courts to change the venue of criminal cases to County Courts, and to confer jurisdiction upon County Courts to try and dispose of such cases, whenever it shall appear to the satisfaction of any Circuit Court, at any term thereof, that the amount of business pending in such court for disposition at such time is so great that the court will be unable during the term to try and dispose of all cases ready for trial at such term.

THE PEELER'S FRIEND.

Senator Cloonan wants to have one-half of the license fees paid by fire-insurance companies to cities, as well as half of the dog-tax collected by cities, and half of the money received from fines inflicted on members of the police and fire departments set apart for the relief of disabled members of the police and fire departments of such city or village, and he sent in a bill proposing to amend the present act accordingly.

When the bill-writers reached the end of their rope for the day the Senators promptly adjourned, and hastened to the other end of the Capitol to listen to the orators of the House.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Senator Windom Renominated by the Republican Caucus in Minnesota.

Nevertheless He Is Very Far from Certain of an Easy Victory.

Senatorial Contests in Michigan—Nomination by the Greenbackers and Democrats.

Informal Senatorial Conference in Massachusetts—Butler Still in the Field.

Prohibition in Indiana—Senatorial Contest in Nebraska—Meeting of the Wisconsin Assembly.

Windom Nominated by the Caucus in Minnesota—Forty-seven Republicans Stay Out—Nomination by the Democrats.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 11.—This is a night of Senatorial caucuses. Both the Windom and anti-Windom men are closeted, but it will be late before the results are known. It is claimed that there are sixty-eight Republicans in the Windom caucus, and that twelve more will vote for Windom in the Legislature. This will make a majority of the whole Legislature. On the other hand the anti-Windom men claim fifty Republican votes. At their caucus last night only about twenty were present, and only seventeen names have been procured to an anti-caucus petition. They concede sixty attendants at the Windom caucus.

A Democratic caucus was held last night. After a general talk over the situation a resolution was offered to the effect that the Democrats, as a body, support whatever Republican the anti-Windom men should unite upon. This was carried in a desultory fashion, a majority only voting for it, and it is positively known that a number of Democrats will not be bound by the resolution. The prominent members of the party will not acknowledge that any business was transacted at all.

FIGURING UP.

There are 110 Republicans and forty-one Democrats in the Legislature. It will take seventy-six votes to elect. Windom has probably sixty-five sure, and must gain the rest from the antis or the Democrats to succeed. This opposition has not yet settled upon a candidate, deferring that matter until after the caucus. Their present purpose is to defeat the caucus. If it is beaten the probabilities look in two directions about equally. Gov. Hubbard has kept out of the wriggle, and this opposition may be able to unite upon him, and gain votes enough from Democrats and Windom men to elect him.

This is only a possibility, however, as the Windom men will be slow to join with Dunnell and Gilman's forces upon any candidate. The opposition candidate most acceptable to the Windom men is Gordon E. Cole, who has a nucleus of eight or ten votes in the anti-Windom combination, and to whom the Windom men may go if assured of the impossibility of electing their candidate. On the other hand, Gilman, who wants to secure Hubbard as Governor, Dunnell and Davis will probably fight Cole as bitterly as Windom, and he will get no votes from Democrats. If Windom is beaten it is impossible to say who will come out of the confusion of warring interests.

THE CAUCUSES.

The result of the caucuses tonight increases the confusion in the Senatorial situation. The Windom caucus was attended by sixty-three Republicans, and he was nominated by 61, to 1 for Cole and 1 for Davis. Forty-seven Republicans staid out of the caucus. There are forty-one Democrats in the Legislature, and it will take seventy-six votes to nominate. Windom's friends claim twelve votes not in the caucus, making seventy-three, or three short of a majority.

The anti-Windom Republican caucus tonight had no result, the managers being somewhat demoralized by the action of the Democratic caucus, which rescinded the action taken last night, when a resolution to support any other Republican against Windom was adopted, and nominated one of their own number, Judge Wilson, of Winona. The caucus was attended by twenty-four of forty-one Democrats. Of the rest the majority will vote with the anti-Windom men, though Windom's friends claim a few Democratic votes. Just now it looks like a triangular fight and a long deadlock, but the situation may be changed before Tuesday. The anti-Windom men will make a vigorous effort to restore the broken coalition, and Windom's men to capture the few more votes needed.

The Senatorial Contest in Michigan—Ferry and Anti-Ferry Claims—Dissatisfied Greenbackers—B. G. Stout Nominated for Senator by the Fusionists.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 11.—The opposing forces in the Senatorial contest stand pretty much as heretofore. Both sides claim to be firm in their position and confident as to the outcome, but the anti-Ferry men are claiming loudly that the Ferry forces are weakening. Representative Elizarer B. Hayes, of Tuscola, and Senator Koon, of Hillsdale, are reported as saying they will not support Ferry, notwithstanding they were in the caucus. Your reporter tonight interviewed the latter gentleman, calling his attention to an article in the papers, and asking him if he was correctly reported. He replied: "No. I never said I would not vote for Ferry, and the correspondent was certainly mistaken if he so understood me. I did say that there was very little Ferry sentiment where I live, but as to my saying I would not abide by the caucus that is entirely untrue. Senator Koon will certainly support Mr. Ferry to the extent of a vote or two at least."

Much has also been said in regard to Mr. Willett, of Ionia, and his intention of not supporting the caucus nominee. Whether or not this be so, it is certainly true that he has become a subject for much missionary work. It is certain that some men who were in the caucus have expressed a willingness to go in strong for Mr. Willits when the break comes, and they evidently think the break will come early.

OPPOSITION CLAIMS.

The opposition to Senator Ferry also allege that the apparent confident assertions and bearing of his supporters is all assumed, and that they are now engaged in superhuman efforts to hold their forces together so as to name his successor. This is indignantly denied by Ferry's warmest supporters, who strongly assert their belief in his success. Rice A. Beal, the merriest man in Michigan, is at the Ferry helm, and his nerve seems to be up to the usual point. With such men as Beal and Hubbell managing either side a brilliant coup d'état may be looked for at any time, though it is still impossible to say which side will win.

William A. Berky, a prominent Greenbacker of Grand Rapids, imagined he felt a pulsation of the Greenback pulse very favorable to himself, and so, a day or two since, he appeared on the scene and vigorously commenced a boom for himself. He has departed with a flea in his ear. The "Union party," which is the new name adopted by the Fusionists, are holding a conference meeting tonight in one of the committee-rooms.

Innes, for Railway Commissioner, and Swineford, for Commissioner of Mineral Statistics, whose confirmations were laid over yesterday, were today confirmed.

Horace M. Dean, a Hunker Democrat, of Detroit, was nominated and confirmed as a member of the Metropolitan Police Board of Detroit.

Gov. Begole attempted today to recall the name of Mr. Waters, of Utica, who was nominated and confirmed yesterday as a member of the State Agricultural Board, but as the Senate had confirmed him in good faith it refused to rescind its action, and left it for the Governor to remove him or refuse to sign his commission if he so soon repented of his action.

EXCITED FUSIONISTS.

The nominations of the Governor have stirred up a hornet's-nest about his ears, and his openly snubbing Col. George P. Sanford, editor of the *Journal* (Dem.), and John M. Potter, editor of the *Sentinel* (Greenback), has given rise to much adverse criticism in the fusion ranks. The gentlemen named were two of his most ardent and enthusiastic supporters, and are now very bitter in their animosity towards him. A local indignation meeting of Greenbackers has been called for tomorrow night. The circulars read: "Ingratitude—the last crime of weak humanity." This is supposed to refer to the action of Gov. Begole in reappointing Mrs. Tenney as State Librarian, and Adjutant-General Robertson, who have filled these positions for years. The Republicans are greatly amused at the antics of some of the disappointed office-seekers, and the meeting tomorrow night will be well attended.

Among the Republicans and the bulk of the leading politicians of the other side who have no axes to grind the nominations give great satisfaction.

The opposition to Ferry held a conference in a clerk's room tonight to compare notes and ascertain if there was any weakening. No weak spots were discovered, but, on the contrary, the participants were unusually stiff in the vertebræ. After some little counseling together, during which no candidate's name was mentioned, they shook hands all around and adjourned. The "nineteen" were not all present, but a majority of them took part, and a number of sympathizers were also present.

SECRET CONFERENCE.

The "Union party" are holding a conference tonight. It is proposed to make it densely secret. They are reticent about what they are to do, but it is understood they will count noses on the Senatorial question, and George V. N. Lothrop and O. M. Barnes will each find supporters. They may make a nomination tonight, but such action is not fully settled upon yet.

The petition of ex-Judge Reilly, praying for a recount of the Wayne County judicial votes, was presented in both Houses this afternoon by Ovid N. Case, and will be spread upon the journal. It was referred to the Committees on Elections and Judiciary jointly in the House, and in the Senate it went to the Committee on Judiciary.

When Fish-Commissioners Kellogg and Parker, with Chase, their newly-appointed Superintendent, arrived here this morning they were met at the depot by the deposed Superintendent, J. G. Portman, and served with an injunction restraining them from using the property of the commission or handling the funds. A similar injunction will be served on the Auditor-General's office, and also on Commissioner Miller, of Kalamazoo. This injunction is to last until the scaly squabble in the commission shall have been settled by the Supreme Court.

The Democrats and Greenbackers of the Michigan Legislature held a caucus tonight, and after six informal ballots nominated Byron G. Stout, of Oakland, as their candidate for Senator.

Informal Senatorial Conference in Massachusetts—Hoar Confident—Butler Actually in the Field.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 11.—The Senatorship question was not advanced today by the conference of Republican members of the Legislature, of whom 125 were present. It was a conference for consultation, although an informal ballot for an expression of the preferences of those present was proposed and discussed. It was not pressed, however, in view of the fact that there was some opposition to it. The first suggestion of a ballot was by a supporter of Gov. Long, but he afterwards disclaimed having intended that the ballot should be formal, and, although other friends of Gov. Long supported the motion, it was opposed by many friends of Senator Hoar, chiefly on the ground that the taking of a vote, however informal, would be construed in some quarters as a violation of the terms of the call. The speeches made were in excellent temper, and the drift of them all, with perhaps one exception, was in the direction of the desirableness of the election of a Republican by Republicans. Some of the speakers gave no indication of their personal preference, while others discussed with freedom the qualifications of the three Republicans whose names have been most prominent in connection with the office.

Strong speeches in support of Senator Hoar were made by some personal and political friends of Gov. Long. They asserted their warm regard for Gov. Long and their interest in his fortunes, but, as a matter of judgment and conviction regarding the influence of the State in the National councils and the future prospects of the party, they were persuaded that Senator Hoar should be elected. The final result of the conference does not seem to be specially satisfactory to the friends of Senator Hoar. The attempt to secure a ballot and then its abandonment is severely criticised as a mistake on the part of the Hoar men, and several members spoke of it as a preliminary defeat. Several members retired before the conference adjourned, and afterwards said they had done so because they deemed that an attempt was made to make the meeting a caucus.

Gov. Butler's friends deny that a meeting of his supporters was held yesterday, and he himself says he has no knowledge of the affair. It is a fact, however, that it was held, and that he was made the candidate.

Prohibition Legislation in Indiana—Submitting the Constitutional Amendments—Notes and Gossip.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 11.—The prohibition question came up in the Senate today, Mr. Keiser offering a resolution authorizing the transmission to the Senate of House joint resolution, No. 7, introduced in the last House of Representatives March 15, 1881. This was laid on the table, the Democrats preferring to await the action of the House before proceeding in the matter. The vote is not a test one by any means, and after the developments of last night extreme temperance men are inclined to believe that the amendment will be submitted to a special election, and not held over for the general election of 1884. The temperance people are already receiving hundreds of petitions asking for the submission of the pending amendments, and they will be submitted to the respective committees on temperance. The advocates of prohibition claim that they will be able to show to the members that submission is demanded by a large majority of the voters of the State, and that they will not dare to disregard public sentiment on the subject.

TIPPLING HOUSES.

In this connection it may be stated that the only temperance measure so far introduced this session is that of Senator Marvin, a Democrat, which is somewhat radical in character. Its intention is to secure the abolition of tippling houses. It provides that persons may be licensed to sell liquor, the requirements being about the same as under the present law, and shall pay a license of $25, but in no case shall the liquor be drank on the premises. There is no restriction as to the amount that can be sold, but the usual penalties are provided for those who shall sell to minors or habitual drunkards.

Senator Magee offered a joint resolution approving the improvement of the harbor at Michigan City, and requesting Representatives and instructing Senators in Congress from Indiana to favor an appropriation for the continuance and completion of the work, which was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

This afternoon the Senate devoted to eulogizing the memory of the late Gen. G. H. Chapman, who died while a member of that body, and then adjourned.

The law provides for seven doorkeepers. The Senate has appointed eleven. Their pay is $5 a day. Fifty-five dollars a day is a good deal of money for a professedly economical Democratic Senate to lay out on doorkeeping, particularly when there are only two doors.

BUNCOMBE.

The House placed on record its appreciation of the services of those soldiers and officers who did their duty during the Rebellion.

Speaker Bynum announced the following special committee: State-House Affairs, Heffren, Moody, McCormick, Shockney, and Huston.

It is reported that the opposition to the present management of the benevolent institutions have selected T. H. Harrison, County Superintendent of Schools of Boone County, member of the Democratic Central Committee from the Ninth District, and an ex-editor of a county paper, to succeed John Fishback as President of the Board of Trustees, and that the men who made Speaker Bynum, and are now trying to unmake Mr. Fishback, have raised such a storm about Representative Wilson's hold that he will support the Brown bill when the time comes. This bill is framed to encompass the removal of Fishback, while Wilson has a bill pending the effect of which will be to retain him in office.

SEWERAGE.

Gen. Charles A. Tompkins, Col. D. W. Flagler, and Capt. J. W. Reilly, U. S. A., are in the city, and today, in company with District-Attorney Holstein, called upon Gov. Porter. Their mission, under instructions from the Secretary of War, is to take preliminary steps for the removal of the arsenal, the sewerage from the Female Reformatory having become such a nuisance that a removal to some other point is deemed the easiest way out of the difficulty. The Governor assured them that his influence would be used for the passage of the bill now pending to construct a sewer. While the officers really have no discretion in the matter, if there is a prospect of the bill passing the Legislature they will take the liberty of recommending to the Secretary of War the necessary delay. So serious has the nuisance become that it has caused a serious epidemic of fevers, principally typhoid, among the inmates of the reformatory, there being twenty-eight cases of this disease alone, of which three patients died. The question of building a sewer has been before the Legislature for several years, but it has never been acted on.

Regular Session of the Wisconsin Legislature—Reception of the Governor's Message.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 11.—Very little was done in the Wisconsin Legislature today beyond the receipt of the Governor's message in each House and its reading by the Clerks. In former years the Executive message has been read by the Governor in person before the Legislature assembled in joint convention at high noon. This year the Governor quietly sent it in to each House immediately after assembling this morning, and the Clerks drawled it off in the usual monotone, with a sparse attendance of listeners in the lobbies. In the Senate, after the message was disposed of, a resolution was adopted inviting the resident clergy to open the session with prayer. In the Assembly the proposition for opening prayers was laid over, and it is thought may be defeated by the Democratic majority. A joint resolution passed both bodies to adjourn over until 3 p. m. of Tuesday next to enable Speaker Finch to formulate his standing committees.

Under the old law members of both Houses were allowed $40 worth of stationery, $20 worth of postage-stamps, and $20 worth of newspapers. The recently-adopted constitutional amendment providing for biennial sessions cuts off all perquisites of this character, but allows the Chief Clerk in each House to draw stationery to run the business of the session. The members consequently made a vigorous demand on the Clerks for stationery to draw up resolutions and bills on, but these functionaries refuse to allow any unless explicitly authorized by resolution. It is probable that early next week such a resolution will be adopted, though it is claimed by some of the State officers to be illegal. The members are pouring hearty oaths on the head of the man who drafted the constitutional amendment and cut off their stationery and postage-stamp allowance.

A large number of members went in on trains to Milwaukee to view the ruins of the Newhall House fire.

The Senatorial Contest in Nebraska—Millard in the Van.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 11.—Little was done in either House of the Legislature today save the introduction of bills. They came in rapidly, and were so varied in their character that it would be burdensome to give the text of any considerable number of them. Railroad bills predominate over all others, and are decidedly of a miscellaneous character. The question of passes seems to trouble the Legislature a great deal more than is necessary, and a good portion of the morning session in the House was spent considering a resolution not to accept passes which had been tendered by certain railroads. The resolution was finally tabled. A bill to create a law against the acceptance of such favors from the railroads by officers of the State and members of the Legislature has been presented to the Senate, and one of similar import is forthcoming in the House. A number of prominent railroad men were present during the discussion, and watched the proceedings with some concern and a good deal of quiet comment.

SENATORIAL.

There is no apparent change in the Senatorial situation. There is active work in the canvass by the several candidates, but no positive concentration of strength anywhere. The prominent candidates are all on the ground, and each has his rooms where nightly drills are had in preparation for the fight, and where the uncertain member may be buttonholed at will and without fear of interruption from other candidates or their cappers. As for the relative strength of the two candidates, it is acknowledged that Millard is in the lead and will go into the contest with greater strength than any of the others. His leverage is very great, having a large majority of the leading Republican politicians at his back, and altogether the best element of that party. It is also believed, and very reasonably so, too, judging from the attitude of the Democratic papers towards him, that he will be able in the end to take almost the entire Democratic strength.

All in all, Millard may be looked upon as the heavy man in the race, and one whom it will be hard to kill.

SECOND CHOICES.

The second choice of many Millard men is Gen. Cowin, also of Omaha, whose popularity is growing daily. He is looked upon by many as having as much strength as Millard. Manderson is also the choice of a considerable number of the Legislature. The latter, however, do not talk very voluminously, and, therefore, a good deal of guessing has to be done.

"A more purchasable lot of men never assembled in the State before," said a prominent Anti-Monopolist to your correspondent this morning, but he failed to state if any purchases were made, who would make them, and whether the purchasable ones are Republicans, Democrats, or Anti-Monopolists. The latter are still booming Connor, but this may be only a blind. Crounz, the ex-Congressman, is one of the prominent dark horses of the Anti-Monopolists.

The Democrats are not booming any one at present, but their strong man is J. Sterling Morton. They also have a dark horse in Judge Savage, of Omaha.

SABLE STEEDS.

The dark horses of the Republicans are numerous, but they attract little attention. The first ballot of the convention will be scattered among eighteen or twenty candidates. It will therefore be no index of the final result. Senator Saunders has worked up his boom well lately, and his chances are much better than they were. Ex-Senator Thayer is expected here soon. He will catch several votes at the start. Paddock is absent, but will be on the ground in a day or two. Congressmen Laird, Weaver, and Valentine come and go, and are all the time very busy working for some one—Millard, Manderson, or Cowin, or perhaps all three. Tonight there is a Republican caucus at the State-House, and an Anti-Monopoly caucus at the Anti-Monopoly headquarters, while the Democrats are holding an informal consultation over a beer-saloon.

Proceedings in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 11.—The committee appointed to select the remainder of the officers for the House submitted their report to the Democratic caucus and it was rejected. The officers will be selected by the general caucus. In the Senate, Senators Reyburn and Arnholts, who yesterday opposed Garrett for member of the Board of Public Charities, moved a reconsideration, and the confirmation was unanimously agreed to.

Railroad Legislation in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 11.—Two bills were presented in the House today to reduce railroad passenger fares to three cents. One includes all roads, and the other fixes five cents on roads fifty to 100 miles long and 10 cents on roads less than fifty miles long. A bill was also introduced to prevent freight discrimination. It is the same bill which was defeated in the last Legislature.

TO BE HANGED.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 11.—Gov. Cullom will not interfere in the case of Philip Matthews, who murdered Annie Geyer, his sweetheart, at Belleville, Ill., last May. Matthews, therefore, will be hanged tomorrow.

Mr. Angelo Williams, Assistant Treasurer of Haverly's Fourteenth Street Theatre, New York City, spilled a quantity of carbolic acid over himself. He freely used St. Jacobs Oil, and was cured in less than one week.

THE HOTEL HORROR.

Probably Sixty-eight Persons Lost Their Lives in the Newhall.

Work Progressed All Day on the Ruins with Very Small Results.

The Secrets of the Fearful Pile of Debris Are Still Safe Within It.

Lists of the Bodies Recovered, the Missing, and Those Known to Be Safe.

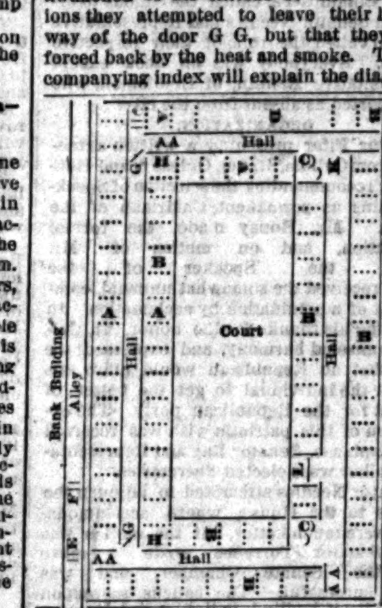
An Unseemly Wrangle in the Common Council—More Thrilling Recitals—Comment Elsewhere.

THE FIRE TRAP.

PLAN OF THE SIXTH STORY, WHERE THE SERVANTS BURNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 11.—Below is given a diagram of the floor of the hotel on which the servant-girls slept. All the lodging floors were arranged in the same way, so that the diagram furnishes an idea of the arrangement for extinguishing fires and for escaping from each of the floors above the office floor. On the floors below, the rooms under those of the servants were devoted to guests. It will be seen that there were three fire-escapes from this floor, designated by the letters E, I, and J, each situated at the end of a hall. There were also three flights of stairs leading down to the floor below and to the streets; thus there were, under ordinary circumstances, six means of leaving the floor beside the elevator. The fire burned up the elevator and spread rapidly in all directions. The fire-escape ladder I was accessible from the corridors of the nearest rooms, as well as from the hall. And yet, one guest in the room next to the ladder in the craze of the moment lifted the window and jumped down into the street. The servant-girls who were saved state that when they were first awakened by the shrieks of their companions they attempted to leave their hall by way of the door G G, but that they were forced back by the heat and smoke. The accompanying index will explain the diagram:



A. Rooms occupied by servant-girls.
B. Guests' rooms.
C. C. C. Stairs leading down to halls below and to the first floor and the street.
D. Water-tank room.
E. Passage across to roof of bank building, intended for fire-escape.
F. Point at which ladder was placed across the alley, serving as a bridge of safety for the servant-girls who were rescued.
G. Door leading from servants' hall to guests' hall and to stairways and fire-escapes.
H. Dark room, used for storage.
I. Fire-escape ladder.
J. Fire-escape ladder.
K. Coil of hose attached to stand-pipe.
L. Elevator.
A. A. Row of buckets of water.

LISTS

OF DEAD, MISSING, AND SAVED.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 11.—There were 110 guests and sixty-seven employés in the building. Of these twenty have so far been identified among the dead, forty-eight are missing, and sixty-seven are known to be saved, leaving forty-two unaccounted for, who are supposed to be in the ruins.

THE DEAD.

Allan Johnson, of Milwaukee.
Mrs. Allan Johnson, of Milwaukee.
D. G. Powers, of Milwaukee.
Walter Scott, of Milwaukee.
T. E. Van Loon, of Albany, N. Y.
Mrs. John Gilbert, of Chicago.
J. J. Hough, of Maroa, Ill.
Maggie Sullivan, of Milwaukee.
Mary Conroy, of Milwaukee.
Mary McDade, of Mukwanago.
Mary McMahon, of Lyndon.
Bessie Brown, of Milwaukee.
Ottelie Waldersdorf, of Milwaukee.
Augusta Giese, of Milwaukee.
Bridget O'Connell, of Du Prarie, Wis.
Nora Flanigan, of Waukesha.
Mitchell Burio, of Milwaukee.
T. B. Elliott, of Milwaukee.
Mary Anderson, of Doylestown.
Julia Fogarty, of Oconomowoc.

It is announced late tonight that T. B. Elliot, of the well-known law-firm of Jenkins, Elliot & Winkler, who was terribly injured during the fire, is dead. Although his injuries were of a most painful and dangerous nature, there were hopes up to evening that he would survive.

MISSING GUESTS:

R. Howie, of Milwaukee.
Miss Libbie Cheilis, of Milwaukee.
Prof. B. Mason, of Milwaukee.
Capt. George P. Vose, of Milwaukee.
L. A. Brown, of Philadelphia.
Mrs. L. W. Brown, of Allegheny, Pa.
John H. Foley, of Milwaukee.
A. H. Claflin, of Chicago.
Bradford Kellogg, of Milwaukee.
Louis K. Smith, of Milwaukee.
Quintus Brown, of St. Louis.
Dan Martel, of Milwaukee.
Charles Kelsey, of Tom Thumb company.
W. A. Hall, of La Porte, Ind.
George H. Reed, of Manitowoc, Wis.
R. Goggin, of Milwaukee.
W. D. Rowell, of Freeport, Ill.
William Smith, of Chicago.
R. G. Butler and family, of Milwaukee.
James A. Ernst, of Shullsburg.
A child, companion to Miss Cheilis.
Wyman E. Fulmer, of Oconomowoc.

MISSING—SERVANTS.

Lizzie Kelley, Mary and Maggie Owens, George Lowry, all of Milwaukee.
Fred Barber and Norah Flanigan, of Pewaukee.
J. Schoenbucker, of Milwaukee.
Walter and William Gelleland, of Milwaukee.
Mollie Connor, Augusta Tripp, Jane Dunn, Annie Casey, Kittie Connors, Mary Miller, Katie Monahan, and Martha Schloessner, all of Milwaukee.
Justus Hauk, of Oconomowoc.
Emil Geissler, Mary Burk, Pat Conroy, Charles Gillon, Gussie Fredericks, Tom Cleary, Sam Mahoney, and Ida Daniels, all of Milwaukee.

The missing are mostly known to be in the ruins, which would make the total of lives lost in the terrible calamity sixty-eight.

CORRECT LIST OF THOSE KNOWN TO BE SAVED:

Elisha Starr, James Ludington, William E. Cramer and lady, L. W. Brown, Mrs. Harshaw, D. J. Paul, and Mrs. Hallett and child, all of Milwaukee.
H. C. Richer, of New York.
James Wardrobe, of New York.
J. A. Prinsin, of Sheboygan Falls.
J. V. Andewall, of Cedar Grove.
J. A. Duval, of Milwaukee.
W. E. Lapsen, of New York.
Isaac McCann, of Richland Centre.
J. L. R. McCollum, of Richland Centre.
Prof. Tomlins, of Chicago.
B. W. Busenbeck, of the Michigan Central Road.
M. Clafton, of Chicago.
N. C. Jenkins, W. P. Schmidt, Ed Burnham, H. A. Conolly, and S. A. Dixon, all of Chicago.
W. T. Durand, of Milwaukee.
S. C. Craig, of Des Moines.
William Tanner, of Berlin.
C. C. Clark, of Wausau.
J. V. Mahoney, of Rock Island.
M. Weber, of La Porte, Ind.
U. P. Hill, of Syracuse, N. Y.
Frank Tucker, of Berlin.
C. W. Briggs, of Grand Rapids.
J. T. Richie, of Louisville.
Tom Thumb and wife.
L. W. Brown, of Allegheny (wife perished).
S. Martin, C. Franco, and D. Cohen, commercial travelers.
The whole Antisdel family.
E. P. Hoff, of Milwaukee.
John Gilbert, of Minnie Palmer's company.
Mrs. Barker, of the Tom Thumb Company.
Miss M. Gyett, of Sheboygan Falls.
R. Pollock, of Lancaster.
James McAlpine, of Milwaukee.
A. Hardy, of Milwaukee.
Mrs. McGuire.
Bridget O'Neil and sister.
A German girl, first name Frances.
Julia Burns, Kittie Baylie, Annie Beridge, Amelia Stall, Amelia Miller, Dora Cole, Mary Garvin, and Mary McCauley, all servants.
Misses Mattie Dunlap, Amelia Herbert, W. H. Compton, and W. H. Lavalle, of the Madison Square company.
Ben Tice, chief clerk.
W. A. Hall, of Laporte, Ind., found in Dr. Bartlett's office, with both legs broken from a jump from a fourth-story window.

AT THE MORGUE.

Three bodies remain at the morgue:

That of Otilie Waltersdorf, 18 years, an employé. She has been finally identified by a brother residing in this city.

A young Irish girl supposed to be Nora Flanagan, a waiter. She was recognized by Mary Hardy, of the Plankinton House, but not positively.

Body of an elderly woman, apparently of Irish nationality, about 45 years of age, unidentified; medium size, dark hair slightly tinged with gray; on the middle finger of the right hand a flat band ring.

THE RUINS.

YESTERDAY'S FRUITLESS OPERATIONS.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 11.—Tonight all is dark and dreary at the scene of the holocaust. The authorities have not provided an electric light, despite the popular clamor. Not a single body has been found yet. The Chief of the Fire Department, early in the forenoon, had his men at work with a large quantity of heavy rope and tackle pulling down the jagged walls, which, in three instances, towered for a hundred feet skyward and quivered with the breeze, placing the workmen in imminent danger of being crushed to death. Several exciting scenes occurred, but the walls were got down without the slightest injury to a single soul. When the bricks fell they covered the ropes so densely as to require the combined efforts of 100 men, with the advantage of leverage to dislodge them, and then only with great exertion. The citizens freely gave their aid, and volunteers for anything were forthcoming at the slightest appeal. "A body!" "A body!" shouted by an excited workman at about 9 o'clock this morning thrilled the thousands present, and a wild rush was made for the source of the cry. The police repelled the onslaught as best they could, but hundreds pressed by and surrounded a corps of workmen. A cindered petticoat was finally uncovered and drawn out, only to find that it incased nothing of human form. The same exciting scene occurred when a lady's fine leather satchel was disinterred. It contained a wallet, but no one was allowed to touch or examine it, so that to whom it belonged is yet a matter unknown. Then the crowd rushed forward as a workman removed an infant's garb. It contained no remains, and was placed with the other discoveries, and the three formed a little mound on a slab, which was the object of thousands of curious glances. The pulling down of the walls was attended with great danger. In many instances buttresses had to be shoved over before the wall could be shaken. Several times in doing this the men narrowly escaped being caught by falling bricks. He refused to touch the north walls, as by rudely pulling them down he was afraid of hurting some of his men and injuring the other building. D. Nash was told this by the Chief, and he accordingly let the contract of tearing down this wall to a mason, who will immediately erect scaffolding on the roofs of the other buildings and proceed with the work.

A SAILOR'S AID.

Henry Grier, a sailor, this forenoon rendered most efficient service in assisting to tear down dangerous walls. He scaled the wavering columns and fastened ropes with a cool intrepidity which provoked volumes of praise. He also sang his sailor songs, thus aiding unity in pulling at the tackle. Grier approached Chief Lippert with tears in his eyes, and begged to be allowed to work. He did not want any money, but he wanted to assist in some way. Here and there, where the density was not so pronounced, the smoke would issue from the small fissures, curling up through the air in graceful turns, and proving the assertions that a heated furnace raged below. Like a miniature world rough, and smooth, rolling, and full of ravines, the mass presented plenty for deep meditation. There a mound covered with a glassy facing of ice, and at another place a broken pile of frozen bricks. Here stood the vault, here the elevator, here the interior yard, and one posted could locate vividly all the details of the house. The jutting and jagged timbers and iron beams were hard to remove. Once inside the walls, work progressed slowly, and will until sufficient space is obtained to throw back the pieces without carrying them and heaving them onto the sidewalk. It is proposed to work back, clearing out one section and then refilling it with débris from the next. In this manner the street will not be blocked, and all the purposes of the search will be accomplished. A great deal of anxiety is felt in regard to the north wall, which rears its weird proportions skyward some sixty feet intact, and may at any moment topple over and add another long list of casualties to this horrible chapter in the history of the city. The workmen are kept out of reach of harm, provided the wall does not fall full length into the ruins, about twenty feet being allowed for it to drop in before the working gang would be reached. The wall in question is a partnership concern, and the owners have been ordered by the Chief of the Fire Department to build a scaffolding and tear it down from the top. In the southwest corner of the basement a shipload of coal had been stored, and this is still burning and sending forth a volume of smoke that interferes somewhat with the workmen on the windward side.

THE QUESTION OF EXPENSE.

In the midst of numerous expressions of sympathy and offers of aid for sufferers from all parts of the Union the Common Council this afternoon engaged in a disgraceful action, squabbling over the expenses for the rescue of the dead bodies. Some members even demanded a stoppage of work if the stockholders of the Newhall House Association should not be willing to reimburse the city. The scene has created indignation amounting to threats wherever it became known, and to be an Alderman at present is the meanest position in the city. The Aldermen who opposed the work of humanity were Horace Chase, a capitalist, one of the pioneers of Milwaukee; Peter Barth, wholesale liquors, and H. Riemer, contractor. The Council, after two hours' hard fighting, concluded to go on with the work of rescuing bodies, but made no appropriation for night work. The Board of Supervisors acted handsomely, appointing a committee with unlimited power to act.

THE HEROES.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 11.—Among the almost countless acts of bravery performed at the fire, Otto Kleinsteuber's deserves high mention. He is the electrician of the Fire Department, and being early upon the scene seized a lantern, and, entering the building, got as far as the head of the third-story stairway, and staid there in the dense smoke waving a lantern and calling out loudly, "Here's the stairs." In this way he saved Mrs. McGuire, Mary McCully, and Mary Garvin. A big man took away his lantern, but, nothing daunted, he got another and went on with the work. He repeatedly called out for the inmates seeking to escape to throw themselves on their knees and crawl towards him, and in this way he saved at least seven lives. C. W. Briggs, of Grand Rapids, among the number of Milwaukeeans, are loudest in their praises of Foreman Kelner, of the Fire Department, and Sergt. Keller, who saved no less than eight persons by means of a ladder which they projected amidst the plaudits of the crowd below from the roof of the Frackelston Building across a sixteen-foot alley to the west wall of the Newhall. There were a number of women within sight, but none of them could be induced to venture upon the ladder. The fireman crawled cat-like across the ladder, and, seizing one of the women, dragged her with him. She resisted furiously, and he was obliged to use force, and beat her, to make her let go the rounds of the ladder and permit him to save her. The last two or three women brought over were apparently lifeless, but came to later. It was directly beneath where these feats were performed that so many of the domestics lost their lives by jumping into the alley. The scene there must have been a terrible one. The bodies fell so thick the people who were holding blankets and canvases for them to jump into were obliged to discourage those upon the upper stories from jumping by leaving the alley. Their work was useless, as nearly every one who jumped was mashed to death upon the frozen pavement.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

CATHOLIC SERVICES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 11.—Arrangements have been completed for most solemn funeral services at the Catholic Cathedral tomorrow over several of the dead, including D. G. Powers, the inventor. The services will be attended by Archbishop Heiss and other high dignitaries of the church.

JOHN GILBERT.

John Gilbert's condition is more favorable today, although consciousness has not been recovered.

ARRANGEMENTS.

A special meeting of the City Council was held this evening to take such steps as seemed to be called for by this great calamity. A relief committee was appointed to co-operate with the work of public and private charities now being carried forward. Several measures were presented looking to the doing away with telegraph and telephone wires on poles in the streets of the city, but no action was taken. Arrangements are completed for a large number of funerals, in addition to that to take place at the Catholic cathedral.

JUDSON K. HOUGH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JERSEYVILLE, Ill., Jan. 11.—Judson K. Hough, special agent of the Northwestern National Fire-Insurance Company, lived at Maroa, Ill. He has visited this city recently several times on fire-insurance business, and about a year ago insured his life for $2,000.

THE VERDICT AT PROVIDENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. Jan. 11.—The report of the jury of inquest on the Callendar Building fire, censuring the Chief of the Fire Department, Hose Company No. 1, and the owners and lessee of the fatal building, coming on the heels of the great Milwaukee fire, in some respects a parallel, excites much comment here. The censured individuals are bitter against the jury. The Chief Engineer does not hesitate to denounce the verdict in the strongest terms, and to criticise the individual members of the jury. He is particularly bitter against juror Gorton, who was Chief of the department just before Green, and against foreman Doyle, who was for fifteen years Mayor of the city. Then, again, it is said that the verdict amounts to nothing, since the Coroner did not see it until he saw it in print, as the foreman of the jury and Coroner are at swords' points regarding the conduct of the case. The jury held about twenty-five sessions to arrive at this verdict. The assistant engineers are to resign, together with some members of the censured hose company. The Chief Engineer will not resign, but will probaly fail of reëlection.

THE NEW YORK HOTELS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—One of the officers of the Board of Fire Underwriters here says it is not safe to base a calculation as to the means of escape from hotels in New York in case of fire or as to the facilities for extinguishing fire in them as compared with hotels in other cities upon the rate asked by insurance companies on policies covering these buildings, for the sharp competition which has been waged between the companies had reduced the rates to figures which are absurdly low. This, however, he says, can be safely said: that the hotels of this city are no safer than the hotels in Western cities. In fact, since the Chicago fire, the hotels in the West, as a general thing, are better built and have all the necessary facilities for preventing fires and for detecting and fighting fires should they occur. "There are hotels in this city," says this gentleman, "in which, if a fire should break out in the night and gain any headway before it was discovered, when the house was filled with guests, the scenes of this Milwaukee fire would be repeated, possibly on a more extensive scale."

WHAT THE BRITISHERS THINK OF IT.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The *Daily News*, commenting on the burning of the Newhall House at Milwaukee, says it is probably another illustration of the indifference which familiarity with danger creates. It is difficult to imagine how people could consent to sleep night after night in a place known to be dangerous.

THE LIVING AND THE DEAD.

A THRILLING STORY OF ESCAPE TOLD BY T. J. ANDERSON.

Perhaps the man who had the most exciting experience in the Newhall House fire is Mr. T. J. Anderson, of this city, who resides at the Palmer. He is employed as a salesman by Messrs. George H. Taylor & Co., the wholesale paper dealers, on Monroe street. He arrived home last evening, and a TRIBUNE reporter saw him at the Palmer. "I sat on the window-sill of my room," said he, "and I saw the flames take my bed, my clothes, the floor sink in the mass of flame before I escaped by sliding down the rain-spout which ran along my window. I had a room on the corner of Michigan street and Broadway, on the fourth floor. I had played pool with Mr. L. A. Brown, of Philadelphia, until nearly 1 o'clock in the morning, when I went to bed. And, poor fellow, I saw him afterwards go down to his death in the mass of flame, without being able to help him. It was awful. I walked up-stairs to my room, as the elevator stopped running at 12:30. On my way up I met the only watchman the house employed, and I asked him how I could escape in case of fire. He said easy enough. There were two ways—one by the back stairway and the other by going through a labyrinth of halls to the front. Brown's room was opposite mine. I went to bed after that, and I was awakened by the horrible shrieks of burning women and the groans of burning men.

IT WAS HELL ITSELF,

so terrible seemed the sounds. The flames were cackling all around, and I opened the door. A great mass of smoke and flame rushed in, and I became stifled. I was only able to again shut it, and the smoke almost killed me. I had nothing on but a gauze undershirt. I felt my strength leaving me. I was choking. I sank to the floor. I thought I was gone. But my senses had not altogether left me. I gathered myself up as best I could and made towards the window. By a desperate effort I succeeded in getting there. I sank again to the floor. But I rallied and attempted to raise the window. It was so well balanced that it yielded at once to my puny effort and went up. I leaned out and the fresh air revived me. I was strengthened and consciousness returned. I looked down below and saw

firemen and police holding the canvas. They shouted for me to jump on the telegraph wires, but I refused. I saw the ladders up against the building. I sat down on the window-sill and I saw everything go down, my clothes, valise, everything, unable to save a thing. I shouted, I begged, I implored for those below to save me. They saw me, but gave me no help. I saw my friend come from his room and attempt to come to me through the mass of flame, but I saw him go down in the vortex of flame to his death. Oh, such a sight! It was too horrible to imagine. I saw the tin-spout. It was in part covered with ice. Three women and one man had tried to descend it, and they landed in the Valley of Death. They lost their hold and fell to the street below. It was the only means of escape left. I seized it with

THE FRANTIC EFFORT OF DESPAIR.

Everything inside of my room was gone. I caught it in a vise-like grasp and I commenced to slide. Sometimes I slid six to twelve feet and at others a few inches. But I kept going down, using the ice made by the hose as a foothold and catch for my hands, which you see, are terribly blistered. I went clean down to the cellar, fifteen feet below the street, but I was alive and clad in only my gauze undershirt. On my way down I saw two little girls standing in the window of the third story, and they asked me to save them, but I was powerless to give them aid, and I had to see those innocents not over 6 years old swallowed up by the heartless flames. I saw Kelsey, Tom Thumb's colored servant, go down with the walls. He was clinging to a window-sill in the fifth story. I walked out to the front and went upstairs into the office, where I found a woman who was tearing her hair. I could not see her face and did not know who she was. I spoke to her, but she took no notice of me. I seized her by the ankles and dragged her down bodily, thus saving her life. I went across to the express office, where I saw Antisdel, who was leaning over Mrs. Johnson. He said: 'I am crazy. You rub this woman, I want to go and save my children.' I was in a position to be rubbed myself, being naked and chilly. I said to a fireman standing by: 'I have lost everything.' He said: 'You're alive.' Pointing to a man who was

CLINGING FROM A FIFTH-STORY WINDOW,

he said: 'How would you like to change places with him?' Somebody gave me a coat, and I walked in my bare feet four blocks to the Plankinton House. I was beside myself. On the way I met a woman who threw a shawl over me, and said, 'Here poor boy, take that.' I got clothing, such as it was, from strangers at the Plankinton. I came here today, and Mr. Taylor fitted me out at his own expense. I never want to go through such an experience again."

A. J. CASSE'S EXPERIENCE.

Mr. A. J. Casse, of the firm of H. C. Kroh & Co., manufacturers of window-shades, at No. 460 Pearl street, New York, was one of the guests of the Newhall. He arrived at the Tremont last evening, where a TRIBUNE reporter saw him.

"I am not a superstitious man," said he, "but I did not retire until 2:30 in the morning. As I went into the office I had to wait some eight minutes for my key because one man acted as watchman and clerk, and when I went to my room he did not give me a square look in the face, and he told me that the heat would be turned on in my room about 4 o'clock. I had parlor E on the office floor. I was awakened by the fire, but it was like a dream. I could not realize it. There was no cry of fire at all through the house. I still lay in a sort of stupor until the transom crashed on my bed. Then I jumped out, put on my shoes, pants, and overcoat, seized my little valise and what clothes I could, and rushed down-stairs and into the express office, where there were two men in their undershirts, and I gave one of them a stormcoat that I had saved. He was Anderson, a man from Chicago. I heard the shouts from all parts of the house when I got out, and saw the attempts to save life, but there was no systematic effort and no organization. A half an hour after the fire broke out there were 5,000 people upon the ground, but then it was too late to save life."

BUSENBARK WILL RECOVER.

Mr. O. W. Ruggles, General Passenger Agent, and T. I. Whitney, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Michigan Central, returned from Milwaukee yesterday. They say Mr. W. R. Busenbark, Western Passenger Agent of their road, who jumped from a third-story window of the Newhall House, is not so seriously injured as they supposed, and they think he will speedily recover. There are no bones broken, they say. His feet, hands, and face are considerably cut up, caused by jumping on the telegraph wires, and his back is somewhat sprained, but they do not think he sustained any internal injuries. His wife is with him at Milwaukee attending to his wants, and she is aided by Mr. E. S. Wentworth, of the Michigan Central Passenger Department. Mr. Ruggles says the Michigan Central will do all it can to alleviate the sufferings of its unfortunate official. Mr. Busenbark is not yet able to be removed to this city, but Mr. Ruggles thinks they will be able to bring him here in about four or five days.

WILEY AMONG THE RUINS.

William E. Wiley, Passenger Agent of the Michigan Central, who occupied the same room in the Newhall House with Mr. Busenbark, is still missing, and there are no doubts entertained that his body is buried in the ruins of the burned building. He was a very popular and efficient official, and has been connected with the Michigan Central for the last six or seven years as its Michigan and Canadian Passenger Agent. He had just been appointed Passenger Agent of the Michigan Central at Milwaukee, and Mr. Busenbark went with him to that city to induct him into his new position. Before commencing services on the Michigan Central he was the Agent of the Grand Trunk at Port Huron. He was 32 years of age, and leaves a wife, but no children.

HENRY COHEN.

Mr. Henry Cohen, a drummer for a New York house, was at the Tremont for a short time last evening, on his way home. He was a guest at the Newhall at the time of the fire. He escaped down the front way from the fourth floor with nothing but his nightshirt and overcoat, with which he managed to make his way to the Plankinton, glad to escape alive.

FIRE-ESCAPES FOR CHICAGO.

THE CITY OFFICIALS DISCUSS BALCONIES, ROPES, STAND-PIPES, ETC.—A MAJORITY IN FAVOR OF BALCONIES.

The lack of means of escape from the Newhall House has stirred up the city authorities, and it is probable that action will be at once taken by the Council looking to the protection of the lives of people who sleep or work in the hotels and other large buildings in Chicago. Ald. Hildreth will Monday night introduce an amendment requiring the placing of balconies outside of windows, but passing such a measure and enforcing it are different things. As was stated yesterday, ladders are required, yet how few have been put up. Balcony escapes, like ladders, are patented, but the ordinary balcony is not, and there are a dozen factories in the city where they can be made in any quantity; but the cost is considerable for a building like the Grand Pacific or the Palmer, and somehow, whenever a large property-owner doesn't want an ordinance enforced,

THE AUTHORITIES ARE VERY ACCOMMODATING.

Nearly everybody is looking to balconies now, and, if connected, they are regarded as the best means of escape yet suggested, provided the burning structure is not a tinder-box. Whether they will come into general use remains to be seen.

"The so-called fire-escapes in use in Chicago," said Mayor Harrison, "are not worth a cent. The ladders are only valuable for firemen to climb up. Not one woman in a hundred could reach the ground by them, and not one man in ten in a time of excitement."

"What kind of an escape would you suggest?"

"I have an idea. It flashed across my brain this morning, and I am going to work it out, as I believe it will effect a revolution in the matter of fire-escapes."

"Tell me what it is."

"No. I want Chicago to be the first to adopt it."

"They had a good deal of trouble in Milwaukee with telegraph wires—couldn't raise the truck-ladders on account of them?"

"Yes, my veto messages will tell you my views on that subject. The wires ought to be under ground."

"Do you think the ordinance requiring it will be enforced?"

"I don't know. I go out of office before it takes effect, and can't tell whether it will be enforced or not. The conduit system we are introducing will furnish the company the means to put their wires under ground."

And then his Honor sent for Marshal Swenie

TO CONSULT ABOUT HIS NEW FIRE-ESCAPE.

"If there was enough of the ladders," said Marshal Swenie, "I think they would do some good."

"Do you know why the ordinance is not enforced?"

"Superintendent Kirkland tells me that he has had a man out for some time notifying property-owners to put them up."

"How many should there be on the Grand Pacific?"

"That is for the committee to decide."

"When will you have a meeting?"

"Shortly, I think."

"When did you last have one?"

"In September or October."

"Do you think ladders are sufficient?"

"They are not the right thing, I should say, for hotels. Women and children can't get out of a building that way. The ladders are placed on the outside of hall windows, and if there is any smoke it rushes into the halls and out of the hall windows, so the ladders are inaccessible."

"What would you suggest?"

"There are different patents. The stand-pipe ladders are the cheapest. Some have balconies and stairs. But the hotel-men object to balconies, as a thief could go from one room to another. There should be balconies on the corners, with stairs leading to the street; and every room should be provided with a rope. Hotel-men, however, object to ropes, because guests would carry them off. But wire could be stranded in so that it could not be cut with a knife, and the end screwed into the window-frame. Then the ropes would be available in case of necessity, and a man could lower his wife and children

AND SLIDE DOWN HIMSELF."

"Did you notice that the telegraph-wires interfered with the Milwaukee firemen?"

"Yes. They are always in our way."

"Can't you cut them?"

"We could, but not without endangering life. The poles are weak, won't stand without the wires, and if one falls it is apt to carry others with it. You have noticed in the country where one pole comes down a dozen or more follow. The wires ought to be underground."

Speaking of fires in hotels, the Marshal said the proprietors didn't want it known when they had a blaze, and if a fire broke out, instead of giving an alarm which would arouse the guests, the employés attempted to

PUT OUT THE FLAMES THEMSELVES,

and in that way considerable time was lost. He mentioned one case of a large Chicago hotel, where the fire burned fully an hour under the floors before the department was notified, the guests in the meantime being asleep and unconscious of their danger. And when the firemen began tearing down the partitions to get at the burning joists the proprietor tried to stop them, saying that the noise would disturb the sleepers.

"The ordinance," said one of the Factory Inspectors, "requires that every building over two stories high used for manufacturing purposes shall have one metallic ladder for every twenty-five persons employed. These ladders are not put up by one factory in fifty, and when they are, what good are they? It takes a gymnast to reach the ground on one of them. There should be balconies on the outside of factories, so that the women and children could get to a place of comparative safety until the fire department came and raised the truck ladders. About 160,000 people work in manufacturing, selling, and distributing goods in Chicago, and three-fourths of them are employed about the second floor—thousands in the topmost story, and the lives of 100,000 are exposed in case of fire, as there is no means of escape except down dark, narrow stairways, often only leading to an alley. Proper protection is absent all over the city, and there is no necessity for giving instances, but

I'LL MENTION A FEW.

There is a six-story candy factory at Nos. 9, 11, and 13 River street where 150 girls are employed, and it has no ladder. It belongs to the Fuller estate, which owns a dozen large structures in the neighborhood, none of which have an escape. And that is true of a tobacco factory, with 250 employés, on the other side of the street, owned by Matthew Laflin, and of Henderson's shoe manufactory, with 150 employés, at the corner of Van Buren and Franklin streets; also of the clothing factories, printing offices, bookbinderies—of nearly every establishment where the work is done by machinery and the employés are mainly girls and boys or women, who never could get out of the places in case of fire."

"Your department has nothing to do with enforcing the fire-escape ordinances?"

"No. The law says: 'It shall be the duty of said Commissioner [of Buildings] to enforce all ordinances relating to the erection, construction, alteration, repair, removal, or safety of buildings.'"

"THE USEFULNESS OF BALCONIES,"

said Superintendent Kirkland, "would depend altogether on the way in which they are constructed. If run along a building and connected they are objectionable because thieves could go from one room to another; but if detached they would be a very good thing, as the people could get outside and avoid being suffocated, and be in a place of comparative safety until the fire department arrived. But I think the Missouri plan of requiring a rope to be placed in every room of a hotel is an excellent one."

"What do you think of the ladders?"

"They are useless in case of a fire. Only firemen can go up and down. Women and children couldn't do it, and not one man in ten."

"Why are not more put up; the ordinance requires one for every twenty-five people in a building?"

"Since the meeting of the committee in September more have been put up in Chicago than in years before. But the trouble is the property owners can't get them. The demand is away ahead of the supply. I have had a man attending specially to this work for three or four months. He finds the owners perfectly willing to comply with the ordinance, but they can't do it, and it wouldn't be right for me to prosecute them under the circumstances."

"Are you doing anything in regard to factories?"

"Yes, whenever we get a report from the Inspectors we give notice to have the defects remedied, and everything possible is being done in that direction; but, as the so-called escapes are patented and the facilities for manufacturing are limited, it will take years for every one to live up to the ordinance."

"Do you think the

HOTELS AND THEATRES

of Chicago are safe?"

"As safe as any in the United States. Our hotel proprietors are very careful, though the buildings are not fire-proof. They have vigilant watchmen, and if a fire does break out the guests will be notified in time to get out. The theatres, too, are now in a reasonably safe condition. Fire-Marshal Swenie and myself will make our annual inspection of these buildings toward the close of the month."

"The way to prevent telegraph wires from interfering with the firemen," said Prof. Barrett, "is to

PUT THE WIRES UNDERGROUND,

and that can be done in conduits; but, as I have said before, the city and not a private corporation should own the conduits and charge a rental for their use. Underground telegraphy is perfectly practicable. The only thing in the way is the expense. The ordinance requiring the wires all over the city to be put underground goes into effect May 1, and I understand the companies are making preparations to comply. Of course, it is impossible to get rid of all the overhead wires at one time, but they will get rid of them as soon as possible. You might say that the companies are always willing to examine any new device for putting the wires underground, and evince a disposition to do all they can to get rid of the nuisance."

THE NIGHT WATCHMAN.

HIS STATEMENT AS TO TO THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The night watchman, William McKenzie, an intelligent young man, who had been employed at the hotel for about four months, and in whom Mr. Antisdel reposed great confidence, yesterday made the following statement to a reporter as to the origin of the fire:

"On the night of the fire I had made my rounds as usual, visiting the different lodging floors and the basement rooms. Nothing unusual was observed. The barroom was open until 2 o'clock Wednesday morning, and George Scheller, the proprietor, was there for about three-quarters of an hour after that. I had been down to the wood-room at about 2 o'clock, and in opening the door leading to the barroom hall saw that the place was still occupied—and at a later hour I had run the elevator down to the bottom landing to take up a gentleman who came from the bar. Nothing like smoke was detected then. At 3:30 o'clock in the morning T. B. Elliott came in on a late train. I was in the office, and he asked me if the elevator was running. I told him I would take him up. I did so, letting him out at his floor—the third. Then I went up to the top floor, taking a railway conductor up from the third to that. I looked around the halls and then got into the elevator to go down. This was a few minutes past half-past 3 o'clock. As I got into the elevator I noticed a very little smoke. I immediately started down to see where it started from. By the time I reached the office floor the smoke was so dense that I could go no farther in the elevator. Throwing open the door I rushed out and started for the stairs, shouting to Tom, the night clerk, that there was a fire somewhere down below, and I was going down to see about it. By the time I reached the bottom of the elevator shaft the smoke was so dense and so stifling that I knew something must be done. I called to the engineer, who was in the engine-room, and told him to rouse the servants, and then I started back to awaken people, for I knew there was no chance to stop the fire alone. By the time I reached the first floor above the office and had rapped at Mr. Cramer's door, the heat cracked the glass doors to the elevator, and in a moment afterwards the flames poured out. I in the meantime rushed into the bank building and aroused as many of the lodgers in that portion as I could. Afterwards I rendered what help I could in saving people. I hardly know what to say about the commencement of the fire, but I know it caught at the bottom of the elevator and not on the upper floors. There was nothing anywhere around the elevator that could burn so quickly, and at half-past 3 o'clock there was no smoke in the elevator or either Mr. Elliott or myself would have noticed it. And after the smoke was observed there was scarcely time to do anything before the whole thing was ablaze. It might have caught in some of the shops in the basement, that back up to the bottom of the elevator, but on the bottom floor of the hotel part there was nothing that could possibly burn that way, and that there could have been nothing smoldering throughout the night is shown by the fact that so many were around until a short time before the actual blaze occurred. I don't know that the fire was incendiary, but there is a very queer look to it."

PREVIOUS WARNING.

INCENDIARY ATTEMPTS.

Mr. C. D. Nash, the principal member of the company to whom the Newhall House belonged, yesterday made the following statement to a reporter:

"About two years ago a gentleman in passing by the elevator shaft saw a blaze starting up near the basement. He quickly extinguished it, when it was discovered that the plastering about the outside shaft had been pricked off and a large quantity of paper stuffed in in such a manner that the current of air up the shaft would draw the fire up and quickly envelope the house in flames. I have a quantity of this paper, partially burned, still in my possession. I then had the shaft boarded up tight, so that if any further attempts were made the

WOULD-BE INCENDIARIES

would have to cut through solid woodwork. A few weeks later some plumbers engaged about the premises discovered a large pile of staves of a lard-barrel piled in between the basement ceiling and first floor, in such a way as to avoid detection, and furnishing conclusive evidence that they had been so placed with a view to firing the building. We had our suspicions then, but, while thoroughly convinced so far as we were concerned individually, yet the proof was lacking and the matter was finally dropped, and I would not now care to name the person who was suspected. He is not now, and has not been for a year past, in the State. The trouble always was to divine his motive. Chief-of-Police Beck worked on the case for a month, and if he chooses to tell you more about it than I have, well and good."

A RICKETY STRUCTURE.

FIRE-MARSHAL PETRIE'S KNOWLEDGE OF THE CONCERN.

"I have stopped at the Newhall House several times," said Assistant-Marshal Petrie, "and always considered it unsafe. It has been on fire every winter for several years. I was there two years ago, and, as I had to sleep on the fourth floor, I examined the building pretty thoroughly so as to see how I could get out in case it were necessary. I always do that when I am in a big hotel. I found two fire-escapes—one on Broadway and the other on Michigan street. There were none in the rear, though there ought to have been. There were two stairways—a main one in front for the guests, and another in the rear for the help. And by the way, hotel proprietors, or rather, the majority of them, seem to care nothing for the lives of their servants, as hardly one in ten provides means of escape for them from the top floor, where they invariably sleep. The Newhall House was an example; and there are several right here in Chicago. The Newhall was an old house, and the previous fires there were caused by overheated pipes or stoves. One time the woodwork began blazing about half-past 2 in the morning, but the fire was caught just in time. While there I had a talk with Marshal Liffert, and he told me that he considered the Newhall House one of the worst buildings there to fight a fire in. The Milwaukee department is very small—only seven engines and two trucks—and, as the hotel was as large as the Tremont House, they couldn't handle it. There would have been twenty-one engines at such a fire in Chicago."

SUGGESTIONS OF OTHERS.

LONG SHEARS WITH LONG HANDLES FOR TELEGRAPH WIRES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—We read of the firemen's difficulties in placing ladders against burning buildings in various cities on account of the obstructing telegraph wires; also of the striking upon the wires, or rebounding against them from jumping-cloths, of persons leaping for their lives and being severely injured by the grim black demons of such occasions—the otherwise useful telegraph wires. Supply the firemen with long, strong shears on long, strong pole-handles, wherewith to cut these wires whenever the cutting will in the least facilitate the firemen's operations or escapes by leaping. The repairs of the wires can be immediate thereafter, and the momentary interruptions of wire uses or the costs of repairs are of insignificant consideration comparatively to the vastly important objects suggested hereby.

We are told that "had there been rigid enforcement of existing laws relative to building, the Newhall House had probably not burned. Notoriously, the structure was a fire-trap used as a hotel, and sheltered hundreds of people. The city authorities knew that it was a fire-trap, and knew of the danger to life night and day! Local insurance companies refused to take any risks on the building!"

How many hundreds of just such structures as the Newhall House are there in this and other cities, to the dangerous condition of which the plainest duties of owners, agents, occupants, city officials specially charged therewith, and any or all persons cognizant of such condition sternly demand their immediate remedial attention?

FASA.

ALARM BELLS IN HOTEL ROOMS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Had each room in the Newhall House been supplied with a small, strong rope long enough to reach to the ground how easy it would have been for every person in the house to have escaped. Every hotel in the country should be compelled to furnish this means of escape. The rope could be kept in a little closet directly under a window in each room with one end securely fastened in the room.

Then, another thing: Had each room in that hotel been furnished with a bell, all connected with the office so that they could have all been rung simultaneously, there is no doubt that nine-tenths of those lost could have reached the lower floors in safety had they been aroused at the instant of the first discovery of the fire. OBSERVER.

THE BRICKLAYERS.

Proceedings of the National Convention Yesterday in Providence—Officers Elected—Miscellaneous Business.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 11.—At the morning session of the Bricklayers' Convention held in this city today, Henry O. Cole, of New York, was reëlected President; David R. Gibson, of Ontario, was elected Vice-President; and L. Carpenter, of Ohio, was reëlected Secretary. The election was quite spirited. There were three nominations for President—namely: Henry O. Cole, No. 4, New York; R. H. Shadrick, No. 5, Missouri; Alexander Darragh, No. 1, Missouri. Mr. Shadrick withdrew his name. Cole was elected by 75½ votes, against 46½ for Mr. Darragh. There were two ballots for Vice-President, Mr. Gibson receiving 62 out of 119 on the second ballot. His opponents were Andrew McCormick, No. 2, Ontario; T. F. Doyle, No. 1, South Carolina; Michael Conroy, No. 3, New Jersey; Thomas Barrett, No. 1, Rhode Island. Mr. Carpenter was reëlected Secretary. Although he at first declined a reëlection, he received 69½ votes, against 55½ cast for Charles A. Keegan, also of Ohio. Thomas R. Geokels, of Kentucky, was elected Vice-Secretary, and Patrick Murray, of New York, reëlected Treasurer at the afternoon session. The officers were then installed. The Committee on Constitution presented a report embodying fourteen propositions for amendments to the constitution. The first proposition was to change the name to the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of America. This evoked a heated discussion and almost a riot, and the convention adjourned until tomorrow with the questions still unsettled.

CLEVELAND'S POPULATION.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 11.—The police have just finished the census, showing Cleveland's population to be 193,500, a gain in one year of 8,000.

THE NORTHWEST.

News Gatherings from the Territory Tributary to Chicago.

An Editor at Kenney, Ill., Horse-whipped and Very Badly Beaten.

Heavy Damages—Business-Men's Excursion—Malpractice Alleged Against a Prominent Physician.

ILLINOIS.

BRUTAL ASSAULT UPON AN EDITOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., Jan. 11.—A sensation was created this afternoon at Kenney, Ill., over an assault with a whip on R. T. Spencer, editor of the *Gazette*, by James Breisford. Spencer was badly beaten, and has sued Breisford for $1,000 damages. A criminal suit was also instituted against him, to which he pleaded guilty. Breisford got mad over an article published about him being arrested. Both men are prominent.

HEAVY DAMAGES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Jan. 11.—In the Circuit Court this afternoon a jury gave a verdict against the Illinois Central Railroad Company for $5,000 in favor of Frank L. Adams, of Duquoin, Ill., who lost a leg while in the employ of the company. Adams sued for $15,000.

THE COUNTY TREASURER CONTEST

case was reopened in the County Court today by the contesting candidate, the Hon. B. N. Durfee making a motion by counsel that the vote cast for Wood, the successful candidate, and Ray, the defeated, be recounted by two special Commissioners. The motion was allowed, and Clerk Hardy was directed to reopen the ballots. The recount is now in progress. Wood's majority was over 300 over Ray, Democrat. Durfee claims that ballots cast for Ray were not counted, and that there was illegal voting.

NEW ENTERPRISES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 11.—The Secretary of State today issued licenses to organize to the following proposed corporations: The National Warehouse Company, Chicago: capital stock, $100,000; object, the erection of a warehouse in Chicago for renting purposes; corporators, Charles A. Lamb, Frank H. Lamb, William W. Gurley. The Prussing Vinegar Company, Chicago: capital stock, $150,000; corporators, Ferdinand Henrotin, Andrew P. Callahan, Ernest L. Prussing, John W. Prussing. The Northwestern Iron & Supply Company, Chicago: capital stock, $100,000; corporators, George Bingham, Herman Blennerhassett, John L. Cuthbert.

CERTIFICATES OF INCREASE OF CAPITAL STOCK

were filed by the Myers Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, to $37,500; by the American Short-Horn Breeders' Association, to $20,000; and by the Joliet Elevator Company, from $50,000 to $75,000.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 11.—Mrs. Charles Lander, wife of one of the old residents of Bloomington, died tonight after a long illness from cancer.

DRY GOODS FAILURE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 11.—Moody & Crabb, dry-goods dealers, made an assignment today to Joseph M. Grant. The liabilities are estimated at about $13,000 and their assets at about $16,000 if they can be disposed of under favorable circumstances. The failure is due to the fact that their bills were coming due, and that they had a large stock of goods on hand and could not sell them. It is said that J. V. Farwell & Co., of Chicago, are among the large creditors.

BURIAL OF COL. SHEETZ.

FREEPORT, Ill., Jan. 11.—A large procession of citizens followed the remains of the late Col. J. A. Sheetz to the cemetery. He was buried under the auspices of the John A. Davis Post, G. A. R.

IOWA.

BUSINESS MEN'S EXCURSION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 11.—A large number of citizens of West Union visited this city today in return for that made by Dubuquers to that town last Monday. Many prominent business-men of Dubuque were at the depot to give them welcome, and they were taken in carriages and sleighs to the Julien and Lorimer Hotels, where splendid banquets were provided for them. Congressman-elect Henderson made the excursionists a speech of hospitable welcome to Dubuque, which was responded to by ex-Congressman Ainsworth, the Hon. Joseph Hobson, Dr. Fuller, and other residents of West Union. The dinner was furnished by the proprietors of the hotels at their own expense. In the afternoon the guests were driven around the city in sleighs provided by the Reception Committee. They left for home this evening, well pleased with their visit to Dubuque. The recent connection of Dubuque and West Union by rail opens up a large trade to this section which has heretofore been diverted in other directions.

INDIANA.

ALLEGED MALPRACTICE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VINCENNES, Ind., Jan. 11.—Mr. Owen Lytton has sued Dr. Thomas L. Eads, a prominent physician, in the Daviess County Circuit Court for $10,000 damages, alleging malpractice. The plaintiff charges that the defendant did not give his son, who was dangerously injured in an accident, the proper attention and treatment.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Polk, the Absconding Treasurer, Returned to Tennessee—A Murderous Italian—Other Offenders.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 11.—The Senate today concurred in the action in the House offering a reward of $10,000 for the arrest of the defaulting Treasurer, Polk. Both branches of the Legislature balloted for a Treasurer, but without electing one.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 11.—Polk has gone. He was privately guarded, and great mystery enveloped his whereabouts in order to secure payment of the $5,000 reward to Sheely, who arrested him; but this morning Marshal Gosling took him to Tennessee on a special train. Price, the other detective implicated in aiding Polk's escape, was arrested at San Marcos today, and brought here. He states that he was en route for Austin to secure papers for Polk's arrest, and that he has acted bona fide.

A special venire of sixty was called in the Ben Thompson case today. Twelve jurors are fined for absence, and only two selected. Another venire of fifteen was ordered for Saturday and the case adjourned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 11.—An Italian, whose name is unknown and who is at large, cut the throat of Antonio Kontenca, a fellow-countryman, in the basement of Joe Barbara's place on Orleans street, of this city, tonight. The pair quarreled over a game of cards on which money was staked, and in a fight in an adjacent alley the unknown drew a dirk and gashed Kontenca in the throat. The wound is a horrible one, and it is doubtful whether Kontenca can recover.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 11.—Richard O. Adams, formerly Postmaster at Deadwood, Dak., and now a commission-merchant at Hailey, Idaho, is charged with obtaining over a thousand dollars, under false pretenses, of J. H. Kyner, a railway contractor, of this city. The offense is alleged to have been committed in September last during a transaction in Idaho. Application has been made for a requisition from Gov. Dawes, and an officer expects to start for Idaho tomorrow. Adams gained considerable notoriety about three years ago upon trial for an alleged defalcation as Postmaster. He is well known in the West, and was formerly secretary to a United States Senator.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATERFORD, Pa., Jan. 11.—This morning this town was startled with the intelligence that a man was shot at the post-office. A large crowd assembled and discovered that young Reder Moore was lying with a pistol-shot in his left breast. It was ascertained that five minutes before he purchased a revolver at a store. He was removed to the undertaker's establishment, when Surgeon Clemons probed for the bullet unsuccessfully, after administering an opiate. Moore returned to consciousness and stated that the shooting was deliberate, and that his girl had jilted him. He came four miles from his home, procured a pistol, and fired the fatal shot. The girl who rejected Moore is on the ground, accompanied by his mother. The scene of the morning was heartrending. The excitement over the affair is intense, as the wound is pronounced mortal.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 11.—President Boice, of the wrecked City Bank, was locked in a cell tonight, unable to secure bail. John Boyd, of the Board of Education, was saluted by some friends today with the words: "How are you, Director?" Three men immediately behind Boyd at once attacked him. They were promptly secured. The chief assailant explained in court that he regarded Boyd, from the salutation, as a Director of the wrecked bank. The feeling is bitter against all connected with the bank.

GALVESTON, Jan. 11.—Dr. Williamson, of Shreveport, was called to his door during the night, in Morelos, Mex., and shot.

SANTA FE, N. M., Jan. 11.—Three days ago Sheriff Smith, of Conejos County, Colorado, and posse started out to arrest Ignatio Cachen, who murdered two men in 1878. When Cachen discovered the house was surrounded he rushed out, with a pistol in each hand, and managed to escape to the Chama River, which is lined with heavy timber. Thus protected he opened fire, killing one of the posse, and then escaped to the Town of Coyote, the rendezvous of the outlaw Francisco Nolan, who killed two men at Lapelio two months ago, and other desperate characters. The Sheriff's posse was not strong enough to attack the town, and returned home. A strong posse will be sent out for the purpose of breaking up the desperadoes stronghold.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12—1 a. m.—Indications: For the West Gulf States, warm, fair weather, southerly winds, lower pressure.

For the Tennessee and Ohio Valleys, fair weather, winds mostly southerly, stationary or higher temperature, generally lower pressure.

For the Lower Lake region, fair weather, southwest backing to southerly winds, stationary or higher temperature in the west portion, lower pressure.

For the Upper Lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, increasing cloudiness, followed by rain or snow, warmer southerly winds, falling barometer, followed in the north and west portions by northwest winds and rising barometer.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following bulletin: Barometer is highest in Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the East Gulf States, and lowest in the Upper Missouri Valley, where a storm is developing. Occasional snow has fallen in all the Northern States east of the Mississippi River. Southeasterly winds prevail west of the Mississippi River and northwesterly winds east of that river. The temperature has risen more than 20 degrees in Minnesota and fallen from 10 to 20 degrees in the South Atlantic, East Gulf States, and Tennessee. The temperature averages from 15 to 20 degrees below the mean for the month in all districts east of the Mississippi River. A warm wave moving to the eastward extends over the slope east of the Rocky Mountains. The following special temperatures were reported at 3 p. m. yesterday: Washington, 24; Norfolk, 38; Savannah, 46; Atlanta, 28; Jacksonville, 53; Pensacola, 51; New Orleans, 54; Galveston, 56; San Antonio, 66; Tucson, 66; Los Angeles, 63; San Diego, 62. Fair weather is indicated today in East Gulf and Atlantic Coast States, and Saturday in South Atlantic States.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Alpena	23	7	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Bismarck	14	15	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Buffalo	24	14	S.W.	Light	.08	Cl'dy.
Cairo	27	23	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	58	33	N	Light	0	Hazy.
Chicago	25	10	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	23	24	W	Light	*—	Lt sn'w.
Denver	59	51	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Des Moines	—2	4	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Detroit	21	16	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Duluth	8	13	S	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Escanaba	17	—1	......	Calm	0	Clear.
Huron, Dak.	15	15	S.E.	High	0	Clear.
Indianapolis	20	17	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Keokuk	17	10	S.E.	Fresh	0	Hazy.
La Crosse	8	7	S	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Leavenworth	27	21	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Marquette	15	12	W	Light	0	Fair.
Milwaukee	19	10	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Mackinaw	16	10	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Omaha	13	17	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Pittsburg	20	18	N.W.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Springfield, Ill.	18	13	S	Light	0	Clear.
St. Louis	19	16	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
St. Paul	4	1	S.E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Toledo	21	13	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Yankton	15	2	S.E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.061	21.8	85	N. W.	6	.08	Cloudy.
10:18 a. m.	30.196	21.2	88	W.	7	0	Lt snow.
2:18 p. m.	30.257	25.9	76	N. W.	5	.05	Cloudy.
6:18 p. m.	30.263	16.2	88	W.	7	0	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.292	10.0	80	S. W.	6	0	Clear.

Maximum temperature, 28.2.
Minimum temperature, 10.0.
Mean daily barometer, 30.187.
Mean daily thermometer, 19.2.
Mean daily humidity, 89.3.

Disastrous Effects of the Great Winter Drouth in New England.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—The *Journal* prints the details of the effects of the prolonged drouth in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. In Manchester, N. H., some 2,000 operatives are idle, the mills shutting down. The product of the Maine sawmills will be reduced 20,000,000 feet. The rivers are lower than for half a century. The mills on the Penobscot lose over $100,000. The establishments on the Kennebec, Androscoggin, and Saco are likewise crippled.

In Southwestern Maine hundreds of persons are compelled to resort to snow-water, and cattle are driven miles to ponds and brooks. The Merrimac River is lower than ever. The great mills at Nashua and Great Falls, besides those at Manchester, are running on half to two-thirds time, and the losses of employers and employés are enormous. In Vermont the flushboards on the Connecticut have been raised two feet, and still there is not water enough to keep all the mills running on full time. It is impossible to estimate the aggregate losses. The rainfall for 1882 throughout the region was barely half the average. There was no January thaw.

RELIEF FOR GERMAN SUFFERERS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—A relief society for sufferers in the Rhine provinces has been organized here by Germans, who promptly contributed $3,000. Twenty thousand marks will be forwarded in a few days.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 11.—A meeting was held in this city this afternoon for the purpose of assisting the sufferers by the floods in Germany and Hungary. Mayor King presided. A Relief Committee of fifteen was appointed, and a subscription list opened with a contribution of $1,000 from Dr. E. Morwitz, of the German *Demokrat*. Other subscriptions were received, amounting to $1,000 more.

THE TELEGRAPH WAR.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 11.—On complaint of the Western Union Telegraph Company's manager here, the Telephone Exchange cut the telephone wire running to the Mutual Union Telegraph Company's office on the ground that the Mutual Union Company violated its contract by using the telephone for the receipt of telegraph messages to be transmitted by its lines. The matter will probably be contested in the courts.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 11.—The Attorney-General has decided to submit to the courts for determination the right of telegraph companies to consolidate.

THE NEW EPISCOPAL BISHOP.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Jan. 9.—The consent of twenty-eight standing committees has been received to the consecration of the Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, of New Orleans, lately elected Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Mississippi. This being a majority of the forty-eight dioceses of the Episcopal Church of the United States, it is all the canon requires. Evidence of this consent was forwarded today to Bishop Smith, presiding Bishop of the church, who will communicate the same to all the Bishops of the Episcopal Church in the United States in order to get their consent.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 11.—Arrived, the Nevada, from New York, and the Illinois, from Philadelphia.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—The overdue steamer Caledonia has arrived.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Sailed the 10th, the Bessie Parker for Galveston.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.—Arrived, the Ohio, from Liverpool.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The steamers England, Wyoming, and France, from New York, have arrived out.

MR. BROOKS SUES FOR DAMAGES.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Jan. 9.—Joseph Brooks, of the firm of Brooks & Dickson, theatrical managers, of New York, who had his collar-bone broken at the Parker's Creek disaster on the New York & Long Branch Railroad last June, has sued the Central Railroad of New Jersey to recover $10,000 damages. The trial of Alexander Kier, the track foreman, whose negligence was the alleged cause of the accident, will begin next week.

SMALL-POX SCARE AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—Owing to the small-pox epidemic in Baltimore Health Inspectors have been placed in the depots, and passengers are closely scrutinized, while each turnpike leading into the city is watched by policemen. Two thousand cases are reported in Baltimore, and of these only 800 were reported by the Health Department.

CLARK MILLS DYING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—Clark Mills, the sculptor, is unconscious, and is expected to die before morning.

SUICIDE.

ERIE, Pa., Jan. 11.—Reed Moore, a young man living near Waterford, this county, entered a store in that village this morning, bought a revolver, and, stepping on to the sidewalk, shot himself through the body. The ball just grazed the heart and produced a fatal wound. Cause, disappointment in love.

DAMAGES RECOVERED.

MIDDLETON, N. Y., Jan. 11.—The widow of Postal-Clerk Seybolt, killed in the railroad disaster at Tioga, recovered $1,500 from the railroad company.

CONFLAGRATION.

One of the Largest Structures in Des Moines Burning at Midnight.

But Little Being Saved—A Probable Loss of $200,000—Other Fires.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 11.—A fire is now raging in Clapp's Block, 132 feet square, and in which are located the Citizens' National Bank, many fine stores, numerous offices, including the Western Union Telegraph office, and, as as it is apparently beyond all control, the whole block seems sure to go. But little of goods or furniture is being saved, and the loss bids fair to be at least $300,000. Masonic Hall in Clapp's Block is gone with $8,000 worth of regalia. At midnight it looks as if 164 feet square of the best part of the city will be a total loss.

AT 12:25 THIS MORNING.

At 12:25 the whole block is on fire and will be consumed, together with the most of the contents in all the stores and offices. The most of the property of the bank located in the corner room is being saved. The Western Union Telegraph office has been removed to the Rock Island Depot. The principal losses are: Conigsky, Humphries & Morris, W. L. White, Matthews & Leslie, and Price. The block was owned by Mr. E. R. Clapp and was valued at $100,000, and was insured for $40,000. Very little was saved in the offices above, and nothing, it is said, has been saved from the Masonic Hall, which occupied the most of the third floor.

AT 2 A. M.

The three-story and main part of the block is now all destroyed except the corner ground room occupied by the Citizens' National Bank, which has been saved so far, the fire having burned off the two stories above it and down to the railing of the bank, but not yet having entered the bank room. The vaults and safes are locked by time-locks and cannot be opened. The two-story part of the block occupied by White's shoe-store, Matthews & Liddle's hardware store, and French's grocery is not destroyed, nor are the stocks of these stores much injured. The total loss will be beyond $200,000, almost half insured. It is impossible to get a list of companies tonight. No loss of life or serious accident has occurred, and the fire is now under such control that it will not spread beyond the block. The Masonic Hall occupied the whole of the third floor, and is destroyed, with all of its contents. Their loss is at least $12,000, with half insurance.

AN INCENDIARY FIRE AT LEBANON, TENN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 11.—Lebanon was the scene of another incendiary fire today, eight houses being destroyed. The flames were discovered in Harris & Hancock's grocery, and spread rapidly, although desperate efforts were made to check their progress. The sufferers by the fire were Harris & Hancock, P. L. Pendleton, Fish & Reise, David Seagreaves, Hatcher & Co., S. M. Anderson & Co., S. A. Woolard, Mrs. A. G. Muirhead, and J. H. Aust. The stocks of the first six were insured. There was no insurance on the buildings. Total loss, $10,000. This is the second fire in Lebanon this week, several houses being burned on Monday. The citizens are greatly alarmed, as the only protection against fire is a small engine which is of very little service.

IN CHICAGO.

An incipient blaze in A. Abbott & Co.'s carriage factory at the southwest corner of State and Twentieth streets at 7 o'clock yesterday morning caused a still alarm to Engine Company No. 8. No damage.

Fire was discovered at 1:20 o'clock this morning in a three-story frame tenement building No. 198 West Lake street, and the department was summoned to the scene by an alarm from Box 835. The fire, when first discovered, was eating its way through the second floor in one of the rooms occupied by Mr. C. Miller and family. One of Mr. Miller's little boys who slept in the room narrowly escaped death by suffocation. The fire was extinguished after it had extended to the saloon of Thomas Johnston, on the first floor, where considerable damage was done. The building, which is owned by a man in New York, was damaged to the extent of $200. Mr. Miller's loss on furniture may reach $200, and Mr. Johnston's $800. The latter is insured for $700 and Miller for $300. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A NOBLE NIHILIST.

A Visit to the Russian Prince Krapotkine in His Home at Thonon, Switzerland.

Geneva Correspondence London News.

The Prince met me at the station, and we walked together to his lodgings at the house of a well-to-do peasant on a breezy hight between the lake and the Alps. His appearance and manners are much more those of a student than a man of action, and few of the books in his scantily-furnished rooms have any bearing on politics. Among them I noticed a copy of Matthew Arnold's "Essays on Criticism," and his favorit authors are Buckle and Herbert Spencer; but his library consists chiefly of works on metallurgy, mineralogy, chemistry, and kindred subjects. He is now translating a work on chemistry into Russian, writing a paper for an English review, and collecting materials for an article in a forthcoming volume of the "Encyclopedia Britannica." These are his occupations; they keep him fully employed, and since his arrival at Thonon (whither he went direct from London in October) he has not once quitted the neighborhood. He left London for the benefit of his health. He wanted to breathe. He has no connection whatever with the recent "manifestations" at Monteeau-les-Mines, Lyons, and elsewhere; and the stories told about the organization of certain French revolutionary societies, and the part he plays in them, are pure inventions. His only knowledge of the English revolutionary society, of which, together with Rochefort and the late Louis Blanc, he is said to have been elected an honorary member, is derived from a cutting from one of your contemporaries, sent to him by an English friend.

Krapotkine is an object of assiduous attention on the part of the police. Reports of his movements are sent regularly to Paris, and a detective accompanied him all the way from Calais to Thonon. A special force—known, he says, as the International Police—has been organized in almost every European country, England included, to watch foreign revolutionists, suspected members of the International, and of other secret political societies. The French section of the force has its headquarters at Paris, and, though maintained by the Government of the Republic, its chief is in close relations with the Government of Russia.

When Prince Krapotkine went to England last year he was followed at Dover by two ladies, who accompanied him to London, and who, he is quite convinced, were in the service of the International Police. They inquired if he was not a Russian, were curious as to where he meant to take up his quarters, and asked as many questions as the traditional Yankee. In London they showed great anxiety about his baggage; when he rather roughly shook them off, they went to the entrance to the station, and as Krapotkine's cabman shouted his address to an attendant policeman one of the ladies took a note of it. A few days afterward the police report of the Prince's journey appeared in the *Intransigeant*, to which paper it was communicated by an agent of the force—a circumstance that suggests reflections not very favorable to the efficiency of the International Secret Police, if such a body really exists.

Prince Krapotkine attributes to its machinations most of the exaggerated and false reports about himself, and he is strongly of opinion that the Russian paper *Pravda* (Truth), published at Geneva, and distinguished above all others for the atrocity of its sentiments, has been established either by the Russian Government or the International Police in order to discredit the social revolutionary movement. The editor is quite unknown to the Russian colony at Geneva, and at a meeting held a fortnight ago a resolution was unanimously passed repudiating all responsibility for his opinions.

Anarchy, according to Prince Krapotkine, is at present proceeding in England by evolution. Trades-unions, coöperative societies, and other voluntary associations are anarchic in the sense that they have come into being, as it were, spontaneously, and without Government interference. But the time will come, he thinks, when the movement will have to be accelerated by revolution, and he is of opinion that, owing to the unequal diffusion of wealth—especially of landed property—there are more latent revolutionary elements in England than in any other European country, Russia alone excepted.

The Nihilist chief is at one with the English Liberty and Property Defense League in denouncing legislative meddlesomeness; but, more logical than it, he would stop the meddlesomeness by abolishing government. That done, the land appropriated by the tillers of the soil, tools and machinery by the workmen who manipulate them, and everybody a member of a trades-union or a coöperative association, misery would cease, and all the world would be happy. The only evil then left to abolish would be death; and, as a Genevan savant is of opinion that this is one of the electrical possibilities of the future, the universal prosperity prophesied by Prince Krapotkine may be preceded or followed by the removal of nature's ban on earthly immortality.

GUARDING THE KHEDIVE.

Official Precautions Against the Assassination of Tewfik Pasha.

New York Herald.

CAIRO, Dec. 10.—The Khedive lives in a palace surrounded by a whole regiment of British soldiers. Extraordinary precautions are taken to prevent his assassination. He sleeps in a room the only access to which is by means of a passageway barred by four doors, each door having a different combination lock, and each key being intrusted to a separate guardian. The countersign of the soldiers in the palace is often changed two or three times during the same night. Secret-service agents are charged with the task of keeping a watchful eye upon the palace officials as well as upon each other.

Whenever the Khedive drives out the roads through which he passes are lined with gendarmes on foot and on horseback. His carriage—usually an open victoria—is surrounded by a dozen Circassian outriders; and, in short, all those precautions are taken by Mohammed Tewfik that are usually taken by a ruler who finds himself in the melancholy position of being hated or despised by his subjects. It was only last week that, as the Khedive drove by a guard of the new Egyptian gendarmerie, one of the gallant gendarmes, after presenting arms to his "sovereign," dashed his rifle violently to the ground and predicated of Mohammed Tewfik an epithet that decency here forbids me to reproduce. And, what is far more significant, the officer in command of the detachment did not deem it wise or discreet to even notice this act of gross insubordination. I have even seen donkey-boys in the streets of Cairo turn their backs at the Khedive when driving by, and make vilifying noises with their mouths.

A curious incident happened the other day in the garden of the Ghezereh Palace, where the Khedive is in the habit of strolling about after lunch. The garden is surrounded by the Nile and by very high walls, and is vigilantly guarded by both Highlanders and Circassians. The Khedive was walking in the shade of some palm-trees unattended and dressed as an ordinary Egyptian official—tarboush, black, clerically-cut coat, tweed trousers, and patent-leather shoes. Nothing about him indicated his rank. Passing by a narrow gateway the Khedive noticed a tall Highlander pacing to and fro on sentry duty. His Highness, who speaks English quite fluently, asked the sentry, "How do you like Egypt?" The Highlander—a soldier of the gallant Forty-second (the Black Watch), who afterward recounted to me the conversation that ensued—replied, "Got to like it pretty well now that we are in barracks"; and, glad to find any one who could talk English, and not dreaming who his interlocutor was, the Scotchman continued the conversation by asking, "What sort of a berth have you got here?" The Khedive replied, "O not a bad one; I am attached to the palace." The Highlander then continued, "What sort of a chap is this 'ere Khedive? He must be a rum 'un from all I hear." The Khedive, whose good nature is proverbial, asked, "What do you hear about him?" The Scot replied: "Well, as near as I can make out, this Khedive is about the worst man out of the whole lot of 'em. He ain't got no sort o' courage nor manhood about him, and, as soon as we get out of this, old Arabi's beggars will make a sort of 'haggis' out of him." The conversation was at this interesting point interrupted by the appearance of the guard-relief, who presented arms to the Khedive, and then revealed to the Highlander, now utterly discomfited and as red as a lobster, the fact that he had been talking to no less a personage than the successor of the Pharaohs.

A CAROLINA ROMANCE.

Mrs. Woodford Crawford's Courtship, Marriage, Divorce, and Remarriage.

Philadelphia Press.

CHARLOTTE, S. C., Dec. 30.—The marriage or rather remarriage last night of William Legg, a prosperous planter, and Mrs. Woodford Crawford, after a separation of many years, recalls one of the most celebrated scandals of Upper South Carolina. Legg, a hot-headed Southern youth, impetuous and restless in temper, came to Charlotte fifteen years ago from Tennessee, where he was born and educated. He was of good family, a man of talent, and he grew rich out of a plantation which he tilled and partly owned. Mrs. Woodford Crawford had been a belle and was still beautiful—a widow with a good jointure, two children aged 6 and 7, and the prestige of connection with some of the oldest and best families of that part of the Palmetto State, both through her first husband, Crawford, and her own family, the Leggetts. She was eight years the senior of the young planter Legg, whom she married after a very brief acquaintance. The gossips said that the belle and the planter were very much in love with each other.

In eight years Mrs. Crawford's daughter Natalie, the child of her first marriage, had grown to a charming maidenhood, and the son, who was a year younger, into a bold and promising youth, full of chivalric sentiments and generous impulses. At this time it was observed that Mr. Legg displayed a deep love for his stepdaughter, in whom his wife's youthful beauty was renewed. A terrible and, as it has since proved, an utterly unfounded scandal, which was whispered through the village, distorted the relations of the two into what seemed a crime, and the result was that young Crawford, a young boy hardly able to hold his weapon to his shoulder, waylaid his stepfather at night, and poured a charge of bird-shot into his back. Legg was very painfully but not seriously wounded, and the neighborhood became so aroused both for and against the popular planter that Charles Crawford was placed under bond for assault with intent to kill, and the planter fled.

Scandal drove Legg from Charlotte, and he hurried away from Greenville, S. C., taking Natalie with him, out of harm's way and out of the reach of evil report. Mrs. Legg refused to go with her husband, as he begged her to do both for his sake and their child's. She had lost faith in him.

In the meantime the trial of Charles Crawford was called at Charlotte, the prosecutor being a friend of Mr. Legg's who witnessed the attempted assassination. The prisoner's defense, the honor of his sister at stake, was aided by the mother who pleaded in his behalf. The famous Judge Mackey presided at the trial. The verdict was acquittal, and it is said that Judge Mackey was led, off the bench, of course, to once or twice express admiration rather than condemnation for the act of the boy.

The father disappeared, but has been for the last three years living it is known in Darlington County, South Carolina. A divorce had, of course, been obtained between Mrs. Legg and her husband, and she has since been living with her children.

The boy Crawford, who so impulsively attacked his stepfather, was sent some time ago as a student to Davidson College, in this county, where he died of typhoid-fever. Miss Crawford, now grown into a handsome and modest woman, has steadily pleaded with her mother for months past in behalf of the absent father, by whom she was sent back to her mother a year ago. Six months ago it became known that the children of Mrs. Crawford's union with Legg were in the habit of visiting their father in Darlington, and the neighbors began to predict a reconciliation and remarriage.

This prediction was consummated on Thursday night at the residence of the bride in Chester County. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Robert Perry, a well-known minister of the Presbyterian Church in South Carolina.

STICKNEY, CAMPAU'S SLAYER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 11.—In the suit for divorce instituted in the County Court by Charles W. Stickney, the slayer of Campau, eighteen months ago, the jury rendered a verdict that Mrs. Stickney was guilty of adultery. Judge Harrington withheld his decision, but it is regarded as a certainty that the decree of divorce will be granted.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Madison Square Theatre Company in "The Professor."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposite new Court-House. Nat Goodwin and E. F. Thorne in the "Black Flag."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and Clark. Mrs. Langtry, "As You Like It."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposite new Court-House. Maude Granger in the "Planter's Wife."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Variety entertainment.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Harry Meredith in "Ranch 10."

Central Music-Hall.
Southeast corner Randolph and State. Lecture by Miss Emily Faithfull. Subject: "The Improved Position of Women in the Nineteenth Century."

Farwell Hall.
Madison street, between Clark and La Salle. Lecture by Lieut. John W. Danenhower. Subject: "Arctic and Siberian Experiences."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

WAUBANSIA LODGE, NO. 160, A. F. & A. M.—Annual Communication for the election and installation of officers this evening, 7 o'clock sharp, at Oriental Hall, No. 122 South Clark-st.
JOHN C. BARKER, W. M.
FRED W. PORTER, Secretary.

HOME LODGE, No. 508, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication this (Friday) evening, Jan. 12, 1883, at their hall, 144 and 146 Twenty-second-st. Members are requested to attend, as there will be important work. Visiting brethren invited.
JNO. S. D. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1883.

THE Bulgarian Ministry has resigned, owing to the inability of its members to agree among themselves.

INCREASING cloudiness, followed by rain or snow, and warmer weather, for the Upper Lake region today.

THE Hon. E. B. Washburne met with a painful accident yesterday, being thrown from his horse while riding at San Antonio, Tex. His injuries are pronounced severe but not dangerous.

ONE-STORY dwellings were at a premium yesterday at Cairo and Mound City, Ill. Two very severe shocks of earthquake were felt, and people living in sky parlors were in a great hurry to get down-stairs.

JOURNALISTIC enterprise is by no means appreciated by the English courts. The London *Times* and *Observer* having been guilty of publishing some letters relating to a libel case while it was *sub judice*, the editors of these two newspapers have been called upon to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt of court.

MUCH opposition has developed at Washington to the proposed commercial treaty with Mexico, which it is alleged has been worked very artistically by Gen. Grant and Señor Romero. Nobody on the outside knows what the provisions of the treaty are, but there is a general belief, based in great part upon previous unfortunate diplomatic experiences, that the United States is liable to get a good deal the worst of it.

THE Shipping bill again received the attention of the Committee of the Whole of the House yesterday, and an amendment was adopted providing for the admission free of all material to be used in vessels designed for the foreign trade. The advocates of free ships are entitled to credit for their victory, so far as it goes, but the bill has yet to pass the ordeal of the House, and its passage in its present shape is by no means assured.

THE story as to a consolidation between a section of the Republicans and the Anti-Monopolists in the Nebraska Legislature, which it has been alleged will develop E. Rosewater, of the Omaha *Bee*, as the coming Senator from Nebraska, is about as fish-like a yarn as ever was spun for the edification of the marines. The idea of such a consolidation ever being made, leaving out of the question its possibility of hanging together, is too improbable to be worthy of serious consideration. The great Republican State of Nebraska should be represented in the Senate of the United States by a straight Republican, and has plenty of good material from which to draw.

WHAT adds to the significance of the special election for Congress in the Lafayette district (Ind.), which went Democratic by 900 for Ward two months ago and now defeats him by 2,500, is the fact that the Indiana Democratic candidate for President, Mr. McDonald, personally managed the canvass for the Democrats, visiting the several places and addressing hundreds and thousands of personal letters to Democrats in all parts of the district. It is an unexpected success to the Republicans and a bitter disappointment to the followers of McDonald. It shows that the Republican bolters have returned to their first love, and is is a straw pointing to a Republican triumph in Indiana in 1884.

THE members of the Art Institute of this city will give their first annual reception tomorrow evening at their rooms, corner of Van Buren street and Michigan avenue. The list of officers and committees of the institute includes the names of many of our most eminent citizens, who are interested in art and the art progress of the city, and the contributions on this occasion, for we understand it will be in the nature of a loan exhibition, will be of a very interesting character, and finely representative of home as well as of foreign art. The institute is now on a prosperous financial basis, and as an enterprising and important factor in the art-growth of Chicago it deserves the generous patronage and sympathy of the community. Socially also this reception will be a most brilliant affair. In every way it appeals to the good will of all who are interested in art, and as its membership is made up of gentlemen who have always taken a conspicuous part in fostering art excellent results are likely to ensue from this gathering.

IT will be noticed in the dispatches this morning that Mr. William Henry Smith, the General Agent of the Western Associated Press, has also been constituted Manager of the New York Associated Press. This appointment insures complete harmony in the workings of the two associations. Mr. Smith has had long experience in the service of the Western Press and has discharged his very onerous and in some respects delicate duties with perfect satisfaction to the association. It cannot be doubted that in his new relations he will meet with at least equal success. His appointment means greater vigor and efficiency in the collection of news by both associations than have ever been shown before.

FITZ JOHN PORTER'S treason was condoned and his character whitewashed, so far as the United States Senate could reach, yesterday. The Democrats, with the assistance of Don Cameron, Sewell of New Jersey, and Hoar of Massachusetts, counted up 33 votes for his "relief," while only 27 could be mustered against the bill which contemplates the degradation of the army list by adding Porter's name to it. The bill provides that the President may, with the consent of the Senate, restore Porter as a Colonel of the regular army with the rank and grade which he held when he was dismissed, and it is left discretionary with the President to place him on the retired list with that rank. Had the finding of the court-martial placed this convicted traitor permanently on the "retired list" twenty years ago by ordering him to be shot for disobedience of orders it would have been well. The bill passed yesterday will hardly fare so well in the House, and the rehabilitation of the soldier whose failure to fight proved so acceptable to Gen. Longstreet and other gentlemen in the Confederate service may be deferred for some time yet.

ISAAC V. BAKER, the Superintendent of the New York State Prisons, says in his annual report to the Legislature:

> Release, fairly earned, satisfies the feeling of justice and does not conflict with discipline, but pardoning often is so palpably favoritism that it leaves bad effects in the minds of convicts in prisons and is prejudicial to reformatory tendencies and to liberal and efficient discipline. When pardons can be obtained by mere influence, such exercise of the power is calculated to encourage the commission of crime just as a lax or partial administration of justice in a community does.

This sentiment is one which should commend itself to that product of Democracy and Greenbackism, Gov. Begole, of Michigan, whose first executive act is the pardon of a murderer and a burglar, the latter one of the worst men in the profession. In his case a petition for pardon, signed by a number of people helter-skelter, some of them not knowing what they were signing, was sent a long time ago to ex-Gov. Croswell, and was filed away without action. Gov. Begole has dug it out of the dusty pigeon-holes and used it as a warrant for the release of the burglar, who, it is stated, will return to Chicago. As it is probable that he will resume his profession here, under the distinguished patronage of the Michigan Governor, it is to be hoped that he will devote himself to the residences of his friends who signed the petition, not forgetting the Governor also, before he begins his general raid upon the property of the city.

SOME of the members of the Wisconsin Legislature seem anxious that a prohibition amendment to prevent people drinking liquor shall be submitted to the voters of that State. These coercion cranks are governed more by prejudice than judgment. If they will reflect that prohibition was recently repudiated in Kansas, where the conditions have been for years more favorable to its maintenance than in any other Western State, and if they will then take into further consideration the large proportion of Germans, and Scandinavians, and Irish in the population of Wisconsin, they will be forced to the conclusion that prohibition on drinking spirits would have not the ghost of a chance before the voters of their State. It is certainly not good public policy to invite agitation, incur expense, and arouse bad blood by submitting a constitutional amendment interfering with personal rights which is sure to be voted down. If the Wisconsin Legislature is inclined to give any practical assistance to the cause of temperance, it will adopt a law similar to that of Michigan, which shall fix a minimum license fee for the saloons in city and country. Such a law will be sustained by the people because it will yield a substantial revenue and reduce general taxation, and be in the interest of temperance because it will decrease the number of saloons and improve the character of the remainder. But it is expecting too much to hope that the coercion cranks will take a practical view of the matter.

"GATH" has been interviewing some of the importers of steel and some of the leading manufacturers of agricultural implements, and has ascertained that the tariff schedule of the Tariff Commissioners has been shrewdly manipulated in such fashion as to concentrate the proposed reduction on those grades of steel which are least imported, while on the other grades most extensively imported and used for the manufacture of agricultural implements it is proposed to increase the cost to the consumer by means of the tariff exactions from $50 to $63 a ton. The detailed statements which this correspondent has collected will be found in an extract from one of his recent letters which is printed in another column. As a net result of his inquiries, he has discovered that the new schedule would impose an increased duty of one-half cent per pound on 80 per cent of all the foreign steel consumed in America. And this is the kind of "reduction" promised by the Tariff Commission. It is plain that either the commission has been deceived by the experts who have fixed up this schedule, or else it has loaned itself to a scheme of robbery in which the agriculturists of the country are to be the victims. "Gath" likens it to the Washington safe-burglary job, and one of the men he interviewed says the schedule reported should be called "a bill to lay additional taxes on 45,000,000 farmers for the benefit of three or four steelmaking firms." Agricultural constituencies will watch with interest to see how their Representatives in Congress, whether Republicans or Democrats, shall vote on this phase of the new tariff bill.

> DE PAUW, of Indiana, proprietor of the largest plate-glass works in the United States, is here in attendance upon the Glass Manufacturers' Association. He says that if the tariff on plate glass is reduced 25 per cent he will lose the million and a half dollars invested in his establishment.—*Washington dispatch.*

De Pauw is not sincere. He does not believe anything of the sort. He is simply stuffing young turkeys about the Capital. He is using the newspaper correspondents to disseminate a falsehood for the purpose of aiding his lobby to retain the existing excessive tax on glass. A reduction of 25 per cent on glass duties would merely reduce his profits a little, which he can well spare, but the cheapening of glass to the public would cause larger purchases, and in the increased sales he would probably make as much net profit as he does now on sales restricted by excessive price of the article. Why should the Illinois delegation in Congress vote to retain a 60 per cent tax on the glass their constituents buy for the purpose of enriching De Pauw? Why should he be authorized by law to levy 60 per cent tax on the people of the West for his glass? Have consumers no rights that De Pauw is bound to respect? The purpose of a revision of the tariff is to lower all the war duties as no longer required by the needs of the Treasury. Why should an exception be made of so heavily-taxed and essential an article as glass? A reduction of one-quarter of the duty will still leave an immense protective tax on the people to pay over to the manufacturers.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says:

> Representative Kasson today received a number of telegrams from the Northwest urging that the duty on tin-plate be reduced. Today the Ways and Means Committee, on motion of Kasson, reduced the rate of duty to 1 1-10 cents per pound, Kasson, Haskell, Randall, Carlisle, and Tucker voting for it, and Kelley, McKinley, Errett, and Russell against it. Morrison of Illinois was paired with Hubbell of Michigan, and Dunnell and Speer were absent. If the latter two had been present they would have voted for it, which would have been 7 to 4.

This vote in the committee, be it remembered, was simply to restore the tax on tin-plate back to the existing war-tariff rates. It was not a vote to reduce the present high and unnecessary duty a particle. The Pittsburg member of the Tariff Commission, H. W. Oliver, had craftily induced the other members to consent to report in favor of doubling the war tax on tin-plate, raising it from $1.10 per 100 pounds to $2.20 per 100 pounds. He foisted this monstrous tax on the new Tariff bill on the old pretense that some "infant industry" about Pittsburg needed nursing; some establishment proposed to make tin-plate in case Congress imposed an extra tax of $22 per ton on the American people for tin-plate, to the end that his pet Pittsburg shop might charge the public $44 per ton more for its tin-plate, instead of $22, than it was worth. It was to strike out this unblushing steal of $22 per ton that Mr. Kasson made his motion. But why did he not move to put tin-plate on the free list? It is the raw material of an immense American industry. Tin-plate is enormously used by the farmers in particular and the people in general. It is to the interest of the country to obtain its tin-plate at the lowest price. The Government does not need the five millions of taxes imposed thereon. There are no tin-plate manufacturers in this country. (We believe there is one in contemplation somewhere about Pittsburg, and that is all.) The tax is an injurious one, and has not a single redeeming feature or excuse for its continuance a day longer. Every Western member of Congress knows that the tin-plate tax is a damage to his constituents, and not a member can frame even a plausible sophism to justify its retention. Pass the word round to have it come off.

CULLOM NOMINATED FOR SENATOR.

Gov. Cullom was nominated for United States Senator by the Republican caucus at Springfield yesterday on the fifth ballot. The votes were as follows:

Candidates.	BALLOTS. 1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
Cullom	44	44	47	51	63
Oglesby	29	30	30	31	23
Raum	22	21	19	15	13
Henderson	9	9	9	9	7
Rinaker	2	2	1	....	....
Payson	1	1	1	1	....
Total	107	107	107	107	106
Necessary to choice	54	54	54	54	54

It will be seen that Cullom gained on every ballot after the second at the expense of Raum, and Oglesby was really his strongest competitor throughout. The result seems to give color to the report that an understanding had been reached by the Raum and Cullom men, and that the support of some of Cullom's friends may possibly be counted on by Raum in case he should decide to become a candidate for Governor in 1884.

The vote of the caucus may be regarded as decisive, the Republicans present constituting more than a majority of all the members elected to the Legislature. The nomination, after the fifth ballot, was made unanimous, and as no dissent was openly expressed the verdict of the caucus will be binding upon all who took part in it. There is no decent pretext for a bolt, and any Republican member who was present and who shall fail to support the decree of the caucus will find himself without sympathy among his constituents.

The nomination of Gov. Cullom, under the circumstances, will satisfy Republicans throughout the State. He has many qualifications for the high and honorable position to which he has been chosen. He has served as a member of Congress, a member and Speaker of the Lower House of the Illinois Legislature, and for six years as Governor of the State. It is not too much to say that in all of these positions he has fully met the requirements and expectations of his constituents. He has always been faithful and diligent. While he has not, perhaps, exhibited the highest qualities of a brilliant statesman, he has never failed to show the sagacity of a conservative and intelligent legislator and Executive. He has a full and accurate knowledge of the immediate needs of the State of Illinois and the measures which its people are most anxious should be earnestly pressed in Congress. His late message showed a familiarity with the demands of the people and a disposition to accommodate himself to them which afford an assurance that in the National Senate he will actively press those subjects in which they are most interested at the present time. He will go to the Senate fresh from the people and with a knowledge of their desires which no man not in constant official communication with them would possess.

The efforts of certain undisciplined Democrats and a number of discontented Republicans to exclude Gov. Cullom from the Senatorial canvass by pressing unfairly the ineligibility resolutions undoubtedly reacted strongly in his favor. There never was anything in the ineligibility issue. As a constitutional question it had no respectable standing. It was examined and exploded in 1873 when Gov. Oglesby was elected to the Senate, and the effort to revive it and use it as campaign ammunition this year simply shows the short-sightedness of Gov. Cullom's opponents. The only other substantial argument against the election of Gov. Cullom—namely: that he was too good an officer to be spared from the position which he now holds—was a two-edged sword which the anti-Cullom men did not know how to handle. It is true, as THE TRIBUNE has already stated, that Gov. Cullom has been the best Executive the State has known for a quarter of a century. But it was difficult to convince members of the Legislature that a person entitled to this high praise was unfit to represent Illinois in the United States Senate.

Gov. Cullom will probably be elected without the opposition of any members of his own party on Tuesday next. He will succeed David Davis as Senator on the 4th of March. He will go to Washington possessing the full confidence of the people of the State at large irrespective of party, and if he shall fail to justify the high expectations which may be formed concerning him it will not be, we are satisfied, for the want of faithfulness and zeal in the performance of his duties.

THE MINNESOTA SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

Fifty Republican members of the Minnesota Legislature absented themselves from the caucus held last night, and sixty-three members were present. Mr. Windom received 61 votes, 1 was cast for Gov. Davis, and 1 for Gordon E. Cole. It will be seen that Mr. Windom is in a very critical position. While it is claimed that twelve more Republicans will vote for him in the Legislature, bringing his total vote up to seventy-three, he will still be three votes short of the number required to nominate.

The failure of the Minnesota Republicans to return Mr. Windom to the Senate would be in some respects a National misfortune. He is one of the very few Senators who deserve to be dignified with the title of statesman. He is an orator of no mean ability, a cautious, prudent, painstaking, and hard-working public servant. His report on "Transportation Routes to the Seaboard" first brought him into National prominence, and it is one of the original authorities in that department of investigation which is still consulted by all students of the subject.

When Mr. Windom was called to the Cabinet of President Garfield as Secretary of the Treasury it was felt that the choice was largely experimental. He had made no reputation as a financier, but was actively engaged in the routine work of the Senate Appropriations Committee. He more than justified as Secretary of the Treasury the most favorable opinions that had been formed concerning him. His exploit of continuing the 5 and 6 per cent bonds at 3½ per cent was one of those brilliant strokes of financiering which instantly make or mar a great reputation. He had the courage to stake whatever character as a statesman he had upon the result, and the event showed that he was justified in so doing. It will be strange indeed if the Republicans of Minnesota should reject the man who was their almost unanimous choice for President in 1880, and who has since reflected only honor upon the State, in obedience to the envious and scurrilous railings of a small creature like Congressman Dunnell.

IRISH PROTECTION—A PARALLEL.

History repeats itself. Just as the English attempted to suppress the industries of Ireland for the protection of English manufacturers, the Pennsylvanians are taxing the manufactures of every other State for the "protection" of Pennsylvania manufacturers. We are reminded of this interesting historical fact by the remark of a Chicago contemporary, that the policy of England, "if adopted in America, would reduce the laboring classes of this country to the abject and impoverished condition" of the Irish. The comparison is more apt than the writer who made it suspected.

In the reign of William and Mary the English forbade the Irish to export woolen goods, and prohibited any of the exports or imports of Ireland to be carried in an Irish vessel. Today, the whole influence of Pennsylvania is exerted at Washington to prevent the South from exporting cottons and woolens, to prevent Chicago from exporting tinware, and to render it impossible for an American to build an American vessel to carry American goods abroad or to fetch foreign goods here.

When Parliament passed an act prohibiting the importation of any Irish cattle or sheep into England the Irish killed the cattle and sheep and sent the beef and mutton. Parliament next forbade the importation of fresh beef or mutton. Then the Irish salted the beef and mutton and sent the hides and skins, and still another English act was passed preventing the importation of hides or pelts. The English excluded the Irish from the Newfoundland fisheries by naval force. They passed the severest laws to disable the linen manufacture. Ireland was a part of Great Britain, but its manufactures were not regarded as British. Such legislation as that which taxes all the American industries that use coal and iron so that the bloated Pennsylvania coal and iron companies may be able to pay dividends on fraudulent stock is the exact parallel of the English policy toward Ireland. Pennsylvania dictates a policy at Washington that is styled the "Protection of American Industry," but which treats all industries not of Pennsylvania, or in league with Pennsylvania, as alien.

Pennsylvania has compelled the rest of the country to pay a tribute of millions on millions to the Bessemer steel-rail ring centering in Pennsylvania. Americans are forbidden to engage in the ocean transportation business so that John Roach's shipyards may add subsidies to monopoly. This country by virtue of its resources and its superior labor should be a heavy exporter of cottons, woolens, and manufactures of leather, wood, and the metals. But Pennsylvania in the attempt to Hibernicise American industry has laid restrictions and duties up to the point of actual prohibition, as in the case of shipbuilding and ship-buying. Her representatives are now at Washington trying to put through a tax which the Chicago manufacturers of tinware say will ruin their business as thoroughly as the English legislation destroyed the British woolen manufactures of Ireland. But the fever factories of Western and Southern swamps Pennsylvania is perfectly willing to encourage by her tax on quinine.

WHAT EDUCATION PREVENTS CRIME.

The report of the Superintendent of Prisons, which was laid before the Legislature of New York on Tuesday evening last, contains many interesting statements, not the least important of which is the financial showing. For the first time the prisons of the State are on a self-sustaining basis. Although those at Auburn and Clinton show a deficiency of $41,937, that at Sing Sing, where the city prisoners are sent, more than offsets this deficiency. The earnings for the year were $241,321 and the expenditures $193,127, showing a surplus of $48,194 for this prison, and a surplus in the general statement of $6,257.

The Superintendent makes a strong appeal for labor in prisons. The great majority of crimes are committed against property, and the most prolific source of these crimes is idleness. If a prisoner learns a trade while in confinement he is more likely to go to work and become an honest citizen when he is released, and, besides this, labor is absolutely necessary to make prisons self-supporting and to maintain reformatory discipline. In spite of the argument that education does not tend to prevent crime, education is urged as a preventive; but, says the Superintendent:

> It must be an education which shall awaken right feelings; shall quicken the moral sentiments; shall impart industrial knowledge and train the students to mechanical skill; shall tend to fix habits of industry by offering just rewards or equivalents for it, which shall teach respect for order, for law, and for proper authority by maintaining a rigorous and equitable, yet humane, discipline in school and in prison.

Illiteracy is not regarded as a cause of crime. Idleness is the one great cause which is alleged. To remove idleness, therefore, is to help break up crime. This is the problem which the Superintendent discusses in his report. Indeed, it may fairly be called the burden of the whole report, and it is recognized as the most important need in the securing of prison reforms. No detailed plan is presented. Only the broad, general system is noted and its necessity urged upon the ground that convicts are to be supported, and that the State has the right to force these convicts to support themselves. Such self-maintenance requires that they shall be compelled to work at some productive labor.

> A prison is, therefore, a manufactory under the conduct of the State; it must be managed, in order to be self-supporting and successful, like other business enterprises. There must be organization, regularity, subordination, order, and system as in the mills and the shops of a firm or corporation.

To secure these results there must be a stern and imperative discipline; and on the other side the prisoners should be encouraged with the knowledge that good behavior will obtain for them a commutation of their terms of sentence.

The general principle laid down is one which commends itself to every practical consideration. There is no better investment than industry in or out of prison. It keeps a man away from temptation and out of bad company. It tends to prevent a man from stealing, because he has the means of support. If he has learned to work or acquired a trade in prison he is more likely to go to work after he is released, especially if he have the sympathy, encouragement, and aid of those excellent organizations which are now springing up in all our large cities for the special purpose of helping released prisoners and preventing them from lapsing back into crime again. It is not the education of the schools that is going to save men from committing crime, but there is great hope that industrial education may go far towards reducing crime and making men honest, useful, and good citizens. The experiment has been tried elsewhere with excellent and even most remarkable results, as in the instance of the prison at Valencia, Spain, where Col. Montesinos in fifteen years' time succeeded in entirely preventing recommitments.

REPUDIATION OF COERCIVE TEMPERANCE IN KANSAS.

The new Executive of Kansas, Gov. Glick, takes no uncertain ground in his criticisms of the prohibition folly which are embodied in his message. They amount, indeed, to one of the strongest temperance lectures ever delivered in the West, and ought to be read with attention by all supporters of compulsory teetotalism, or at least by that class of them who are not too fanatical to be open to reason. A résumé of his comments may almost be stated in one sentence of his message. He says it has been injurious to real temperance, has diverted immigration from the State, has engendered strife in neighborhoods, has promoted excessive litigation, has loaded down the dockets of the courts, has made heavy cost bills to be paid by the people, has induced the clandestine use of intoxicating liquors in club-rooms and in the homes of the people, and has lost "to the cause of temperance good and sincere temperance people by the meddlesome interference with the habits and established customs of long standing of many good and wealthy citizens by busybodies whose only ambition was to magnify their own importance, instead of working for real temperance."

If Gov. Glick had gone no further than this he would have drawn up a powerful indictment against prohibition. But he goes further, and shows that to insert matters belonging to police regulations in constitutional forms, which are always inflexible, is not only a mistake, but tends to produce demoralization and a plentiful crop of evils by provoking perpetual conflict. He goes still further, and shows by statistics that under the compulsion of prohibition intemperance has increased, and he cites the following figures, which we commend to the advocates of this conspicuous folly:

> During the last year of local option and license the United States Revenue Office of Kansas issued 1,132 permits to sell intoxicating liquors, or one permit to 879 persons, placing Kansas as the first temperance State in the Union; while in the first year of prohibition there were issued 1,788 permits, an increase of 656, and also an increase of 58 per cent, or one permit to 551 persons, and taking Kansas from the first and ranking her in the seventh temperance State, while in the first forty-five days of the second year of prohibition 1,148 permits were issued, sixteen more than in the whole year of local option and license. If we consider these facts in connection with the clandestine sale of intoxicating liquors, and consider the vast amount that is daily delivered to individuals in concealed packages by express companies, we are forced to the conclusion that the cause of true temperance reform has not progressed very rapidly under our present coercive system.

After submitting his reasons for the failure of prohibition to prevent drinking, the Governor suggests that the Legislature submit to the people a proposition to repeal the prohibition clause in the Constitution and to amend the existing statute so that it shall be less offensive to the people and more effective in its operation, and in another part of his message he suggests as the remedy a wise and judicious high-license system, which always aids in the punishment of violators of law. It is the only remedy which can effectively deal with the evils of intemperance. Prohibition has not only failed in Kansas—it has failed everywhere. High license has always tended to reduce intemperance. Prohibition has always increased it, because when men are debarred from going to saloons to get their drinks they will take liquor home in bulk and drink all the more, while many others who care nothing for drinking and are temperate men will drink merely in protest against the compulsion and force with which they are menaced if they exercise what they believe to be their personal rights. Brute force in matters of personal right is no longer an available weapon. It might be in a community where the overwhelming majority used it, but no such community exists in this country, whereas there is no community in which high license cannot be made to operate without invading any person's rights and which will not pay respect to moral means of reform judiciously used.

The ex-Governor of Kansas, in spite of the overwhelming verdict which the people of his State passed upon him and his works, is again before them urging and defending his folly. There are some fanatics with whom it is possible to have patience, but St. John is not one of that class. He is malicious in his statements, demagogical in his speeches, and is fast becoming a public nuisance by the manner in which he assails all who do not subscribe to his narrow notions. In one of his latest utterances he assumes to speak as one having political authority and arrogantly asserts that the Republican party has now reached a place where it must choose between the saloon and the church. Whatever course the Republican party may pursue it will not consult St. John as to the direction. He is no longer in a position to give counsel or to be recognized, and the suggestion is at once gratuitous and insolent. What the Republicans of his own State think of him was manifested last November when they deserted him en masse and allowed a Democrat to be elected by 30,000 majority in a State which can cast 60,000 Republican majority. It was not a choice between church and saloon, but it was a choice between a fanatical Republican and a Democrat, and they chose the latter as the least of two evils. It is fortunate that on the subject of prohibition the new Governor occupies a position which Republicans in Kansas and elsewhere recognize as sensible and practical.

THE Ohio Democrats are not enthusing over the passage of Pendleton's Civil-Service bill, nor are those of Indiana or any other State the Democrats carried, yet had it not been for the tens of thousands of civil-service reform Republicans who voted the Democratic ticket last fall that party could not have carried one State north of Mason and Dixon's line. The denunciation of the Civil-Service bill by the Democratic press and leaders is rapidly disgusting the Republicans who last fall turned the scales in their favor in forty Northern Congressional districts. As an evidence of which disgust look at the result of the special elections in Ohio and Indiana this and last week. It will only need a little more of the following sort of talk to send back to the Republican ranks every man of the half-million Republicans who voted the Democratic ticket last fall:

> Gen. James B. Steedman's Toledo Sunday *Democrat* of the current week has the following references to the Civil-Service bill, all of which has a tendency to show which way the wind is blowing for Senator Pendleton [Steedman is the Democratic leader of Northwestern Ohio]:
>
> "We have never heard a Democrat in Toledo say he was for the Pendleton bill, and we do not believe there is one in Lucas County in favor of it.
>
> "Did Mr. Pendleton or the Democratic members of the House from Ohio represent the Democrats of this State in voting on the civil-service humbug?
>
> "Pendleton is afflicted with the idea that he is a natural-born reformer, and was sent to the Senate by the Democrats of Ohio to correct the mistake of the sage and conscript fathers when they organized our Government. His first work in the great task of modeling over the work of establishing the Government was to give the members of the Cabinet seats in the Senate, to enable them to supervise the legislation for their respective departments. The truth is, George is a very elegant man, who regards our Government as too simple, plain, and democratic to secure respectable standing among the aristocratic establishments of other countries. He wants something more imposing than a plain republican Government to secure the admiration of the *big people* of the country. It will probably please 'Gentleman George' to have a Senate with all the members of the Cabinet seated in it, and a life set of flunkies in office."

THE enormous multiplication of rabbits in New Zealand has caused such destruction to the crops that the Colonial Government has asked the Government of India to send out for acclimatization a number of mongooses, animals chiefly distinguished for their disposition and ability to destroy the particular pests from which New Zealand is suffering. So urgent is the necessity for a war of extermination that it has not been thought worth while to consider whether an exchange of rabbits for mongooses will not be jumping from the *frying-pan* into the fire. The mongooses, meanwhile, are being collected from various parts of Bengal and carefully kept in the Zoölogical Gardens at Calcutta, whence, as soon as a hundred couples have been gathered, they will be sent to their new home. Hitherto the procreative powers of the New Zealand rabbit have been more than a match for the ingenuity employed against it, and it remains to be seen whether the transplanted mongoose will fail or succeed in its instinctive vocation.

SOME of the Philadelphia papers admit that the present beastly tariff must be revised and lowered. Says the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.):

> The tariff must and will be revised. If not done by the present Congress it will be done by the next. What protectionists can expect from a Democratic House, the majority of whose members believe they were elected upon the tariff-for-revenue issue, they should pretty fully understand. Certainly they cannot expect any other than a revenue tariff. The Senate's tariff is very much more favorable to their interests than that, and very probably could be adopted at the present session, late as it is. It is, on the contrary, commonly conceded that there is little or no chance for the adoption of the House bill. It is a better protective measure than the other; but even Mr. Kasson considers it too radical, and is not disposed to support it. Yet Mr. Kasson is one of the strongest of the advocates of protection in the House. If he objects to its radical increase of duties, what are the generally weak-kneed tariff men of the House likely to do?

FROM the beginning of the American pension system down to last year pensions had been paid for disabilities from the date of their application. It was grossly unfair to the taxpayers to make pensions date back eighteen or twenty years before they were applied for. This was the work of interested claim agents operating on the reckless feelings and cowardly fears of Congressmen led by Ingalls of Kansas, who declared in the Senate when he was piloting the bill that it would only take 18 millions to pay the "arrears" claims which would arise under it. Last winter, when his attention was called to the fact that the sum would be more nearly 500 millions, he said he didn't care if it took 1,000 millions out of the pockets of the people to satisfy those claims. How generous and liberal with other people's money!

IT is the opinion of the Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* that any roll of pensioners of the Mexican war that does not contain the name of Jefferson Davis will be a lying, shameless, cowardly fraud, and that any Southern Congressman who consents to such an outrage is something less than a man. There is no need of any pension bill for those who served in the Mexican war. They have all been paid what was promised them on enlistment, and a gift of 160 acres of choice land was given to each man and pensions to all whose health suffered by the campaign. The country is being ridden to death by the pension business. It is time to call a halt.

CONGRESSMAN BLACKBURN, leading Democrat of Kentucky, announces that he is opposed to the Civil-Service bill. He regards it as a meaningless fraud and a worthless attempt at reform. There has been no anxiety to learn Mr. Blackburn's views on the subject, it being taken for granted that he was a statesman who believed in the old Democratic doctrine of "the spoils for the victor." But as the drift of his party is so evidently against the civil-service measure Mr. Blackburn doubtless wants to let it be known that he is keeping up with the procession.

PREVIOUS to the last campaign the Democrats and Greenbackers in Iowa worked together harmoniously. They pooled their issues and made common cause against the Republicans. The Democrats, however, have become so elated over their victories of last November that they believe themselves strong enough to get along without their allies, and they have accordingly refused all overtures coming from the Greenbackers. Each party is organizing its forces and preparing for this year's campaign. They promise to make the canvass the liveliest one Iowa ever witnessed.

THE Indianapolis *News* undertakes to harrow the feelings of Senator Voorhees because, in spite of his opposition to the Pendleton Civil-Service bill, four out of the five Democratic Congressmen from Indiana voted for the bill. Now, on this theory, how must Mr. Pendleton feel? He stands forth as the Senatorial father of the ill-favored thing, while four out of the five Democratic Congressmen from Ohio voted against it, and the other one would probably have voted with his party colleagues had he been present.—*Cin. Enq.*

THE Lafayette (Ind.) *Journal* says: "A private letter received in this city from Mrs. Wallace conveys the information that Gen. Lew Wallace, his wife, and Mrs. Lane came near, recently, being drowned in the Black Sea. The ship of which they were aboard foundered, and the timely arrival of another vessel alone saved them from a grave in the water. Mrs. Wallace says the experience was a rough one, and that now they would prefer the journey from that continent here on a donkey, if it were possible, rather than to go again on the sea."

SOLON CHASE has evidently grown discouraged over the prospects of Greenbackism. He takes a doleful view of the situation in the latest issue of *Them Steers*. "The Greenback party," he says, "has 'clasped hands' with Bourbon Democracy in the North and with carpet-bag Republicanism in the South until in the judgment of most all the people of the country it has found the sleep that knows no waking." In Maine Greenbackism has doubtless gone to seed, but in the West it is showing some signs of renewed life.

GOV. BUTLER'S inaugural address has kept the Massachusetts papers employed ever since its delivery in pointing out its errors. Some of them give up in despair trying to correct a man who made no attempt at accuracy. The Springfield *Republican's* hostility to Butlerism comes out strong in its comments on the message. It considers it "the most magnificent humbug and swindle of a long life of demagogic effrontery and pretension."

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

The Rev. Dr. Talmage called at the White House one day last week, but as he kindly refrained from smiling during his visit no damage was done.

President Boice, of the City Bank of Jersey City, has stolen all the deposits and other funds of that institution except $800. For a man who had no wooden leg Mr. Boice did as well as could be expected.

"Give me the ring."

Lurline McCaffery stood in an oriel window with the sunlight beating in warm, golden waves about her slight form, and at her right, his hand outstretched in eager expectancy, while a half-imperious, half-pleading look shot from his big brown eyes, was Marmaduke Short. The girl had been standing there nearly thirty seconds without speaking, the light streaming in upon the soft waves of hair, the fathomless eyes, and the calm, sweet mouth. It was not a youthful face; the bloom and flush had faded long ago, but it was so grand and womanly, there was such an I-know-how-to-do-up-my-hair look upon it, that in comparison mere girlish prettiness lost immeasurably.

At this moment Pansy Perkins entered the room. She had twisted an azure-hued scarf around her shoulders, and her yellow hair fell about her like a cloud. Throwing a kiss to Lurline, whose silence she did not at all understand, Pansy flitted away to the piano at the other end of the room and began to lower rents in the vicinity. Snatches of the soft, murmurous music filled the air, and made the place seem strangely sad. The twilight was approaching, and as the dark shadows fell the music sobbed and surged through the room. Lurline listened intently, and finally she spoke:

"You really wish to break our engagement then?" she asked.

Marmaduke spoke no word, but the inclination of his head showed that the girl had not guessed amiss.

"And you will marry Pansy?"

Again the head was bowed, and the dimpled chin hit his shirt front.

"Then I give you the ring with pleasure," said the girl. "I could wish for no sweeter revenge."

"What do you mean?" asks the man, his face pallid with an undefinable fear.

"I mean," she says, her every word falling upon his tinted ear as fall the earth-clods upon a coffin, "that in addition to playing the piano she sometimes sings."—*From "A Coquet's Secret," by Murat Halstead.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

A French society offers a prize of $1,000 for the work published in 1882-'83 having the most powerful tendency and influence to "make to love the morality and the virtue, and to make to conquer the egotism and the envy."

Sardou's success in "Fedra" and "M. Garat," both now being played to crowded houses, recalls the days of his early struggles with poverty and disappointment. When he wrote "M. Garat" he was living in a garret, with a sliding window in the steep roof. His table of course was drawn under the window, and his friends used to find him sitting there with the window open and his head projecting a foot or more above the roof, as if he were writing an elaborate treatise on the manners and customs of the sparrows.

The Bombay *Gazette* brings the alarming intelligence that there is serious danger of the gradual extermination of the coffee-tree. A small fungus-like growth appears on one or more of the leaves, gradually spreading to all, when the tree loses all its vitality and dies. Several plantations have thus been destroyed in Ceylon, and the disease has also appeared in Java and the surrounding islands. The Government of the Fiji Islands has adopted prompt measures to arrest the spread of the disease in their country by buying up the plantations in which it has already made its appearance and burning them to the ground.

When the French Senate voted the demolition and removal of the Tuileries, which have lain in ruins since the Communistic riots twelve years ago, it was intended to have them rebuilt at a cost of between two and three millions. But the Government is hesitating now about appropriating so large a sum to this purpose, as it is hoped that the Parisians will appreciate the delightful vista which will be opened by the removal of the Tuileries from the Arc du Carrousel, crowned by a copy of the bronze horses of St. Marks, to the Arc du Triomphe, which will be surmounted ere long by Falguière's group of the Republic—thus forming the grandest perspective view in the world.

It is a well-known fact that the vineyards in Europe are becoming less and less productive every year, causing much alarm in viniculturist circles, as a total famine of choice wines seems only a question of time. A German paper commenting on this fact remarks facetiously that substitutes for grape wines are not meeting with much success, as of those offered the solution of anilin, although pleasing the eye, is yet a trifle too poisonous for frequent use; as is also the case in wines based on sulphuric acid; the mixtures of vinegar and glycerine also do not seem destined to general popularity. But a scientist has come to the rescue by claiming to produce a fine and richly-flavored wine from turnips. The names so familiar to us all on our wine lists will, we suppose, soon be replaced by such titles as these: *St. Julien a la Bete, Nierensteiner Turnipsrhein-wein, Extra Dry Carrot Juice*, etc.

PERSONALS.

Dickson, who was foreman of the jury in the recent star-route trial at Washington, has been held in $2,500 to appear before the grand jury for embracery.—*Chicago Times.* That's what's the matter with Freddie Gebhardt, too.—*St. L. G.-D.*

The trial of the famous Belt libel suit, just ended in London, involved, according to a statement of the Judge, the production of sixty-two exhibits, 129 busts and drawings, 143 witnesses and depositions, 1,517 pages of closely written notes, six and a half days of counsel's speeches, thirty-two and a half days of evidence, and ninety-three cases to treat upon—each one a cause in itself; the whole being nothing less than an investigation of ten years of the plaintiff's life.

Certainly the English people will pronounce Mr. W. S. Gilbert a literary heretic in saying: "My theory is that the people of England have no real appreciation of the merits of their most distinguished poet. I do not refer to a thoughtful few, of whom I am one, and the reader is another, but to the mass of English-speaking men and women, educated and otherwise. I am prepared for the storm of indignant rejoinder with which this expression of opinion will be met. I am prepared to hear that the people of these islands hail Shakspeare as the greatest poet, the most profound thinker, and the most accomplished dramatist the world has ever produced. But who reads him? I read him, and you read him, and probably Mr. Irving reads him, but how many more read him? A few, no doubt, but how many? I do not mean 'how many dip into him'? I mean how many read him right through, as they read Dickens, Thackeray, and Tennyson, and Carlyle, or as they used to read Byron, and Walter Scott, and Cooper, and Marryat?"

The London press receive the great sunflower Oscar Wilde on his return from America with sneers and derision. They speak of him as a played-out humbug. The *Pall Mall Gazette* said that "although his mission is an admitted failure he has been allowed to leave the United States in peace." Then quoting Mme. Nilsson's remark that in England Mr. Wilde did not appear clad as he did in America, because "he would not be tolerated there," the *Pall Mall* added with almost brutal directness: "In this the songstress does wrong to the generous toleration of contempt which prevails in this country. Except the little street boys no one would take any notice of the way in which Mr. Wilde was clad, so long as he condescended to be clad at all." From the *St. James' Gazette* he received even harsher treatment. The editor hoped that Mr. Wilde would profit by the melancholy failure of his visit, for, "not to put too fine a point on it, he has been laughed at all through the States," and that on his return he would "fall into the hands of other ladies as sensible and as chastening to his ignoble spirit as Mme. Nilsson. For from women alone is his hope of salvation. Men, who are often rather brutally contemptuous of such creatures as Mr. Wilde, will have nothing to do with him, even in the way of remonstrance. But, fortunately, it is not so with women. They are ever helpful to the weak, and soft to the soft; and besides, there is much in Mr. Wilde's demonstrations which leads to the inference that he himself is a woman spoiled." Worst of all were the comments in the *Daily News*. They represented Mr. Wilde as returning to England a "sadder if not a wiser man," leaving the "Americans a merrier but not less wise people," who "laughed at him, and when they were tired of laughing forgot him." "Perhaps," continued the commentator, "Mr. Oscar Wilde may have more sympathy with the Atlantic Ocean, as itself a gigantic failure, now that he is returning home despondent, than he had when he set out full of hope and confidence in his mission. He may have a certain indulgence for it as a melancholy and monotonous impostor. The Atlantic Ocean, Niagara Falls, the American people—they are all vast delusions, each as indifferent as the others to the majestic personality of Mr. Oscar Wilde." These are all painfully blunt observations, and savor strongly of that "dreadful personality" which so grieved Mr. Wilde in the American press. He will be dissatisfied with his home, and will find existence there as "utterly dreary" as it was here. A prophet and an apostle cannot be said to be greatly honored in his own country when the news of his return prompts the press of the land to call him such unpleasant names as "creature," "weak and soft," a "woman spoiled," and a "melancholy and monotonous impostor." This is not exactly receiving a man with open arms. It comes nearer to the "fervid reception" with a basin of water which Artemus Ward's wife once extended to him on his return from a lecturing tour.

FOREIGN.

No Address to Be Issued in Memory of Gambetta—His Successor.

Ravages of the Floods in Germany, Hungary, and Austria—A Famine Feared.

Belief that Stanley Is Feigning Sickness to Invite Encroachments by De Brazza.

Judgment Against Bradlaugh—Missing League Funds—Belt Libel Suit—Editors in Contempt.

Resignation of the Bulgarian Ministry—Booth Makes a Hit in Berlin—Military Changes.

FRANCE.

AFTER GAMBETTA.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—The proposal that the Republican Senators should issue an address to the country on Gambetta's death was made by Challamel-Lacour, Senator from Bouche du Rhon. On the submission of the proposal to the several sections, the Republican Senators, the Left Centre, and Pure Left objected to it. A plenary meeting then resolved that such an address would add nothing to the grandeur of Gambetta's funeral. One objection urged was that the address would appear like an admission that the Republic was in jeopardy. The decision not to issue an address must be considered a rebuff for the Gambetta Senators.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—The Russian Princess Dolgorouki has sent a letter of condolence on the death of Gambetta.

MARSEILLES, Jan. 11.—Gambetta's father informed a delegation from Paris which endeavored to induce him to alter his decision in regard to the disposition of his son's remains that, after his death, Paris might take his son's body.

GAMBETTA'S SUCCESSOR.

"Gath."

A gentleman in New York was recently saying to me that the probable successor of Gambetta at the head of the French Republican cause would be George Clemenceau, and he added:

"Clemenceau came to the United States with me about 1866, and remained here about three years in the City of New York."

Said I: "What kind of a man is he?"

"A man of the finest class of Frenchmen. He is very well connected, but on account of his decided Republican sentiments during the Second Empire his father became dissatisfied with him, and they had a rupture, and the young man resolved to support himself. He was also a marked young man by the Mouchards and spies of the Empire from his bold speech, like Gambetta's in the cafés and haunts of young men. He came to America without any resources, and began to study the language in order to translate the works of John Stuart Mill into French. He did translate them in New York, and the French publication of those works was the result. While in New York, some Bohemian friends, artists and writers, helped him with money and liked his society. He fell in love with an American lady, and after he settled matters with his father he returned to New York and married her. I hear," said my friend, "that there is every prospect of his becoming the leader of the Government or taking a similar place to that Gambetta vacated."

THE FLOODS.

IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—The extent of the flooded country in the middle of the Rhine districts, exclusive of the tributaries of that river, is computed at 700 square kilometers, or nearly half as large again as the Lake of Constance. The King of Bavaria has given a second 10,000 marks for the relief of his distressed subjects.

IN HUNGARY.

PESTH, Jan. 11.—Throughout the flooded districts of Hungary there will certainly be a famine unless assistance is prompt.

IN AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Jan. 11.—A portion of the City of Grau, on the Danube, is flooded. Eleven houses were demolished.

The entire Village of Ratanaza has been washed away.

The requirements of the refugees arriving at Raab in large numbers in a half-starved condition cannot possibly be met at that place, although all are doing their utmost for their relief. Soldiers are placed along the dikes to prevent the people returning to their homes over dangerous ice. The repairing of dikes has been impossible since the frost set in. The whole Rhine Valley is frozen over.

GREAT BRITAIN.

JUDGMENT AGAINST BRADLAUGH.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The court today gave judgment against Charles Bradlaugh in his action against Erskine, Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons, for assault on the occasion of Bradlaugh's attempting to enter the Commons and take a seat as a member after a resolution had been passed prohibiting him from so doing.

EDITORS CITED.

The Lord Chief-Justice also granted a rule calling up the editors of the *Times* and *Observer* to show cause why they should not be proceeded against for contempt of court in publishing the correspondence in connection with the libel case of Chamberlain vs. Boyd.

PLAYFAIR.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Playfair does not retire from Parliament. He has only resigned the office of Deputy-Speaker.

DAVITT,

speaking at Birkenhead last night, referred to the distress in the west of Ireland. He said it was humiliating that Ireland should stand before the world time after time as a mendicant. The people of Ireland had had enough of futile agitation and semi-insurrections. They were going to fight it out this time.

STANLEY AND DE BRAZZA.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The correspondent of the *Times* writes that the announcement of Stanley's indisposition is probably a ruse, and that there is every reason to believe that, if De Brazza attempts to encroach, he will meet a warm reception.

THE BELT LIBEL SUIT.

In the libel suit of Belt, the artist, vs. Lawes, the editor, the defendant asks a new trial.

GLADSTONE.

Gladstone will start for Cannes, France, Monday. He is advised to take complete rest until the meeting of Parliament.

THE CITY OF BRUSSELS.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11.—It is intended to blow up the masts, funnels, and bowsprit of the steamer City of Brussels, when as much of the cargo as possible will be saved.

A tugboat, with lights at night, marks the spot where the City of Brussels sank.

MISSING LEAGUE FUNDS.

DUBLIN, Jan. 11.—A lively correspondence is again progressing between Egan and Pigott concerning the Land League fund. Pigott declares £100,000 of funds are not accounted for.

HEALY, QUINN, AND DAVITT.

Healy and Quinn attended the Queen's Bench Division to answer charges of making inflammatory speeches. Davitt has been summoned to answer for a similar offense. Little interest is manifested in the cases, which will be heard before the full bench.

THE LAND LEAGUE.

Sexton leaves for the United States by request to have the American Land League conform to the National League.

The hangman has arrived at Galway for the execution of the Huddy murderers.

Harrington, the National League Organizer, convicted of using intimidating language towards farmers, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment, has appealed and been bailed.

LINEN FACTORY BURNED.

BELFAST, Jan. 11.—The linen factory of Richardson & Niven has burned. Loss £30,000.

GERMANY.

EDWIN BOOTH MAKES A POWERFUL IMPRESSION ON THE GERMANS.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—Edwin Booth, the American actor, opened his engagement at the Residenz Theatre tonight, appearing as Hamlet. The house was crowded and the performance was a perfect success, Booth being repeatedly called before the curtain and fairly stormed with applause. Prince Frederick William, who was present, remained until the conclusion of the play, and frequently expressed to the directors of the theatre his admiration of Booth's incomparable acting.

THE EMPEROR AND THE POPE.

The *North German Gazette* confirms the report that the Emperor William has addressed an autograph letter to the Pope in reply to the letter received from his Holiness in December.

MILITARY ASSIGNMENTS.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—Although the war rumors have now subsided, it is remarked that two officers of the general staff have been ordered to Königsberg and Thorn. Similar special measures of acquiring information were previously only taken at Metz and Strasburg.

MEXICO.

DISASTROUS STORM ON THE GULF OF MEXICO—VESSELS WRECKED, ETC.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 11.—The storm at Vera Cruz on Saturday was very disastrous. The American steamer James A. Gary and the schooner Theresa G. and a Mexican bark were lost, but the crews were saved. The steamer had already discharged her cargo. The roofs of the railroad warehouses were carried away and much damage was done the goods. The works for harbor improvements were completely destroyed, and many lighters and small craft wrecked. The Mexican schooner Amadita went ashore near Anton Lizardo. The crew were saved.

OTHER LANDS.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 11.—The Dynastic Left has resolved to maintain Serrano's program, but to adopt an expectant attitude towards the Ministry until it makes known its policy by acts.

The new Minister of Justice announced at the Cabinet Council that he proposed to abolish the execution of women; also the suppression of newspapers, leaving suspension the highest press penalty.

BULGARIA.

SOFIA, Jan. 11.—The Bulgarian Ministry has resigned, the Russian and Bulgarian members of the Cabinet declining to cooperate any longer.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 11.—The Russian authorities are ignorant of the discovery of two men of the crew of the Jeannette mentioned in the letter of the American artist, West.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 11.—Alexis Michel Eenens, a distinguished Belgian army officer and publicist, is dead.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The Suit Against Mayor Beaudry, of Montreal—Religious—Other Matters.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Jan. 11.—In the Supreme Court today, appeal from the judgment of Court of Queen's bench of Lower Canada in the celebrated Orange case of Grant vs. Beaudry was dismissed with costs, on the ground of the insufficiency of the action of the Chief Justice in stating it would be extra judicial under the circumstances to express an opinion as to the legality or illegality of the Orange association. This is a case arising out of the Orange and green troubles in Montreal July 12, 1878, when Mayor Beaudry prevented the Orangemen from parading, and caused the arrest of Grant, who was the Orange County Master.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Jan. 11.—The President and members of the Harbor Board are about to go to Ottawa to urge upon the Government the assumption of the channel debt, to enable the Commissioners to abolish tonnage dues amounting to $78,000 per annum on vessels coming to this port.

Sheehan, the New York defaulter, was induced to return without extradition papers, and left by train to night to answer to a charge of forgery before the United States Court.

A memoir having been addressed by the Principals of the Catholic high schools of this Province to the council of Bishops, asking a decision on certain points in connection with the relation of the church to the schools, the Roman Catholic Metropolitan, in reply, on behalf of the Bishops, quotes from a pastoral issued by the late Archbishop of Quebec, in which it is set forth that to the church only has been confided the teaching of the doctrine of Jesus Christ. She has the right and duty of seeing that the faith and morals of Christian youth be preserved in the schools. The State can never interfere with the church when faith and morals are the question. For this object the church must have admission to the schools, not only by simple tolerance, but by virtue of its divine institution.

NAPANEE, Ont., Jan. 11.—The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church adopted the proposed basis of union 74 to 20.

MONTREAL, Jan. 11.—A claim for taxes is made on the Temple Emanuel, on the ground that a fair or bazaar was held in a building claiming to be exempt from taxation. Such buildings must be used exclusively for divine services. The congregation appeal.

THE MAINE FUSIONISTS.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 11.—The Democratic State Committee was in secret session tonight. It is understood that henceforth all coalitions and attempts at fusion will be avoided and all sumptuary laws be opposed. It was agreed that a spirit of conciliation should be manifested toward the Greenback wing of the party, and that Greenbackers be retained in the Democratic ranks if possible. F. B. Torrey was elected Chairman and T. H. Murch Secretary.

EXPENSIVE FISH.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Jan. 11.—The Cape Ann *Advertiser* figures that the 275 barrels of mackerel taken in the Bay of St. Lawrence last year by the schooner Yankee Lass cost the United States by remission duties and interest on the Halifax award not less than $1,400 per barrel. The Yankee Lass was the only United States vessel that fished in provincial waters.

A Romance of Greenwood—Why a Mother Removes the Flowers That Are Strewn on the Grave of Her Son.

New York Sun.

A grave marked by a very handsome monument in Greenwood Cemetery is visited once every year by three persons—an old lady and a middle-aged gentleman and his wife. All strew the grave with flowers, but the old lady, who goes last, removes the flowers placed there by the other two, and substitutes some of her own providing.

The occupant of the grave was the son of the old lady, a Frenchman, and a man of violent temper. Some fifteen years ago he visited this country to see his mother, who, with her daughter, had settled here some time previously. He lodged in Brooklyn, and it is related of him that he once threw all the furniture of his bedroom out of the window because his landlady suggested changing his room. His mother paid the bill, and begged her irritable son to return to France.

He refused, for he had fallen in love with a Brooklyn lady, who did not reciprocate his affections. She favored the suit of a doctor, who was paying her his addresses. She was taken by her family to France, and the young Frenchman then agreed to gratify his mother's wishes and return to his native land. The doctor, too, followed the lady to press his suit.

Where or under what circumstances the rivals met is unknown. That they did meet is certain. The Frenchman was an accomplished swordsman; the doctor knew nothing of the art fencing. Under such conditions, the friends of the former were astounded when they learned that the unskilled arm of the American had ended the duel which he said was forced upon him by dealing his opponent a death blow.

The body of the Frenchman was brought to this country by his mother, and buried in Greenwood. A shaft of Italian marble was erected over it, and most of the people attached to the cemetery know something of the story, and can show the grave.

The Doctor returned to Brooklyn, where he today enjoys a fine practice. He married the lady whom he followed to France; and together, on the anniversary of the fatal duel, they visit the Frenchman's grave, and strew it with flowers that they know will be cast away by the old lady, who has never forgiven the slayer.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Jean Marloux French Suppositories for women, never fails. None of the injurious effects of an injection. Far superior for any purpose whatever for which an injection is used. Price $1. For sale by all druggists. A sure cure.

A homeopathic traveling case should accompany every one leaving the city. A large assortment of compact cases will be found at Boericke & Tafel's Pharmacy, 234 Wabash avenue, corner Jackson street.

Wel De Meyer's Catarrh Cure stops hawking, prevents poisonous mucous dripping in the throat, purifies the breath, and improves the voice. $1. of all druggists.

Ask Your Druggist for Redding's Russia Salve. Keep it in house in case of accidents. Price 25 cents.

NEW YORK.

Charles R. Thorne, the Actor, Still in a Serious Condition.

Bitter Feeling Against the Officers of the Broken Jersey City Bank.

A Verdict for Seventy-five Thousand Dollars in a Breach of Promise Case.

Ridiculous Outcome of the Difficulty Between Daly and O'Donovan-Rossa.

Partial Consolidation of the New York and Western Press Associations.

CHARLES R. THORNE.

HIS CONDITION STILL SERIOUS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The condition of Charles R. Thorne Jr., the actor, while better this afternoon than it had been during the previous night, was still serious. At his house, No. 67 Union place, it was stated that he had passed a bad night, being in a state of delirium. While in this condition he frequently fancied that he was talking to John Stetson, the manager of Booth's Theatre, and called upon him to look at "the splendid house." Toward morning his condition improved, but he occasionally relapsed into delirium during the day. It is not likely that he will be able to act for a considerable time, for he will probably have to go through a long and severe treatment for the gout. At Booth's Theatre arrangements were being made to play "The Corsican Brothers" without Mr. Thorne. Mr. Bangs had endeavored to learn Mr. Thorne's part, but found that his nerves were too much shaken for him to accomplish the task, which necessitated the committal of thirty lengths, or 1,260 lines, inside of twenty hours. J. Clinton Hall sat up all of Wednesday night, and, Mr. Stetson said, would get through the part "somehow" tonight. In the meantime Mr. Stetson was telegraphing in all directions to secure a good substitute for Mr. Thorne. Charles Barron, a well-known actor of Boston, who achieved great success in this city at Wallack's old theatre in Boucicault's drama "Clarissa Harlowe," will probably assume the dual rôle of the brothers. Mr. Stetson said today that Mr. Thorne had been ill for some time past, had missed two rehearsals last week, and was barely able to get through the performances of Monday and Tuesday nights. He had been kept up on beef tea as long as possible.

THE BANK FAILURE.

BITTER FEELING AGAINST THE OFFICERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The excitement over the failure of the City Bank of Jersey City and the probable wreck of the Fifth Ward Savings Bank has not abated. The angry depositors besieged the building today with the expectation of obtaining some information as to whether their moneys have been entirely swept away through the dishonest management of the officers. The bitter feeling against the bank officials was manifested in an unprovoked assault on Mr. John Boyd, one of the Directors of the Board of Education. While on Pavonia avenue he was accosted by some friends on the opposit side of the street, one whom said: "How do you do, Director?" Before Mr. Boyd could reply three men who were behind had attacked him. One of them exclaimed, "You're one of the Directors, are you?" and dealt Director Boyd a powerful blow in the face. Two officers, who were fortunately near at the time, hastened up and arrested Mr. Boyd's assailants. They gave their names as James Grumley, John Feeney, and James Hession. Feeney, who struck the blow, said that when he heard Boyd's friend address him as "Director" he supposed he was one of the Directors of the broken bank.

GARRETT S. BOICE,

the President of the City Bank and Treasurer of the Fifth Ward Savings Bank, who was arrested last night, pleaded, when the Chief-of-Police waited on him this morning, that he was still too ill to go to court, but the doctor who accompanied the Chief said he was well enough to go, so he was bidden to dress himself, and was taken in a coach to Justice Stilsing's court. There he pleaded not guilty, but refused to make any statement and was remanded. Judge Stilsing said he would require bonds equal to the amount of the embezzlement. Mr. Boice could not supply bonds to that amount, and he was locked up in a cell. It is claimed that Boice's son-in-law, Shaw, the cashier, was responsible for all the losses. Steps were taken to secure the apprehension of Shaw, but up to last accounts he had not been arrested.

YACHTS AND FAST HORSES.

Shaw and Beach, the latter the bookkeeper, both live at Orange, where they maintain handsome establishments. They are horse-fanciers, and in their stables are some blooded animals of considerable value. Boice's chief extravagance, outside of his horses, seems to have been his yacht, which had accommodations for six with a stateroom, and cost $5,000. His crew consisted of a Captain and an assistant, and he frequently entertained his friends at fine dinners in its cabin. He was one of the pillars of the Reformed Church at Greenville, and Assistant Superintendent of the Sunday-school.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

A VERDICT FOR SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The breach-of-promise suit of Mary Alice Almont Livingston against Henry Fleming, President of the Central Refining Company of this city, was brought to a conclusion in the Circuit Court of Kings County today. The jury, which with Justice Pratt has been trying the case, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for the entire amount sued for—$75,000. This verdict was reached after a half-hour's deliberation. When the verdict was announced neither the plaintiff nor defendant, nor the attorneys representing either of them, were in the court-room. When the foreman reported that the jury had agreed upon a verdict for the plaintiff to recover the full amount sued for, the announcement was greeted with cheers and applause, which the court officers in vain tried to suppress. Long before the court opened in the morning every seat and every available bit of standing-room was occupied, and hundreds of late-comers were unable to get into the court-room or even near the doors. Mrs. Evelina M. Bliss, the mother of the plaintiff, was not in court, and her absence was commented on, and supposed to be due to fear of the arraignment which counsel for the defense had promised to make of her and her past life. Not until in the afternoon was the true reason of her absence known, and then the news spread rapidly through the court-room that she had been arrested in New York on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. The fact was made known to the jury by a clever device of the counsel for the defendant, who broke in upon the counsel for the plaintiff during his summing up, and while he was speaking of Mrs. Bliss, with the statement that she was not in court because she was under arrest in New York City on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. To this revelation of the fact the counsel for the plaintiff replied that she had been arrested at the instance of the counsel for the defense, though this charge was denied as quickly as made. It had its effect upon the throng in the court-room, and an effect that was plainly not in favor of the defendant. During the severe and caustic arraignment of Mr. Fleming by the counsel for the plaintiff he sat close to his counsel and moved nervously and uneasily in his chair as he was alternately denounced as a liar, perjurer, villain, and seducer. It is understood that the counsel for the defendant will at once take steps looking toward the setting aside of the verdict on the ground that it is against the weight of evidence, and that the sum awarded is excessive.

IN THE JURY-ROOM.

Several of the jurors said that upon first entering the jury-room one of the twelve spoke of reading the letters, but this idea was instantly rejected. Then a ballot was taken, and eleven found for the plaintiff and one for the defendant. Upon the next ballot they were all for the plaintiff. Upon the first ballot upon the amount of damages there were eleven for $75,000 and one for $50,000. Upon the second ballot all were for $75,000. The jurors said that they were all well impressed by the plaintiff, but they were undecided until Henry Fleming went upon the stand. His manner on cross-examination was such that they suspected that he was not telling the truth, and when the charges that he had made that the plaintiff had been a prostitute were so completely disproven they made up their minds that she was telling the truth and he was not. Justice Pratt says the verdict is the largest ever granted in a breach-of-promise case. There was one case in England in which the plaintiff got £10,000, but this verdict exceeded that one by $25,000.

THAT "DUEL."

THE PRINCIPALS FAIL TO FIND EACH OTHER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The bloodthirsty Irishmen, O'Donovan-Rossa and John Daly, who were reported last night as spoiling for a fight with pistols, failed to get together today. John Kearney, one of Rossa's seconds, crossed the Fort Lee Ferry at an early hour in the morning, Mr. Joyce, Rossa's other second, having arranged to accompany the principal. Kearney was to do the skirmish work and make preliminary arrangements. An hour later "Rocky Mountain" O'Brien, William J. O'Dwyer, Peter Ryan, Manus O'Connor, Francis Rea, James Renton Smyth, Jeremiah O'Hanlon, and Edward Whelen came to the ferry. Mr. O'Brien stated that Joseph Cromien and two of the Killeshandea members had taken the Weehawken Ferry, and would take the Bull's Ferry road on the other side. The party entered the boats, giving instructions to the drivers of the carriages to await their return. When they reached the Fort Lee dock they crossed the bluff and struck the road leading northward till the battleground which had been marked out on the previous day by Mr. Kearney was reached. Mr. O'Brien measured the ground, a distance of thirty paces, and a stone was placed at each end of the line. The morning was piercingly cold, and as there was no shelter in the vicinity the party felt very uncomfortable. No sign of the combatants was visible, and O'Dwyer suggested that a wagon should be hired at a farm-house and two of the party should drive in the direction of Bull's Ferry, while two others should return to the Fort Lee dock, so as to guide the expected skirmishers to the spot where the deadly issue was to be determined. O'Connor and Ryan took the former route, and Kearney and O'Brien the latter. They did not return till nearly 10 o'clock when the party resolved to withdraw in disgust. The hour fixed for the duel was limited to 9 o'clock. When the disappointed group reached the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street dock they found two policemen stationed there. They had been apprised of the affair and were determined to arrest the principals and seconds. As Kearney was not recognized no arrests were made. Determined to find out the cause of the blunder, the entire party took the elevated railroad cars and came down-town to O'Donovan-Rossa's office, No. 12 Chambers street. Rossa had just entered in a state of excitement and was surrounded by six of his friends. They had crossed the Weehawken Ferry, supposing that the battleground was that on which the Hamilton-Burr duel was fought, and waited there till after 9 o'clock, when, not finding the opposing party, they returned to the city. "I knew he did not mean fight," said Rossa, "and if there is anything I detest it is swagger." Rossa was congratulated on all sides by his friends. The Daly party were not heard from, although it was said that they crossed the Hoboken Ferry at 6 this morning.

CLUB SCANDAL.

FURTHER STORIES ABOUT TURNBULL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—It is stated that Commander Upshur's son, after a trip to New London last summer, was the first person who accused Mr. Henry Turnbull, of the Union Club, of conduct which need not be more specifically described than as "conduct unbecoming a gentleman," and yet which only a man could commit. He spoke with warmth and bitter indignation, and in less than twenty-four hours the clubs were buzzing with the news. Upshur is a young fellow of 23 or 24, and has recently returned from Arizona. He belongs to an old Virginia family, and the remarkable story he tells, especially in view of Mr. Turnbull's erratic conduct since the story has begun to engage serious discussion, is very generally believed. Before young Turnbull's departure for Paris in 1872 it is said that one of the Lorillards made a similar accusation to that for which Upshur has now made himself responsible. Both men were then members of the old New York Club. The Upshur story was received at first with horror and incredulity, but as time passed on and Turnbull made no reply these feelings were gradually replaced by a pitying disgust, and the subsequent developments have been watched with almost a morbid interest. It is said that Turnbull did not leave the United States, as was at first reported, but is now in Washington.

THE PRESIDENT.

A STALWART'S PREDICTIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—A prominent New York Stalwart said tonight, speaking of President Arthur: "A friend of mine went down to Washington a short time ago, and I told him to go to the White House and call on Arthur, and tell him what we were expecting of him, and that he must now begin to do something for his friends. He went to the White House, and as soon as he and the President could get alone Arthur put his hands to his head and exclaimed: 'Heavens, how I wish I were out of this place! Its responsibilities are killing me.' 'Why, Arthur,' said my friend, 'you must not talk like this. I thought you were more a man of the world than this. You must throw off this sort of feeling and do something.' It is only my opinion, but I am willing to venture a prophecy I think you will find that the Senate and the President have come to an understanding. That understanding is this: The President will attempt as far as he is able to evoke out of the present chaos in which the party is involved some sort of executive policy which will make for it a good name with the people. In return the Senate will permit him to make such changes in the Federal offices throughout the country as he sees fit. Furthermore, these changes will be made in a way in which there can be no misunderstanding. They will not be confined to one city or one State. You will find a decided action along the entire line."

JOURNALISTIC.

THE PRESS ASSOCIATIONS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—By order of the Joint Executive Committee of the New York and Western Associated Presses, Mr. William Henry Smith, General Agent of the Western Associated Press, will take charge of the whole business of both associations today. The committee say in their resolutions: "This action is taken to simplify the service and increase its efficiency by uniting as far as possible the two associations under a common management."

At a meeting of the New York Associated Press, held yesterday afternoon, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, George Jones, of the *Times*; Secretary, Whitelaw Reid, of the *Tribune*; Executive Committee, William Henry Hurlbert, of the *World*; Cyrus W. Field, of the *Express*; and David M. Stone, of the *Journal of Commerce*. The new organization of the New York Associated Press today is regarded as favorable to the recent agreement for joint management. Mr. Jones, proprietor of the *Times*, a large and prosperous paper, is brought to the front as President, and an Executive Committee composed of practical men was also secured. It is due to Mr. Jones to add that he received the vote of every member excepting himself.

ITEMS.

RECEIVER APPOINTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Chancellor Runyon today appointed W. B. Williams Receiver of the City Bank. Mr. Williams gave bonds in $10,000 and then entered upon the discharge of his duties. The savings bank is still in the hands of the Directors. So far nothing of a satisfactory nature has been made public concerning the financial condition of the savings bank. The bank has made no annual statement since Jan. 1, 1881. Receiver Williams, of the City Bank, succeeded in opening the safe of the institution today, and found $1,200 in it. The amount agreed with the amount shown by the books to have been taken in on Tuesday.

ITALIAN OPERA.

Henry E. Abbey is already making dates for his Italian opera company in the provinces during the months of December and January next. He has already signed a contract with Mr. J. H. Haverly for two weeks in Chicago.

CAMPANINI.

A friend of Sig. Campanini in this city has received a cable from the tenor, in which he says he has not made any engagements for next season, and may not sing at all, but if he does it will be with Mapleson.

MISS LILLIAN RUSSELL

has so far recovered that she is able to sit up about three hours each day.

NIAGARA FALLS.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—An association for the preservation of the Niagara Falls was formed in this city tonight. Howard Potter, the publicist and banker, was chosen President. The bill for the purchase of the surrounding lands, vetoed by Gov. Cornell, will be introduced into the present Legislature.

THE UNION LEAGUE.

The Union League Club tonight elected William M. Evarts President, and applauded the adoption of the Civil-Service bill.

A PROTEST.

The Maritime Exchange protests against the passage of the pending bill in Congress to transfer the administration of the revenue cutter service to the Navy Department.

THE GREAT MARCH STORM.

On What the Prophet Wiggins Bases His Predictions—Storms He Has Prognosticated—His Caution to the Princess Louise.

Ottawa (Can.) Correspondence New York Herald.

"I wish I could feel as certain of heaven as I do that a great storm will pass over the country on the 9th–11th March next," remarked Prof. Wiggins when speaking to your correspondent about his recent predictions.

"I observe that the Chief Signal Officer of the Washington Meteorological Bureau discredits your prediction, and says it is impossible for you to foreshadow the storm you say will sweep from ocean to ocean next March. What have you to say on the subject?"

"Nothing but that the storm will come unless the planets stop in their orbits, and that the Chief Officer of the Signal Bureau talks of what he knows nothing about; opinions never changed Nature's laws."

"Admitting that, will you tell me why you believe, or to be more positive, how you know a great storm will occur in March?"

"Yes; in the same way I know when there will be a lunar or solar eclipse—by the heavenly bodies. The data on which the storm's period and force are calculated, having been heretofore unobserved by astronomers, and founded partly on observation, would not, even if given, convince the public. People in general are less credulous in believing what they know than what they do not know."

"Why not enlighten them, then?"

"Because I wish them to believe to save life and property. The chief reason, however, why they will believe is, that they have known me frequently to foretell storms which have taken place exactly as predicted."

"It is stated that your forecasts have not been made from your knowledge of astronomy, but by 'second sight' and communion with the spirits; what have you to say to that?"

"I will not refer to the many storms I foretold years ago, but to those which you yourself will remember of recent date. Last year I published a letter in the Canadian papers, which was subsequently republished in the press of the United States, announcing that a great storm accompanied by hail would pass over the American Continent from the southeast on the 25th of June of that year. It was on hand at the hour named, many proofs of which may still be found in a large number of United States cities. It unroofed houses in Washington, blew trains from the railway track, threw down churches and public buildings in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, and was very destructive in Western Canada. In Georgia and Memramcook, New Brunswick, the hail lay for twenty-four hours six inches deep upon the ground. The press both in the United States and Canada were loud in their praises, and the Toronto *Mail* said that my prediction was fulfilled to the letter."

"I remember the storm to which you refer, as well as the prediction you made of its coming. What other have you anticipated within the last year or so?"

"Early in July last I warned the public through the press that a great storm, with high tides, would fall upon the Atlantic, crossing westward on the 13th of September. The storm of that date is still, and always will be, painfully remembered by many readers of the *Herald*. Her Majesty's man-of-war Phenix was stranded on the coast of Prince Edward Island, and the propeller Asia foundered in Lake Huron with over 100 souls on board."

"Why did the Asia leave Collingwood if, as has been stated, the storm signal of the meteorological service was raised at that port before she left her moorings?"

"The storm signal was not raised. A hurricane was blowing at the time and the passengers implored the Captain not to leave port until the storm abated. Many of them had read my prognostications and were anxious to give me the benefit of the doubt and accept them as likely to be realized. To their appeal the Captain pointed to the signal-tower and said, 'The signal is not up; there will be no storm.'"

"Have you predicted any other heavy storms, Professor?" asked your correspondent.

"Several others. In July last I published a warning of a heavy storm which would cross this meridian from the east on the 13th of December, and it came, as you know, to the minute. I see by the *Herald* that the tides on the Newfoundland coast were higher in that storm than ever before known, the damage all over the Atlantic being very great. I only fortell great storms, for it is only in these that the public, especially seamen, are interested, and I have never predicted one that did not come within a few hours of the time stated. On the sea-coast, where there are no mountain chains to obstruct, I can give the true time to the minute."

"You say we are in the midst of a very stormy period. When will the next heavy storm occur?"

"From the 13th of September last to the middle of April next is the most remarkable period for great storms I have ever known. A storm a good deal above the average will happen in January, but a very severe one will strike the Atlantic on the 9th of February. In view of the proposed visit of the Princess Louise to Bermuda, I have written to Lord Lorne advising him that her Royal Highness should not be at sea on the 9th of February."

"Do you anticipate this storm being as severe as the one you predict for March?"

"By no means, for the latter will be one of the greatest if not the greatest of the present century."

"Where will it be at its greatest force?"

"On this meridian circle. It may break immediately south of India, but there are three chances to one that it will be strongest on this side of the earth—that is, in the vicinity of Bermuda and the Gulf of Mexico. Of course it will be felt all over the world, from sea to sea and from pole to pole."

"If your storm does not come," remarked your correspondent, as he started to withdraw, "you will——"

"I am like the Scotch piper," said the Professor, before the interrogation was finished, "when asked by the Russian Emperor to play a retreat. 'Nae, nae, I do nae ken that'—he had never learned it. To me the storm is as much a fact as if I saw its wings expanded upon the sea. The fact is, the press is thrusting me through a storm much more trying than those which can arise out of any displacement of the elements."

Oh, My Corns.

Dr. Wine's remedy, just the thing; no pain; perfectly harmless. Druggists, 93 Lake street.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Will Davis Be Re-elected to the United States Senate?

His Letter of Declination Not Generally Accepted as Final.

Life and Public Services of Davis, and of Kenna, His Leading Competitor.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 8.—The West Virginia Legislature will convene in this city at noon on Wednesday next. The most important act of the session, and the one which has the greatest interest for the public at large, will be the election of a United States Senator to succeed Henry G. Davis, whose term of office will expire on the 4th of March. Already a number of candidates are in the field, and the contest promises to be one of the most exciting ever held in the State. The membership of the House in the new Legislature will consist of thirty-eight Democrats and twenty-seven Republicans; and that of the Senate will consist of eighteen Democrats, seven Republicans, and one Greenbacker. The Democrats have, therefore, a majority on joint ballot of twenty-one votes; and, unless their fight becomes more bitter than is now expected, and a combination is made between a few dissatisfied ones and the Republicans, one of their candidates is sure to be chosen.

THE LATE ELECTION.

It will be remembered that the Republicans made large gains in this State at the last election. The only Congressional district in which the Democrats could boast of success was the Third, and there the general popularity of their candidate was unquestioned. In the Fourth District the usual Democratic majority was reduced one-half; and in the Second, John W. Mason, the Republican candidate, was defeated by only ten votes. In the First District, which gave Hancock a majority of 1,484, the greatest revolution took place, and Gen. Nathan Goff, Hayes' ex-Secretary of the Navy, was elected by a majority of 1,828 over his Democratic competitor.

In this contest the Republicans made a clear fight, and were not split by internal dissensions. They shouldered neither Mahoneism nor the Administration, neither Stalwartism nor anti-Stalwartism; but made a short pull, a long pull, and a pull all together. While they did not succeed in electing enough members to control the Legislature, they have got a good working force, and their power in the future cannot be questioned.

THE SENATORIAL SYNDICATE.

The first indication of the Senatorial trouble was given in the meeting of the "old ring," as it is called, at Barnum's Hotel in Baltimore, on the 10th of last November. There were present, according to report, Senators Davis and Camden, Lewis Baker, editor of the Wheeling *Register*, Congressman Kenna, and others. It was hinted that the plan finally agreed upon was to put Kenna's name before the Legislature as a candidate, and then, at the proper time, his support could be transferred to Davis himself. The deliberations of the syndicate having gotten into the papers, and the Democrats of the State not relishing the job, it was found necessary for Senator Davis to write a letter in which he declined to be a candidate at all.

Soon after the publication of the letter doubts as to the sincerity of the writer began to be freely expressed throughout the State, and it is now believed that the Senator is only laying his pins to succeed himself. If he really desires the position he is by far the strongest man in the field, and his election will be almost certain.

CAREER OF SENATOR DAVIS.

West Virginia's distinguished representative is now in his 60th year. His father having died poor when the son was very young, as soon as the latter could work he began to assist his mother in the support of the family. Being compelled to work so early in life, and Maryland at that time having no free-school system, the boy did not then have an opportunity to acquire even the rudiments of an education; and this want has told largely upon his subsequent life.

Having been early sent to work for ex-Gov. Howard, he was placed upon a farm and soon became a sort of a superintendent of his employer's farming operations. He left the farm to accept a position as brakeman on one of the three freight-trains then running on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; and this change marks the first ascent in his busy life. This was in 1842, and our present great railway system had been but little developed. Telegraph-lines were then unknown, and the running of trains was often attended with serious danger and delay.

From brakeman young Davis was advanced to conductor; then Supervisor—a position which gave him direction of all the trains on the road. In 1847 he ran the train which made the first run from Cumberland to Baltimore by night. His first vote was cast for Henry Clay, and the same year he was promoted in railroading; and in 1853 he was married to Miss Kate Brantz, of Frederick, Md. A year later he was made agent of the railroad at Piedmont, and here the foundation for his splendid fortune was laid.

HIS PUBLIC LIFE AND WEALTH.

Piedmont, as the centre of the Cumberland coal region, was one of the most important stations on the road; and these immense coal-fields were then but little developed. The railroad agent soon saw that there was more money to be made in transacting business on his own account than in remaining a salaried official of the road, and accordingly after a time he resigned, and the celebrated firm of the Davis Brothers was organized. The firm engaged in the lumber, coal, and real-estate business, and from these sources the greater part of the immense wealth of the present Senator was gained.

The public life of Senator Davis began as a member of the Legislature in 1866; and from the start he was an honored member of the body. He was elected twice to the State Senate, and in 1870 was elected to the United States Senate by an almost unanimous vote of the Legislature. Six years later he was reelected. His career in the Senate has been that of a man of broad views, and he has not shirked the duties which have been imposed upon him. He has been an active member of several of the important committees, and numbers among his friends many Senators of the opposit party. In the building of the West Virginia Central Railway, and in other enterprises, he has been brought into the closest relations with ex-Secretary Blaine, Senators Bayard, Windom, Gorman, and others; and he has contributed largely toward the development of the State.

Will Senator Davis be reelected? In his recently published letter he declined to be a candidate. His reasons are stated in his own words as follows:

> Business is more agreeable to me than politics, and I am now engaged in lumbering, mining, banking, and farming, and in connection with some friends who are capitalists, living both in and out of the State, am constructing a railroad running north and south through an undeveloped country, rich in mineral, timber, and agricultural wealth, and intended, when completed, to connect the Baltimore & Ohio and the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroads. My ambition is to make a success of these enterprises, especially the building of the railroad. These and other private matters are reasons which forbid my being a candidate for reelection.

It may be true that when the Senator wrote the above he was sincere in his determination. But since then he has certainly not been ignorant of the efforts of his friends in his behalf, and he has said nothing which would compel him to refuse the nomination if offered. Senator Camden is on his side; so is the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; so are a great many other prominent men and corporations in the State.

THE HON. JOHN E. KENNA.

With Davis in the field there are but few other candidates who care to enter the race; and of these the Hon. John E. Kenna is the only one who has yet developed any considerable strength. The names of ex-Gov. Mathews, ex-Senator Hereford, Messrs. Quarrier, Wilson, Lucas, and others have been mentioned; but up to this time no particular boom for any one of these gentlemen has been started. Kenna is making a very active fight, and with Davis out of the way would probably succeed. He is yet a young man, being but 35 years of age, but has already gained a National reputation. Like his more distinguished competitor, he was not a child of fortune, but is a true type of a self-made man. His father having died when he was only 8 years of age, and his mother being poor, the boy was early taught to work; and right bravely did he undertake the sterner duties of life.

Living in Missouri when the War broke out, he joined his fortunes with those of the South, and remained in the Confederate service until the close of the War. In his 18th year he returned to the Kanawha, in West Virginia, where his relatives resided and soon after entered St. Vincent's College, in Cincinnati, where he spent two and a half years in study and retirement. After leaving school he studied law in Charleston, and was admitted to the bar in 1870.

HIS PUBLIC CAREER.

Two years later he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Kanawha County; in 1874 he came within a few votes of being nominated for Congress; and in 1875 he acted as Circuit Judge in the necessary absence of Judge Ward. In 1876, after a very bitter fight, he was nominated for Congress by the Democratic party and afterwards elected by a handsome majority. He began his life at Washington at the opening of the extra session of the Forty-fifth Congress, and was then the youngest member of the House.

He soon developed an aptness for debate, and as a member of the Committee of Commerce he rendered valuable service to his State as well as the country at large. In 1875 he was elected a member of the Forty-sixth Congress, and two years later he was chosen a member of the Forty-seventh Congress. His contest with Speaker Keifer, in the celebrated Money reprimand case, made him a hero among his followers. Last August he was nominated by acclamation for the Forty-eighth Congress, and, while a sort of political revolution took place in the other districts of the State, he carried every county but one in his district, and about doubled his majority of two years before. Should he be chosen to succeed Senator Davis, he would be the youngest man in the Senate, yet a member largely experienced in debate and legislation.

ON THE WHOLE,

the coming session of the Legislature promises to be an exciting one, and many of the members are already on the ground. The Senatorial question will overshadow all others during the session, and it is now being everywhere discussed. The Wheeling people are cleaning up their houses, putting their spare rooms in order, and anxiously awaiting a season of money-making and rejoicing.

WANA.

ARCHBISHOP WOODS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.—Archbishop Woods is only slightly indisposed.

A Negro Doctor's Surgical Remedy.

Skipwith (Miss.) Dispatch to Memphis Appeal.

Scipio Horne, colored, who claimed to be a doctor, pharmacist, and a well-informed astronomer among the colored people, and who predicted the next comet on Christmas night, was called in to see a negro with a sore leg. He decided that the negro had a lizard in his leg, and split the leg wide open. After working at the negro's limb until the pain was beyond endurance, Scipio decided that it was an invisible phenomenon. Two of our best physicians were immediately called in, and will probably save the negro's life by amputating the leg. Warrants are out for Scipio, who is still at large.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Dress Goods Dep't.

"Remarkable Bargains"

IN

French Percales,

Zephyr Ginghams,

AND

Linen Lawns,

From last season.

"At 15 cts."

Pure Linen Lawns

(Slightly soiled) and

Real French Zephyrs,

Sold last season at 35 cts.

"At 20 cts."

Genuine Scotch Ginghams

AND

French Printed Percales,

Last season's price 35 and 40.

"At 25 cts."

Plain and Fig'd Sicillienne

AND

French Sateens,

Former price 50 and 60.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

PAPILLON

COUGH CURE.

CURES

Whooping Cough, Bronchial and Winter Cough, or Cold. This is a delicious syrup, perfectly harmless, and positively has never failed.

PAPILLON MFG. CO., MFRS. AND PROPS., CHICAGO.

Samuel Kirk & Son Silverware 172 W. Baltimore St. Baltimore [illegible] Established 1817.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Dividend No. 14.

A quarterly dividend of [illegible] per share will be payable February 15, 1883, at the office of the company in Boston, to stockholders of record January [illegible], at close of business.

Transfer books will be closed January [illegible] at close of business, and reopened January 22, 1883.

The National Bank of Commerce in New York, Transfer Agents, will pay the dividend to stockholders registered in New York.

The Merchants' Loan & Trust Company of Chicago, Transfer Agents, will pay the dividend to stockholders registered in Chicago. GEO. L. GOODWIN, Assistant Treasurer, [illegible]

PURE WATER.

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

Gale & Blocki's WAUKESHA Water, White Rock Spring. [illegible] delivered free of charge to any part of the city. As a table water our [illegible] White Rock has no superior. Put up in pint and quart bottles. GALE & BLOCKI, Druggists, 113 Randolph-st., 44 and 46 Monroe-st. [illegible] House, and 1[illegible] North Clark-st.

WASHINGTON.

The Senate, According to Program, Votes to Reinstate Fitz John Porter.

Eleven Out of the Three Thousand Tariff-Lines Gone Over Senatorially.

Protectionists Horrified by Free-Ship Victories Scored Yesterday in the House.

The Projected Treaty with Mexico Creating a Genuine Sensation.

Reasons for the Recent Fall in the Price of Silver—Rivers and Harbors—Notes of the Day.

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

HIS RELIEF BILL PASSED BY THE SENATE—LOGAN'S LAST SPEECH—CAMERON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—The Fitz John Porter bill passed the Senate by a strict party vote, except that Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and Hoar, of Massachusetts, and Sewell, of New Jersey, voted with the Democrats. John Sherman sat in his seat and declined to vote for reasons which are best known to himself. They did not appear on the surface. He has not participated in the debate. Mahone declined to vote, but he stated his reasons. He said that in the controversy as to matters which occurred in the Union army when he was in the Confederate he always thought it more discreet for those who were in the Confederate army to remain silent. The most significant feature of the debate was the extraordinary speech of Senator Hoar. He said last week that the argument of Gen. Logan seemed to him unanswerable, and that if the vote was to be taken then he should vote against Porter. Extraordinary influence had been at work to convince Hoar of the justice of Porter's defense. Officers of Porter's staff have come on from Massachusetts, and yesterday Grant had a long conference with Hoar. The result was that Hoar today took the position that a vote upon the bill did not involve a decision as to the guilt or innocence of Porter; that, while the court-martial was final, the President also had the pardoning power, had exercised it, and the bill proposed only to give effect to that power. Hoar supported the theory that a commanding officer may exercise discretion. Gen. Logan, knowing that he spoke against the solid Democratic party and powerful social influences, summarized the evidence against Porter in a powerful speech of ten minutes. Gen. Logan presented these two new points not prominently brought out before: "Surgeon Faxon, of Boston, Mass., a surgeon of Porter's own command, shows that Porter said he would be damned if he cared whether he arrived there or not. That is the sworn testimony before the court and before the board. Not only that, but Mr. Lord, who is one of the official reporters of the House of Representatives, and who was also the stenographer of the court-martial in the case, well known here by nearly every Senator, a man who has been in the service of the House for twenty years, a highly respectable gentleman, swears that Fitz John Porter told him, while the trial was going on, that it was true that he was disloyal to Pope. Not only does Mr. Lord swear that, but Mr. William L. Ormsby, a man of reputation, swears that he was present with Mr. Lord at Porter's room and heard the conversation, and he details it precisely as Mr. Lord did." Referring to the active lobbying of Grant for Porter, Mr. Logan said: "Senators, if you do it, you do it in the face of the testimony; if you do it, you do it in the face of the law; if you do it, you do it beclouding the reputation of some of the best men who have ever lived. They are dead, and if you do it, you do it because certain men have recently taken a great interest in this matter for the purpose of having this man restored for something in the future, God only knows what. Men have even come from far-off cities since the vote was taken the other day to talk with Senators to get them to vote for Fitz John Porter. Officers have been sent here who have pursued men in order to get them to do this. Why is all this?" Referring again to Grant in sharper terms, Logan said: "The Senators say that certain gentlemen of the military service say orders were disobeyed all during the War. That man swears in his testimony before a board a few days ago—and I put his own sworn testimony in what I say—that he always had his orders obeyed; and so he did have them obeyed. If they were not obeyed the officer disobeying was at once suspended from his command. These things are to influence the Senate of the United States in passing upon this case." Referring to Mr. Hoar's suggestion that an order might be disobeyed Logan turned the batteries upon both Hoar and Grant. Logan said: "I was commanding near Jackson, Tenn. Gen. Price came across from Mississippi, and was moving in the direction of Corinth with about 30,000 troops. Corinth was garrisoned by a force much smaller than his. Gen. Grant sent an order to Gen. Hurlbut, and I ask the Senator from Massachusetts to see how this General then, when in command, interpreted orders. Grant told me himself that when a man was ordered to attack it was not his business to inquire as to the order, because he was not always to know what the attack meant; that sometimes it was intended that a portion of an army should be almost destroyed for the purpose of saving the rest, and that was the interpretation here, where Porter was afraid his force was too short, that should be given to this, and to carry out that idea. This is an order to Gen. Hurlbut: 'The enemy have developed an attack on Corinth. You will move with your command at 3 a. m., marching with all speed by the Pocahontas road, and go through to Corinth'—mark the language—'and go through to Corinth. The enemy, estimated at 35,000 men, lie on the Chemallas road.' That is a peremptory order. Gen. Hurlbut answered this by telegraph as follows: 'I believe I understood your orders, but I wish to be sure. If I understand them, they involve the loss of my entire command.' To this dispatch the following reply was received by Gen. Hurlbut: 'I am glad you comprehend my orders so accurately.—U. S. Grant.'"

THE PROSPECTS.

There is little if any probability that the Fitz John Porter bill will pass the House at this session. Every Republican member of the Committee on Military Affairs is opposed to the measure, and should it be referred to that committee, as its friends are understood to desire, it will be reported to the House adversely if at all. The opponents of the bill do not intend that it shall go before the Committee on Military Affairs at all, but remain on the Speaker's table, where there will be several hundred bills ahead of it. If it remains there its fate is sealed.

LOGAN'S LAST EFFORTS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—At the close of the morning business, according to agreement, the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter was laid before the Senate.

Mr. Logan stated again, briefly, his views of the case. The law under which Porter was condemned made the disobeyal of a lawful order of a superior officer an offense to be punished by death or by whatever less punishment a court-martial might order. The orders of Gen. Pope, the commanding General, were lawful orders, and they were disobeyed, and Porter was regularly tried and condemned for his disobedience. Therefore, whoever voted to set aside the judgment would vote in disregard of the law and the facts. He knew that since the bill was last before the Senate gentlemen had come from distant cities to talk to the Senators in favor of its passage; but, on the other hand, he had received resolutions from the soldiers of many States, among them the States whose Senators were supporting this bill, protesting against the wrong which its passage would inflict upon the country. There was, he knew, a kind of sentiment prevailing just now which made men willing to ignore the law and the fact, and even stamp upon the graves of the great dead in order to restore criminals to high places—for this man was a criminal, convicted and condemned as such twenty years ago.

CAMERON'S SPEECH.

Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, spoke in favor of the bill. He believed Porter had been a loyal soldier of the Union, whose mistakes, if he made any, were of the head and not of the heart. He (Porter) never seemed to eat or to sleep, but was eternally on the alert, cheering his men by his zeal and his confidence, aiding the authorities by his advice, and instructing them how to bring order out of chaos. It became my duty to take charge of the railroad from Harrisburg to Baltimore, and while so engaged an incident occurred in my office which impressed me greatly at the time, and which it has always seemed to me should atone to a great extent for any error Gen. Porter may have committed, if any, at a later period of the War. It was to a great extent through him, in my judgment, that the services of Gen. George H. Thomas were secured to the side of the Union. Gen. Thomas, then Maj. Thomas, was stationed at Carlisle Barracks. There were at the same time two other Majors of the army stationed at the same place—I have forgotten their names, but that is immaterial, for the records of the War Department will show when the order was received from the War Department by a messenger who came across the country directing Maj. Porter to send the troops then at Carlisle to Washington, with directions to have them cut their way through. It is the language of this order which makes me say this was at one of the darkest periods of the War. The Capital of the Nation was menaced by the enemy, camping within a few miles of it, and had but a handful of men for its protection. Porter, with quick perception of the gravity of the situation, and showing a thorough knowledge of the fitness of the man for the duty to be performed, selected Thomas from three Majors, and ordered him to report to him at my office in Harrisburg, that being Porter's headquarters. Thomas arrived there promptly the same evening. When informed of the duty to be performed, Thomas hesitated, and then began a conversation between two officers which continued until morning, and made a lasting impression on my mind. Thomas argued against the War, taking the ground that the trouble had been brought upon the country by the Abolitionists of the North, and, while deploring it sincerely as any man could, the South had just cause for complaint. Porter took the position that he (Thomas) as a soldier had no right to look at the cause of the trouble, but, as an officer of the United States army, it was his duty to defend his flag whenever it was attacked, whether by foes from within or from without. Porter pleaded as zealously, as eloquently as I have ever heard any man plead a cause in which his whole heart was engaged, and it was this pleading which caused Thomas to arrive at a conclusion. I do not say Thomas refused to obey his orders, but I do say he hesitated, and would much have preferred that duty had devolved upon another. Thomas was a Virginian, and had, as had many other good and patriotic men, doubts as to the advisability of the Government coercing the States back into the Union, that had by their Legislatures formally withdrawn, but, during that night, he decided to remain with the Union. From that time forward there was no doubt, no hesitancy, no wavering, but an earnest, hearty support to the side which had for its motto the interest of the Union, and today his name is among the brightest, best, and purest of its military heroes.

If Fitz John Porter was to any extent instrumental in saving this great name to our list of military heroes, I ask, Should not this country be grateful to him? I think it should."

Mr. Lapham said he could not think of voting for a man whose disloyalty to his commander was set forth as a fact by a board of officers friendly to him.

Mr. Mahone said he would vote against the motion to postpone indefinitely, because he thought Gen. Porter ought to have a fair trial, but he would ask to be excused from voting on the main question, which he regarded as a question entirely between the officers on the Union side in the late War.

THE TWO VOTES.

The motion to postpone the bill indefinitely was lost [yeas, Republicans, in roman, 23; Independent, in SMALL CAPITALS, 1; total, 24; nays, Democrats, in italic, 27; Republicans, in roman, 3; Independent, in SMALL CAPITALS, 1; total, 31]:

YEAS.

Aldrich,	Frye,	Miller (Cal.),
Anthony,	Hale,	Miller (N. Y.),
Blair,	Harrison,	Morrill,
Cameron (Wis.),	Hawley,	Platt,
Chilcott,	Hill,	Plumb,
Conger,	Logan,	Rollins,
DAVIS (Ill.),	McDill,	Sawyer,
Dawes,	McMillen,	Windom.

NAYS.

Barrow,	Gorman,	Pendleton,
Beck,	Groome,	Pugh,
Brown,	Hoar,	Ransom,
Butler,	Jackson,	Saulsbury,
Call,	Jonas,	Sewell,
Camden,	Jones (Fla.),	Slater,
Cameron (Pa.),	Lamar,	Vance,
Cockrell,	MAHONE,	Vest,
Coke,	Maxey,	Voorhees,
Davis (W. Va.),	Morgan,	Walker,
George,		

The following pairs were announced: Allison with Bayard, Farley with Ferry, Garland with Edmunds, Grover with Van Wyck, Hampton with Kellogg, Harris with Ingalls, Johnston with Mitchell (Pa.), Lapham with McPherson, and Williams with Saunders. Messrs. Allison, Ingalls, and Lapham stated that if not paired they would have voted yea. Farley, Garland, Grover, Hampton, Harris, Johnston, and Williams said that if not paired they would have voted nay.

Mr. Johnston was about to vote because he did not regard the question as a political one, but Mr. Logan said Mr. Mitchell, with whom Mr. Johnston was paired, had told him (Logan) he did regard the question as political. Mr. Johnston therefore withheld his vote.

The question being on the passage of the bill, Mr. Hoar spoke briefly in explanation of the vote he intended to give. He said the duty of coming to a conclusion upon this subject was one of the most painful ever imposed on him. He did not agree with the Senators who held that to grant the relief asked in this case was to insult the memory of President Lincoln or the members of the court-martial. Was it ever before heard that an executive, in issuing a pardon, especially when it was issued on newly-discovered evidence, insulted the jury and court who found the verdict and passed the sentence originally? If Gen. Porter was condemned wrongfully, then for twenty years he had rested under a burden worse than torture, worse than death, and that terrible burden ought not to rest longer upon him, unless upon reëxamination of the facts, which it would be the duty of the President and Senate to make hereafter, it should be determined he ought not to be restored. The name of President Lincoln had been invoked to prevent this act of justice, but he believed if President Lincoln could be called upon to vote his vote would be cast as he (Hoar) intended to cast his own. He did not know what prejudice or what honest love of country he might offend by that vote. He did know he would rather incur almost anything else than the disapprobation of some men who would be grieved by his action upon this bill, but he had done his best to discover his duty, and he thanked God for giving him the grace to perform it.

Mr. Logan, to show Gen. Grant's inconsistency on the question of requiring strict obedience to the orders of superior officers, read an order sent by him to the late Gen. Hurlburt in one of the Western campaigns, directing him to make a certain march and "go through to Corinth." Hurlburt replied by telegraph that he thought he understood the order, but wished to be certain, and that, if he did understand, it involved the loss of his whole command; to which Grant replied: "I am glad you comprehend my order so accurately." [Laughter.] Mr. Logan spoke again briefly of some of the facts in the Porter case. He denounced Porter's action as "infamous—infamous in the extreme," and denied that any new facts had come to light to justify the gentlemen in changing their minds. These changes had not been produced by facts or law, but certain other influences.

The bill then passed by the following vote [yeas, Democrats, in italic, 30; Republicans, in roman, 3; total, 33; nays, Republicans, in roman, 26; Independent, in SMALL CAPITALS, 1; total, 27]:

YEAS.

Barrow,	Garland,	Morgan,
Beck,	George,	Pendleton,
Brown,	Gorman,	Pugh,
Butler,	Groome,	Ransom,
Call,	Hampton,	Saulsbury,
Camden,	Hoar,	Sewell,
Cameron (Pa.),	Jackson,	Slater,
Cockrell,	Jonas,	Vance,
Coke,	Jones (Fla.),	Vest,
Davis (W. Va.),	Lamar,	Voorhees,
Farley,	Maxey,	Walker.

NAYS.

Aldrich,	Frye,	McMillan,
Anthony,	Hale,	Miller (Cal.),
Blair,	Harrison,	Miller (N. Y.),
Cameron (Wis.),	Hawley,	Morrill,
Chilcott,	Hill,	Platt,
Conger,	Ingalls,	Plumb,
DAVIS (Ill.),	Kellogg,	Rollins,
Dawes,	Logan,	Sawyer,
Edmunds,	McDill,	Windom.

The pairs were the same as on the motion to postpone indefinitely.

THE BILL.

The bill passed authorizes the President "to nominate and, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint Fitz John Porter, late Major-General of United States Volunteers and Brevet-Brigadier-General and Colonel of the army, to the position of Colonel in the army of the United States, of the same grade and rank as were held by him at the time of his dismissal, and, in his discretion, to place him on the retired list of the army as of that grade, the retired list being thereby increased in number to that extent: provided, said Fitz John Porter shall receive no pay, compensation, or allowance whatsoever prior to his appointment under this act."

THE TARIFF.

VERY LITTLE PROGRESS ON THE BILL IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—The Senate made extremely little progress with the Tariff bill. It almost seems as if the Democrats have determined to talk it to death. Mr. Beck rehearsed for the fourth time his speech of last year on Bessemer steel, iron, and cotton, while Mr. Vance, of North Carolina, took the rôle of court-jester. He searched the dreary, technical schedules today, and in almost every section found some monument raised in Athenian fashion to an unknown god. Soap, he considered, the handmaid of civilization, and succeeded in changing the tariff upon it, and as for glue—he was gleeful over glue. The net result is that out of a bill which contains over 3,000 lines, eleven lines of the tariff schedules were passed over. At the present rate of progress it will not be two weeks, but two months, before the bill can leave the Senate, and in less time than that the Forty-seventh Congress will have expired by limitation. The points passed on today were:

Secs. 2,497 and 2,498, relative to the importations of non-treaty ports, were adopted without amendment.

Sec. 2,500, which relates to non-enumerated articles composed of different materials, was adopted with the important amendment that, if there are two or more rates of duty applicable to any article, it shall be classified under the lowest of such rates, instead of the highest. The committee had reported in favor of the highest of the two rates. The reduction was carried by a Democratic vote and an absence of Republican Senators, and will make some difference in the duty. The last three clauses which precede schedule A were then passed without change.

Next came schedule A, chemical products, upon which glue is the first article. An effort to amend so as to reduce the duty from 20 to 10 per cent ad valorem failed to pass, and the schedule figure stands. Beeswax and gelatine were not altered. Crude glycerine was described to be brown or yellow of one and twenty-five hundredths or less specific gravity at a temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit. The schedule rate was adopted; also on refined glycerine and phosphorus without change. On common soap the duty was changed on motion of Senator Vance from two cents per pound to 20 per cent ad valorem; fancy soap and sponges unchanged. On motion of Mr. Mahone, ground sumac was left as it is on the schedule, and sumac in extract taxed 20 per cent. This is quite an industry in Virginia. The free-trader, Tucker, even wants a duty on sumac. Acetic, acetous, pyroligneous, citric and tartaric acid, and refined camphor were left unchanged. It was shown that exactly two pounds of one of these acids were imported last year, upon which the total duty was 60 cents; but John Sherman said that the acid with the marvelous name is much used in dyeing; that it is an extensive industry here: that if it was put on the free list our young industry would languish and be ruined, etc. Accordingly the Government is not to be deprived of the revenue of 60 cents annually from which one of the Senators was pleased to call "pyro-religious" acid. The Kansas Legislature will take notice that Senator Plumb is on the qui vive for castor beans. On Mr. Plumb's motion the duty on castor beans or seeds was changed from 30 to 50 cents a bushel, in order to protect the industry which, he says, has just sprung up in the West in the castor-oil trade, and, upon that, the Senate adjourned.

THE SUGAR TREATY.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee has received from the State Department a confidential communication on the subject of the abrogation of the Hawaiian treaty. The gist of this confidential document is that the treaty ought not, for political reasons, to be abrogated. The Treasury Department furnished a statement on the same subject favorable to the abrogation of the treaty, but it is withheld from publication to await further information that has been asked. It is understood that Mr. Kasson, who has labored zealously to prevent the adoption of the resolution to give notice of the abrogation of the treaty, will be ready tomorrow, in case he thinks the resolution is likely to pass, with a proposition for the modification of the treaty, preserving all of its political features and providing for discriminating duties on sugar from the Sandwich Islands. The details of this modification are not known to other members of the committee, but it is understood to include a proposition to admit free all sugar under 13 or 16 according to the tariff schedule. One member of the committee who favors the abrogation of the treaty expressed the opinion today that the proposed modification will secure the votes of a majority of the committee, but that the offering of it would be likely to postpone action.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS OF THE HOUSE.

The Committee on Ways and Means today made fair progress on the Tariff bill, and there is now a reasonable chance that the bill will be completed and reported to the House before the close of the present week. The schedules on cotton, hemp, wool and woolens, silk, and books were finally passed on, and several pages of schedules on sundries were also finished today. In the cotton and books schedule no changes were made, and the only change made in the hemp schedule was in the rate on seines, which were altered from six and one-half cents per pound to 45 per cent ad valorem. In the silk schedule two new paragraphs were inserted. The first provides for an ad valorem duty of 10 per cent on hatters' black-silk plush, and the second imposes on laces made wholly of silk 60 per cent ad valorem. Several changes were made in the schedule on sundries. A new paragraph provides that buttons composed wholly or in part of pearl, and all other buttons composed wholly or in part of shell, shall pay 30 per cent ad valorem, and a second new paragraph fixes a duty of 50 cents per pair on kid or leather gloves cut to shapes or otherwise manufactured. The rates on oranges were changed as follows: In boxes, from 25 cents to 30 cents per box; in half-boxes, from 13 cents to 16 cents; in barrels, from 50 to 62 cents; and a clause was added allowing a rebate of five cents on each box, three on each half-box, and seven on each barrel, when those packages are composed of materials manufactured in the United States. This change was made in the interest of the manufacturers of boxes in Maine, who make a large number of boxes to transport oranges. In the schedule on wools an important amendment was made to the paragraph on women's and children's dress-goods, and which imposed a duty on such goods of 10 cents per square yard, and 40 per cent ad valorem. The tariff acts of 1861 and 1864 provided for a discrimination in favor of those classes of goods imported in the gray or uncolored state, but the Tariff Commission omitted this from the schedule. The committee today added the following to the paragraph alluded to:

Provided, that on all such goods imported in the gray, undyed, or uncolored state the duty shall be 10 cents per square yard and 30 per cent ad valorem.

It will be noticed that on the gray or undyed goods there is a discrimination of two cents per square yard and 5 per cent ad valorem. The amendment was asked for by the National Textile Dyers' Association, who claim that its results would be not to increase importation of these goods or to lower the value of such as may be imported in the gray after being dyed and finished here, but it would appear in changing the relative proportion of importation of gray and colored.

THE SHIPPING BILL.

A TEMPORARY TRIUMPH FOR FREE SHIPS AND FREE MATERIALS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—The advocates of free ships and free materials had it all their own way in the House today, considerably to the surprise and to the disgust of the Pennsylvania school of protectionists. Mr. Holman's amendment to provide that 50 per cent of the drawback allowance in each case shall be paid to the persons employed in the construction of the vessel was easily defeated. In the course of his speech Mr. Dingley declared that the Candler amendment would nullify both the drawback provisions contained in the bill and the provisions which the committee proposed as a new section to provide for the admission free of duty of all materials entering into the construction of vessels built for the foreign trade. Mr. Robeson denounced the English ship-building lobby, which, he said, was on hand in force, watching this struggle from the galleries of the House. After a faint attempt to unravel a parliamentary tangle in which he had involved the House, Speaker Keifer gave up in despair, and the House, by unanimous consent, decided to let the voting begin without much regard to the rules. The yea-and-nay vote taken on the Candler amendment resulted in its adoption—126 to 104. Twenty-eight Republicans voted for it and fifteen Democrats against. Among the Republicans voting in the affirmative were: Aldrich, Cannon, Cullen, Hitt, Sherwin, Payson, and Smith, of Illinois; and Candler, Crapo, Rice, Norris, and Robinson, of Massachusetts. As soon as this amendment had been adopted Mr. Robeson proposed an amendment to it, providing for the imposition of an impost duty of 20 per cent ad valorem on all ships brought in under it. This was defeated—107 to 123. Mr. Robeson changed his vote, and moved a reconsideration, but, after an attempt to adjourn the House, he withdrew that motion. Mr. Cox then offered to the substitute his amendment providing for the free admission of all materials which enter into the construction of vessels for foreign trade. This was carried, 123 to 106, the same majority by which the Robeson amendment was defeated. There are indications that the free-ship men will not be able to preserve the fruits of the victory won by them today. Both the amendments adopted hinge upon the drawback proposition, which remains in the bill. When a vote shall be taken on the substitute as a whole a large number of Democrats who are opposed to anything in the nature of subsidy will be compelled to vote against it, and with them will go nearly all the protectionists. It is probable, therefore, that Sec. 18 will be struck from the bill entirely. The question will then remain whether a new section, which Mr. Cox proposes to offer, providing that free ships and free materials can carry as an independent proposition, and the judgment of some of the best-informed men of the House is that it will not.

THE DEBATE.

To the Western Associated Press.

The discussion of the Shipping bill was resumed, the section under discussion being the "drawback" section, for which a committee substitute is pending, limiting the amount to the amount of tonnage tax collected. This substitute and Candler's free-ship amendment is pending. A long discussion ensued during which Mr. Smith, of Illinois, advocated the eighteenth section. It was contended by its opponents that it was only an entering wedge into the Treasury. He was willing to trust that entering wedge to the Democratic Congress next year.

Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, opposed the drawback feature of the bill. When the Democrats had control of Congress every subsidy scheme had been defeated, and the lobbies and corridors of the Capitol been cleansed of subsidy seekers and jobbers, who had been swarming there. Now again Congress was confronted by another subsidy scheme. It was not from the Pacific railroads or from Pacific Mail. It was John Roach and his confrères, who were asking an enormous bounty to be taken from the people. He charged that the eighteenth section would put $500,000 in Roach's pocket annually. It was not in the interest of the American laborer, and was nothing more than a subsidy.

Mr. Whitthorne, of Tennessee, stated that while he would vote for the free-ship clause, he questioned whether it would do anything for the American carrying trade.

Mr. Marsh, of Illinois, supported the bill, including the eighteenth section. He was in favor of a protective tariff, but when he found any particular interest suffering he would exempt it from the operations of the law.

Mr. Moulton, of Illinois, argued that the proposed drawback was unconstitutional.

Mr. Robeson, of New Jersey, said there had been some remarks made in this debate which called for a reply, and he desired to make it. It was this: When an American shipbuilder, who had invested his capital in building up American shipping and employing American labor, sought to advocate by argument the propositions in this bill in favor of American labor, he was denounced on this floor by men who had no words to denounce the English interests which were represented by lobbyists in the galleries of this chamber. This gentleman who had been denounced was a man born of the people, a man who came from Ireland, without the advantages of education, a man who by his industry, his energy, and his brains had built up the greatest American shipbuilding establishment which had ever existed. He was a man, in character at least, equal to those who denounced him. He (Robeson) was not a man who would denounce an American industry because somebody profited by it, but he denounced that spirit which would strike a blow at American industry in the interest of foreign cheap labor; which would bring to this country a manufactured ship, entirely equipped, to the destruction of this great industry of shipping.

Mr. Blount of Georgia inquired whether the gentleman had felt the influence of that spirit.

Mr. Robeson—I have not felt that influence, but I have seen the admitted agents of the English carrying trade, not on this floor, but in these lobbies, and I see them now in the galleries.

Mr. Blount—Name them.

Mr. Robeson—I am not here to attack outside parties.

Mr. Blount—You have already assailed them; name them.

The debate on the eighteenth section then closed, and the House proceeded to vote upon the amendments. The first amendment was that offered to the original section by Mr. Holman, of Indiana, and which provides that 50 per cent of the drawback shall be paid to laborers employed in the construction of any vessel. Rejected—yeas, 121; nays, 128—a party vote, except Messrs. Buckner, Ellis, Jones of Texas, Morse, Rosecrans, Speer, and Upson, who voted with the Republicans, and Burrows, of Missouri, with the Democrats.

THE FREE-SHIP AMENDMENT AGREED TO.

The question then recurred on Candler's free-ship amendment to the proposed substitute, and was agreed to—[yeas, Republicans, in roman, 31; Democrats, in italic, 91; Independents, in SMALL CAPS, 3; total, 125; nays, Republicans, in roman, 90; Democrats, in italic, 9; Independents, in SMALL CAPS, 5; total, 104]:

YEAS.

Aiken,	Dibrell,	Morrison,
Aldrich,	Dowd,	Morse,
Anderson,	Dugro,	Moulton,
Armfield,	Dunn,	Muldrow,
Atkins,	Dwight,	Nolan,
Barbour,	Evins,	Norcross,
Beach,	Farwell (Ia.),	Oates,
Belmont,	Flower,	Parker,
Beltzhoover,	Forney,	Payson,
Berry,	Garrison,	Phelps,
Blackburn,	Geddes,	Phister,
Blanchard,	Guenther,	Randall,
Bland,	Gunter,	Reed,
Blount,	Hammond (Ga.),	Rice (Mass.),
Bragg,	Hardenbergh,	Robinson
Browne,	HAZELTINE,	(Mass.),
Buchanan,	Haskell,	Scoville,
Buckner,	Hatch,	Sherwin,
BURROWS (Mo.),	Herbert,	Simonton,
Caldwell,	Hewitt (N. Y.),	Singleton (Ill.),
Candler,	Hewitt (Ala.),	Singleton (Miss.),
Cannon,	Hitt,	Smith (Ill.),
Carlisle,	Hoblitzell,	Sparks,
Chapman,	Hoge,	Springer,
Clardy,	Holman,	Stockslager,
Clark,	House,	Stone,
Clemens,	Hutchins,	Strait,
Cobb,	JONES (Tex.),	Thompson (Ky.),
Converse,	Jones (N. J.),	Townshend (Ill.),
Cook,	King,	Tucker,
Cox (N. Y.),	Knott,	Turner (Ga.),
Cox (N. C.),	Lacey,	Turner (Ky.),
Covington,	Latham,	Updegraff,
Crapo,	Leedom,	Upson,
Cravens,	Le Fevre,	Vance,
Culberson,	Manning,	Wadsworth,
Cullen,	McCoid,	Warner,
Cutts,	McCook	Wellborn,
Davis (Mo.),	McKenzie,	Whitthorne,
Deering,	McLane (Md.),	Williams (Ala.),
De Motte,	McMillin,	Willis,
Deuster,	Mills,	Wise (Va.).

NAYS.

Barr,	Hepburn,	Peirce,
Bayne,	Hiscock,	Pound,
Belford,	Horr,	Ranney,
Bingham,	Houk,	Ray,
Bisbee,	Hubbs,	Reed,
Bliss,	Humphrey,	Rice (O.),
Brewer,	Jacobs,	Rich,
Briggs,	Jadwin,	Ritchie,
Brumm,	Jorgensen,	Robeson,
Buck,	Joyce,	Robinson (O.),
Burrows (Mich.),	Kelley,	Russell,
Butterworth,	Ketcham,	Scranton,
Campbell,	Klotz,	Shallenberger,
Carpenter,	LADD,	Skinner,
Caswell,	Lewis,	Smalls,
Chace,	Lindsey,	Smith (Pa.),
Curtin,	Lord,	Smith (N. Y.),
Dawes,	Lynch,	Speer,
Dezendorf,	Mackey,	Spooner,
Dingley,	Marsh,	Steele,
Ellis,	McClure,	Thomas,
Ermentrout,	McKinley,	Thompson (Ia.),
Errett,	McLean (Mo.),	Townsend (O.),
FORD,	Miles,	Tyler,
George,	Miller,	Van Aernam,
Godshalk,	Money,	Van Horn,
Grout,	Moore,	Wait,
Hall,	Morey,	Walker,
Hammond (N. Y.),	MURCH,	Ward,
Hardy,	Mutchler,	Webber,
Harmer,	Neal,	West,
Harris (Mass.),	O'Neill,	White,
Hazelton,	Page,	Williams (Wis.),
Heilman,	PAUL,	Willits,
	Peelle,	Wilson.

Mr. Robeson immediately offered an amendment to the amendment just agreed, striking out the words "free of duty as to" and inserting the words "on payment of an impost duty of 20 per cent on the value of."

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, made a point of order that the amendment was not in order, as it proposed to strike out language already inserted by a vote of the House.

The Speaker overruled the point of order on the ground that Mr. Candler's amendment was not incorporated in the bill, but simply went to perfect a substitute which was not yet agreed to.

Mr. Robeson's amendment was lost—yeas, 107; nays, 123.

Before the announcement of the vote, Mr. Robeson changed his vote for the purpose of moving to reconsider, which he immediately did.

Mr. McMillen, of Tennessee, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, pending which Mr. Robeson moved to adjourn. Lost.

Mr. Robeson then withdrew his motion to reconsider, but it was immediately renewed by Mr. Springer and laid upon the table.

Mr. Cox, of New York, then offered as a substitute his free material amendment, limiting it, however, to materials to be used in the construction of vessels for foreign trades—ayes, 123; nays, 106.

The House then, without coming to a vote on the substitute, adjourned.

THE MEXICAN TREATY.

HAS GRANT GIVEN HIS OWN COUNTRY THE WORST OF THE BARGAIN?

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—The draft of the proposed treaty with Mexico which has been agreed upon between Gen. Grant and Minister Romero is encountering very formidable opposition even before it has been signed, and it would not be a rash prediction to state that, if the draft contains the proposition which it is reported upon the authority of Gen. Grant that it does, it cannot be ratified. The treaty has every appearance of having been arranged months ago between Gen. Grant and the Mexican Government. Minister Romero today denied that the treaty had been ratified or approved by the Mexican Senate. This denial, of course, is true, as the treaty could not be ratified before it had been signed by the Commissioners and been formally presented for ratification, but there is every reason to think that the details of the treaty were fully arranged between Grant and Romero before the latter left for Mexico, and that Romero, when in Mexico, received the assent of his Government to all of its provisions. Otherwise it is difficult to see how Gen. Grant and Romero can give out that the draft has been agreed on when one of the Mexican Commissioners, who would have equal authority with either of them, is not yet present here to sign the draft, and cannot even constructively be presumed to have any knowledge of its contents. Gen. Grant and Romero had a conference with the members of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee today, and that committee, like all other public men who by any chance are thrown into relations with the Department of State, assumes an air of mystery. Information as to the treaty with Mexico, however, can hardly be considered of an executive character until the treaty shall have been formally presented to the Senate. That is not yet the case, as the draft of it has not been signed. The talk today, therefore, was informal between the Treaty Commissioners and the members of the Senate Committee. Gen. Grant, who is becoming very well skilled in the arts, wiles, and graces of a parliamentary agent, also had today a long private conference with the committee. On the assumption that the draft contains the provisions which it is said to contain by the few Stalwart newspapers whom Gen. Grant took into his confidence, pains have been taken today to ascertain the views of Senators as to the probable fate of the treaty.

STATEMENTS BY GRANT'S OWN FRIENDS.

The opposition is very formidable. It is more than that. Some of the criticisms made upon Gen. Grant by those who have been his steadfast political and military friends are exceedingly severe. One of them, for instance, said this today: "It looks very much as if Grant had sold out the United States. He has spent some time in Mexico lately, has traveled upon his prestige, and is one of the recognized agents of Jay Gould in his Mexican railway enterprises. His name has been used as a figurehead to secure political influence. He is understood to have been very useful to Mr. Gould in obtaining valuable concessions from the Mexican Government, and he is also understood to be the accredited agent of Gould to see to it that no harm shall come to his Mexican railroad franchise. There may be no connection between these matters, but on the surface it appears very much as if the United States was giving something for nothing. If it is to permit the free importation of sugar, hemp, jute, and the other articles named, in exchange only for the free importation into Mexico of agricultural and mining implements, and in nothing else, it is not a fair treaty. Mexico gets vastly more than it gives, and it could afford to give a great many valuable railroad franchises to American capitalists in exchange for the right of a free market at New Orleans for all the products named, with no expense for transportation except for ferry across the Gulf of Mexico. No such treaty can be ratified. It puts the United States to a disadvantage. Another thing: we are now trying to abrogate the Hawaiian treaty, which benefits nobody except the Prussian-American Claus Spreckels, into whose pocket it puts $4,000,000 annually. Yet the Grant treaty makes it possible for another syndicate to control the sugar plantations of Mexico, and, without making sugar any cheaper to the American consumer, to add further to the riches of the millionaire speculators. How do we know, for that matter, that Claus Spreckels is not behind this treaty, and that he has not made a combination with Grant and Jay Gould to establish just such a monopoly south of the Rio Grande as has been fastened upon the country by the Hawaiian treaty? The thing will bear looking into. It has a suspicious look, to say nothing of the ill effects upon our industries."

This statement was made by a Senator who feels quite at liberty to talk about a treaty which has not yet been presented to him, and as to which he is under no obligations as yet to maintain any confidence. This is a sample of talk with a number of Senators, and, if the treaty shall prove to be so one-sided as some now think it is, it will not have the slightest chance of being ratified.

Said another Senator: "If the Foreign Affairs Committee shall report in favor of any such proposition as that, the committee will get very thoroughly scored in the Senate."

ANOTHER VIEW.

There is, however, another view of the treaty, according to which the provisions are much more liberal to the United States than those just indicated. It is reported upon what seems good authority that the proposed treaty provides for the free importation into Mexico of the manufactured goods of the United States and the free importation into the United States of the raw-material products of Mexico. This is said to be the general drift of the treaty without specifying exceptions which may have been made. This is a broader scope than those who have talked with Grant say the treaty has. The Southern men will be especially hostile to such a treaty. Senator Morgan recently said: "No country of equal area can excel Mexico in the production of sheep, cattle, and horses, sugar, coffee, cocoa, chinchona, tropical fruits, grapes, hemp, jute, fine tobacco, dye-woods, cochineal, ornamental woods, copper, cinnabar, gold, and silver." Nothing but the high tariffs on both sides, in his opinion, prevented the opening of a trade with Mexico amounting to $100,000,000 a year. The existing Mexican tariff places only sixty-three distinct articles on the free list. Of the Mexican revenues, 57 per cent is derived from the duty on cotton goods, imposed in the hope of building up cotton factories at home. Our exports to Mexico last year amounted to less than $15,500,000, and our imports from Mexico last year amounted to less than $8,500,000. It is said here tonight that one of the Commissioners remarked today that those who are refining imported sugar can hereafter make more money by cultivating and raising sugar on Mexican land. The rapid extension of railroads into Mexico will make the interchange of goods comparatively easy.

RESULT OF THE CONFERENCE.

The following is said to be the result of the conference between Grant and the Foreign Affairs Committee: After stating the propositions of the treaty, Grant said he wanted an explanation of the committee for two reasons: first, if the treaty was satisfactory to the committee it would probably be satisfactory to Congress; and, second, if any modifications were necessary they could be made before the Commissioners assembled. It had been necessary to show the drift of the treaty to Mexico in order to show that the treaty would not be injurious to Mexico. Grant said if the treaty was not likely to prove satisfactory, he wanted to know it. In that event he would probably not accept the position of Commissioner. His efforts thus far had only been experimental. The members of the committee said they could not intimate how they would regard the treaty until they had considered it in full committee.

GEN. GRANT AT THE WILLARD.

Special to Commercial Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—Gen. Grant, who is the guest of Gen. Beale, will be dined by the President tomorrow evening. He has taken rooms at Willard's for the winter, and will occupy them on Thursday, with Mrs. Grant and maid and Mrs. Fred Grant and family. The suite assigned the General is that occupied by all the Presidents since Pierce previous to going to the inauguration, and are known as the President's rooms, and are haunted by the ghosts of departed greatness.

VALUE OF SILVER.

SENATOR HILL ON THE RECENT FALL IN THE PRICE OF SILVER—CAUSES WHICH LED TO THE DECLINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—Recently there has been a very important fall in silver, owing to the action of the Austrian Government. The causes have not been generally understood in this country. Senator Hill, of Colorado, probably the best authority on silver in Congress, has written the following letter to the editor of THE TRIBUNE explaining the situation:

Whenever there is a decline in the price of silver bullion the monometallists profess to see in it additional and more imperative reasons for suspending the coinage of that metal. It is made to appear that the decline is caused by an increased production, or by a failure of the markets of China and India, which, for so many years, absorbed a large share of the production of our mines. These causes are represented as permanent, and it is claimed that the resulting instability in the market value of silver renders it unfit to use as a money metal. The fact is that neither of these causes has been operative to any considerable extent during the last year. The statistics of the silver production of the world for the year ending Dec. 31, 1882, are not yet complete, but enough is known to make it safe for me to say that if there has been increase of production over the two preceding years it is slight and inconsequential. As for the India market, the British silver exports to that country increased during the first ten months of 1882, as compared with the first ten months of 1881, from $13,713,560 to $26,431,435; and the exports of silver to China during the same period fell off only $2,000,000. The cause of the late decline must be looked for in some other quarter. The Vienna correspondent of the London *Economist* of Aug. 7, 1882, states that the exportation of silver from Austro-Hungary during the year preceding that date had been "almost 50,000,000 florins," or $24,000,000. The larger part of this export occurred during the first five months of 1882, during which it amounted to $18,432,000. A considerable part of this silver went to India. The London *Economist* of Dec. 16, 1882, after stating the fact of an abnormal flow of silver from China to India, adds: "But beyond this, Austria has shipped £2,000,000 ($10,000,000) worth of silver from Venice, and thus the India markets have taken on all sides more metal than they knew what to do with." This export of silver from Austria, principally during the first half of 1882, did not arise from any tendency in that country towards the gold standard, but from the fact that, until the recent fall in the gold price of silver, the florin of that metal was worth more than the paper florin of Austria. It was the high price of silver and the premium on it, as compared with the current paper money, which caused that metal to be sent out of Austria. The decisive proof of that is the fact that since the late fall in the gold price of silver it has begun to flow back. The Vienna correspondent (Dec. 18, 1882) of the London *Economist* has the following: "The fall in the price of silver causes large quantities of Austrian silver florins to return to this country, so that the silver of the Austro-Hungarian Bank increased by 3,500,000 florins within the last six weeks. A Paris firm which undertook to coin 20,000,000 francs in silver for Morocco, and had purchased a large amount of Austrian silver florins, has now sent back the whole amount, buying silver in London at a lower price." To the alarmists among the monometallists, who declare that they can see no limit to the fall of silver, it may be said that, so far as the recent fall has arisen from Austria, we can see exactly what the limits are. The silver florin is lawful money in that country, and its mints are open to its coinage. Whenever silver bullion has declined to such a price that florins can be coined out of it at a cost less than the value of paper florins—or, in other words, with a profit—silver will move in that direction; and that is what is taking place now.

N. P. HILL.

LAKE MICHIGAN HARBORS.

DETAILS FROM THE RECENT REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

The Secretary of War has sent to the House an answer to the resolution which called upon him for detailed information as to the expenditure of river and harbor appropriations. His general statement has already been published. The following are the detailed Western appropriations which, in his judgment, it is quite unnecessary should be expended at this time:

HARBOR OF REFUGE AT GRAND MARIAS, MICH.

Continuing operations........................$40,000

The local engineer reports that as there is no local commerce to be benefited by this improvement. The money expended is simply sunk until one-half of the entire estimate is expended.

The estimated cost of the work is........$500,000
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1882.......... 27,500
Appropriated act Aug. 2, 1882............. 40,000
Drawn on requisition July 1 to Dec. 31, 1882........ 2,000

IMPROVING HARBOR AT MONROE, MICH.

Continuing improvement......................$1,000

Local engineer reports the amount of commerce to be benefited by this work to be very small. At the time the work was commenced, forty-six years ago, the River Raisin, at the mouth of which Monroe harbor is situated, was one of the most important streams in Michigan, and Monroe at that time a place of considerable importance on the lakes. The introduction of railroads, passing through the city, has relieved it of all importance as a lake harbor. Its further improvement is for local traffic only, and has no bearing on the general lake commerce.

Balance in Treasury July 1, 1882...........$.....
Appropriated act Aug. 2, 1882............. 1,000
Drawn on requisition, July 1 to Dec. 31, 1882 1,000

IMPROVING HARBOR AT MICHIGAN CITY, IND.

Continuing operations at inner harbor....$20,000
Continuing operation at outside harbor... 60,000

Work on the outside harbor was designed in the interest of the general commerce of the lakes, and has been carried on in pursuance of approved projects. Work on the inner harbor has for its object the enlargement of an unnavigable creek to a capacity sufficient to admit vessels drawing over twelve feet of water, and the docks are built on private property adjoining as rapidly as the improvement is carried forward. Its prime benefit accrues immediately and directly to the owners of this dock property.

Balance in Treasury July 1, 1882...........$.....
Appropriated act Aug. 2, 1882............. 80,000
Drawn on requisition, July 1 to Dec. 31, 1882. 45,000

IMPROVING HARBOR AT PORT WASHINGTON, WIS.

Continuing improvement.....................$17,000

The local engineer reports that Port Washington has as small an amount of commerce as Two Rivers. The benefits to be derived from expenditures at that place would have a local bearing only.

Balance in Treasury July 1, 1882...........$.....
Appropriated act Aug. 2, 1882............. 17,000
Drawn on requisition, July 1 to Dec. 31, 1882. 10,000

IMPROVING THE HARBOR AT TWO RIVERS, WIS.

Continuing improvement.....................$15,000

The local engineer reports that Two Rivers harbor is of no importance to the commerce of the lakes, its value being entirely local. The commercial statistics show a great falling off in the tonnage entering this harbor. Since 1869 steamers have not run to or called at this port.

Balance in Treasury July 1, 1882...........$.....
Appropriated act of Aug. 2, 1882.......... 15,000
Drawn on requisition July 1 to Dec. 31, '82. 7,000

IMPROVING CLINTON RIVER, MICHIGAN.

Continuing improvement......................$6,000

The local engineer in his report for 1881 states: If it is thought worth while to continue this improvement an appropriation of at least $16,000 is needed, otherwise the amount to be appropriated is liable to be lost, as the last appropriation was, in giving simply temporary relief to navigation.

The commerce and benefits seem to be entirely local. The revenue collected during the last four years aggregates $297.

Balance in Treasury July 1, 1882...........$.....
Appropriated act Aug. 2, 1882.............. 6,000
Drawn on requisition July 1 to Dec. 31, 1882. 6,000

IMPROVING CHIPPEWA RIVER, WISCONSIN.

Continuing improvement.....................$35,000

The protection of the high sand banks is desirable, having the effect to hold back sand which eventually finds its way to the Mississippi, thereby obstructing the navigation of that stream. Expenditures for the improvement of navigation on the Chippewa, however, are mostly in the interest of the logging and lumber trade of that valley, and the work will largely consist in the removal of artificial obstructions heretofore created by these same interests; and, further, the improvements must be carried on in such manner as to interfere with none of these interests. The artificial obstructions are boom piers, sheer booms, dams, floating logs, and the refuse from sawmills. In one case a boom spans the entire width of the river. Floating logs are the greatest obstruction to steamboat navigation.

At times when the loggers make their drives the river is so completely crowded with logs that the boats have to lay up several days at a time.

Balance in Treasury July 1, 1882...........$.....
Appropriated act Aug. 2, 1882............. 35,000
Drawn on requisition, July 1 to Dec. 31, 1882........ 12,000

IMPROVING PENSAUKEE HARBOR, WISCONSIN.

Appropriation..............................$10,000

The local engineer reports upon the examination with reference to improving this harbor that there is little demand for this improvement so far as concerns the security of vessels, but it will serve to develop the business of the place and of that section of country.

Balance in Treasury July 1, 1882...........$.....
Appropriated act Aug. 2, 1882.......... 10,000.00
Drawn on requisition, July 1 to Dec. 31, 1882........ 46.78

IMPROVING HARBOR AT NEW BUFFALO, MICH.

Appropriation...............................$5,000

The local engineer states that there are no commercial statistics to report. The work of improving this harbor was abandoned several years since, for the reason that there was no local commerce to warrant its continuation, and no benefits could be given to general navigation or commerce, except at a very large expense. No money has been appropriated for this harbor since 1872, at which time a balance of $5,000 from previous appropriations remained available. This amount continued intact to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880. In the year 1881 $382.41 were expended for reëxamination and survey of the harbor. This examination resulted in no recommendation by the local engineer for an additional appropriation, but he suggested that the balance then remaining on hand—namely: $4,617.59, might be applied to repairing the old Government pier.

Balance in Treasury July 1, 1882...........$.....
Appropriated, act Aug. 2, 1882............. 5,000
Drawn on requisition, July 1 to Dec. 31, '82

IMPROVING HARBOR AT WAUKEGAN, ILL.

Continuing improvement.....................$20,000

The local engineer reports that there are no harbor facilities at this point except a bridge-pier in the open lake. Very little commerce is carried on by water. It is suggested that as soon as a harbor is made where vessels can lie in safety while in port, a large business, now done by railroad, will be done by vessels, and that considerable business will be developed which does not now exist owing to absence of a harbor.

Balance in Treasury July 1, 1882..........$ 5,000
Appropriated act Aug. 2, 1882............. 20,000
Drawn on requisition, July 1 to Dec. 31, '82 15,000

SMALL PROBABILITY OF A RIVER AND HARBOR BILL BEING PRESENTED THEREFOR.

Special to the Globe-Democrat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—"There will be no River and Harbor bill this session," said a member of the House Commerce Committee today. That is also the opinion of members of both Committees on Commerce. Mr. McMillan, Chairman of the Senate committee, expresses this view. If the House should pass a bill it would probably never be reported by the Senate committee. Some of the members of that committee are very sensitive over the hue and cry raised against the extravagant, profligate bill of last session. They say they are disposed to let the people go without river and harbor improvements until there is a public demand for them. The work on the improvements already begun will be suspended until the people (contractors) see the need of continuing it and ask for appropriations for that purpose. Heretofore this bill has passed both Houses with very little debate or opposition, and often in the House by suspension of the rules, which requires a two-thirds majority. Now it is doubtful whether a bill, if reported, would receive the votes of one-third the members of either House.

Mr. Washburn, who is a member of the House committee, said today that he did not think a bill could be gotten through this session. A bill providing for a few appropriations for improvements of a National character might be passed, but he didn't think even this was likely, and as for the passage of a general bill, that was out of the question. The House committee are not at all enthusiastic, and are making no strenuous efforts to consider the question of estimates, about which so much was said at the beginning of the session. They will probably go through the form of preparation.

THE NAVY.

ROBESON'S APPROPRIATION BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—It is understood that Mr. Robeson, as Chairman of the sub-committee, has completed the draft of the Navy Appropriation bill, and that it will be reported to the Appropriations Committee tomorrow. In round figures the amount recommended is $1,200,000 greater than the appropriation for the current year. It embraces $1,500,000 for the building of four new steam-cruisers, as recommended by Secretary Chandler and the Advisory Board; $1,000,000 for the completion of the monitors under the present or new estimates; $100,000 for steel-rifled, breech-loading guns; and $150,000 for anti-mobile torpedoes.

Among the items of new legislation are provisions that no officer, in time of peace, shall be promoted to the grade of Lieutenant until after he has served four years at sea; no Lieutenant to Lieutenant-Commander until after six years' sea-service as Lieutenant; no Lieutenant-Commander to Commander until after four years' sea-service; no Commander to Captain until after three years' sea-service.

The bill provides for the retirement of Commodores at the age of 60 years, of Captains at 55, of Commanders at 51, of Lieutenant-Commanders at 47, and Lieutenants at 45. The recommendation for the abolition of the grade of Commodore, which was defeated last summer, is renewed.

A NAVY OFFICER REPRIMANDED.

The court-martial which convened at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy-Yard found Chief-Engineer Edwin Wells guilty, though in a less degree than charged, of assaulting an enlisted man in the navy, and sentenced him to be publicly reprimanded in general orders by the Secretary of the Navy. The Secretary has issued the order of reprimand, which concludes as follows: "Chief-Engineer Wells should have remembered that he who would govern others should first learn to govern himself, and that nothing is more productive of discontent and a consequent lack of prompt obedience on the part of subordinates than the exhibition of a tyrannical disposition, united with a disregard of legal restraint, on the part of their superiors."

PENSIONERS.

THE LIST CALLED FOR—HOW IT CONTINUES TO SWELL.

Special to Globe-Democrat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—During last session Senator Beck introduced a bill calling upon the Commissioner of Pensions for a complete list of pensioners, with their disabilities and post-office address. Commissioner Dudley stated today that he had begun work on the preparation of this list. Over 300,000 names are to be compiled. Mr. Dudley thinks that by hard work he can have the list prepared before the adjournment of the present Congress, yet he expresses some doubt about its completion in the time specified. As the period since the War increases there is rather a remarkable gain in the number of applications for pensions. Of late they have averaged about 2,500 per month. Many of them are brought by persons who think they are discovering that they are

AFFLICTED WITH DISEASES

contracted during their term of service. Common complaints are rheumatism and malaria, but it is the bribe of $2,000 of so-called "arrears" that makes these applicants think their health was harmed by their military service twenty years ago.

The Commissioner says fraudulent cases are as common as formerly. He came across one a few days ago. A Pennsylvanian wanted a pension, claiming rheumatism as his disability. He stated that a neighbor to him was getting a pension because of having that disease. Investigation proved that the neighbor had been severely wounded in a battle. Another man, also from Pennsylvania, wanted a pension seemingly on general principles. A General under whom this same man served stated that the seeker for a pension had never gone forward in an engagement. Always by some means he could find out when a battle was contemplated, and would manage to have something to do in the rear. This so-called soldier, after pay-day, also managed to get by gambling all the money that his comrades received.

YELLOWSTONE PARK.

HATCH'S HOTEL AND SAWMILLS.

Special to Commercial Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—When privileges which this company asked for were first printed in these dispatches, together with the statement that 100 men were then engaged in cutting timber for the erection of the proposed hotels, previous to the signing of any contract or lease, or the granting of any right to make such preparations, Rufus Hatch promptly denied that any men were engaged in such work for the company. As

the information was furnished by a gentleman who had just arrived from there, it was known to be trustworthy, in spite of Mr. Hatch's denial. A dispatch from Bozeman, Mont., today, further confirms the story, and shows that Rufus Hatch knows less about the park than he does about giving dinners to help along his schemes. The Mammoth Hot Springs correspondent of the Bozeman *Courier* says:

"The Park Improvement Company have a sawmill in operation at this place getting out lumber for a 600-room hotel, to be built here next spring, and I am credibly informed that Mr. E. Haupt, Superintendent of the National Park Improvement Company, has let a contract for 20,000 pounds of venison at five cents per pound, to supply his men. He has some eighty or 100 men at work, and is going to feed them on elk, deer, mountain sheep, and bison, killed in the park, as it is cheaper than beef. It is the Park Improvement Company that is doing this, and I suppose they consider it an improvement to rid the park as far as possible of game."

NOTES.

CONTESTED SEATS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—The House Elections Committee today decided by a vote of 7 to 6 against the admission of Lee, the Republican contestant from South Carolina. The majority was made up of the Democratic members of the committee, Messrs. Calkins and Miller, Republicans, Paul, Readjuster, and Jones, Independent. The friends of Lee's admission were considerably disappointed at the result, and express a determination to make an effort in the House to secure a reversal of the committee's action. Mr. Lee's case is a strong one, and if well managed he may be seated yet.

The only cases now remaining for the action of the committee are those of Cook vs. Cutts, and Sessenhouse vs. Frost. Mr. Sessenhouse, the Republican contestant from one of the St. Louis districts, will be admitted. The arguments in the Cook-Cutts case have not yet been heard, and it is probable that in this Congress, as in most of its predecessors, one or two cases will not be decided by the House until very near the date of its expiration.

The need of some legislation to provide for the early trial and settlement of contested election cases is becoming every year more apparent, and in the next Congress some of the most influential members of the House will strenuously urge action upon this subject.

APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—The President has just sent to Congress a communication from the Secretary of War recommending an additional appropriation of $20,000 for completing the water-power canal at Rock Island Arsenal.

SANDERS.

Everett B. Sanders, nominated for Receiver of Public Moneys at Wausau, Wis., is an enrolling clerk of the House of Representatives.

LARGE PURCHASE OF SILVER.

The Treasury Department today purchased 470,000 ounces of silver for delivery at different mints.

GOLD CERTIFICATES.

The total issue of gold certificates to date is $65,519,840, of which amount $46,208,350 are in circulation, and $19,311,490 still in the Treasury.

UNEARNED RAILROAD GRANTS.

At a meeting of the House Committee on Public Lands today the Chairman called the attention of the sub-committee to the fact that there are large grants of public land to railroads which have not been earned under the grant and should be declared forfeited. He hoped to hear from the sub-committee on the subject at the next meeting.

ARMY SENIORITY.

The report to the Senate of the Military Committee on the subject of seniority in the army says: "Your committee do not believe it is within the reasonable power of Congress. In fact, life is too short to undertake to minutely review, and reconsider, and remedy anew all the seeming or imaginary grievances of every officer now in the regular army in regard to his first entry to service, and relative to his rank, etc., after a lapse of seventeen years from the close of the late War, and the disbanding of a large number of officers in the volunteer service, and the reorganization and reduction of the regular army. The present dates of entry into the service and the relative rank of all the officers now in the service have been known, and accepted, and acted upon for years. They have been nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and have accepted. There must be an end to legislation upon these questions, or confusion worse than confounded, and strifes and contentions will exist and increase with every act of legislation. The time of Congress and valuable time of the officers of the army can be more profitably and pleasantly employed than in overhauling and attempting to correct or change any existing status. Let peace prevail in the army as in civil life. Your committee recommend that the bill and the whole subject matter therein referred to be indefinitely postponed."

APPOINTMENTS.

It is expected that the Judge for the Southern United States District of Ohio, the Collector of Internal Revenue for the Cincinnati district, and the Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Georgia will be nominated by the President in a few days. The first-named office will probably be filled this week. It appears to be generally conceded that ex-Gov. Tom Young will be appointed Collector at Cincinnati, and it seems to be equally certain that J. C. Wimberly will succeed Pleasants as Collector of Internal Revenue at Atlanta, Ga.

THE CENSUS OFFICE.

One hundred and five clerks were discharged from the Census Office today, and 150 clerks remain. There is money enough to pay their salaries for thirty days. If the appropriation is not made by that time, the entire office will be closed until the 1st of June.

PETITION FOR COMMUTATION.

The counsel for Charles Shaw, the convicted murderer of his sister, and who was sentenced to be hanged on the 19th inst., has sent a letter to the President asking a commutation of his sentence to life imprisonment. Counsel say that the extreme youth of the prisoner, and his stolid ignorance, amounting almost to utter imbecility, render him an unfit subject for the gallows, and would deprive his execution of all moral effect.

TRIAL TRIP.

The monitor Miantonomah will make a trial trip down the Potomac on Saturday, with the Naval and Appropriation Committees of both Houses on board.

THE GRAND JURY

today commenced an investigation into the alleged jury bribery cases, and examined witnesses in connection with the cases of Frank H. Fall, charged with an attempt to bribe the star-route (colored) juror Brown.

IN THE STAR-ROUTE CASE

all the forenoon was occupied in the examination of Nephi Johnson as to the number of men and horses used on the route from Toquesville to Adairville, Utah.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

Prof. Mitchell, of the coast survey, was before the Mississippi River Committee today. He pronounced himself as unqualifiedly in favor of the works in progress on the river; he thought the entire work of improving the river might be completed for $40,000,000.

INDIAN TROUBLES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Secretary of the Treasury has a telegram from Capt. L. N. Stodder, commanding the revenue cutter Oliver Wolcott, dated Victoria, B. C., Jan. 10, as follows:

"I have received a communication from the Prime Minister of British Columbia asking assistance at Fort Simpson. Indian trouble. No British naval vessels in these waters, and assistance is urgent."

Secretary Folger sent an answer today as follows:

"The revenue steamer Wolcott will be permitted to be present at Fort Simpson and prevent violence, but no force is authorized unless to repel attacks imminent against whites—then only on the written request of the British Columbian authorities."

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.

The proprietors, employés, and paraphernalia of thirteen policy-shops were seized by the police today.

THE HOUSE IN WHICH LINCOLN DIED.

The Sub-Committees of the Senate and House and Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds have agreed to recommend the purchase of the house in which Abraham Lincoln died for $15,000, $5,000 less than the amount asked.

THE CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM BILL NOT YET SIGNED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—The Civil-Service Reform bill has not been discussed in the Cabinet yet. No doubt is felt, of course, that the President will sign the bill, but it is expected that he will ask the views of his Cabinet before doing so. The stage of considering names for the Commissionerships seems a long way off. The only names heard of so far are those of Naval-Officer Burt and Dorman B. Eaton, the author of the bill. The suggestion has been made that the President might be glad to give Mr. Burt one of the places, thus making a vacancy in the Naval Office for one of his political friends and avoiding the issue that a failure to reappoint so efficient an officer as Mr. Burt might make before the public.

But it is not supposed that Mr. Burt would willingly drop from the present salary of $8,000 a year to the $3,500 of a Commissioner, and the point is made that if he is a good enough civil-service reformer to be a member of the commission he is a good enough reformer to be reappointed Naval Officer.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, presented a memorial from the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce against any reduction of the tariff on bituminous coal; also a petition to increase the duty on Sumatra tobacco.

Mr. Edmunds, from the Judiciary Committee, reported, with an amendment, the bill to amend the act of last session amending the Revised Statutes in reference to bigamy, and said he would ask its early consideration.

The Fitz John Porter bill passed.

Mr. Morgan introduced a bill to explain and carry into effect Sec. 2,496 of the Revised Statutes and provide for executing, in their true intent and purpose, commercial treaties between the United States and other Governments. Referred.

A resolution offered by Mr. Ingalls yesterday directing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire what legislation is necessary to provide for ascertaining the existence and termination of Presidential "inability" and to report, by bill or otherwise, was agreed to.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Tariff bill.

The provision for collection of duties on non-enumerated articles resembling equally two or more enumerated articles was amended, on motion of Mr. Coke, so as to provide that the non-enumerated article shall pay the lowest rate of duty chargeable on what it resembles, instead of the highest. The duty on hard and soft and castile soaps was changed from 2 cents per pound to 20 per cent ad valorem.

On motion of Mr. Mahone, "sumac extract" was inserted and the duty fixed at 20 per cent ad valorem.

On motion of Mr. Plumb the duty on castor beans or seeds was raised from 30 to 50 cents per bushel and on castor-oil from 50 to 80 cents per gallon.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Speaker announced the conferees on the Agricultural Appropriation bill.

Mr. Page, of California, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the resolution offered by Mr. Randall calling on the President for a statement of the amount expended on river and harbor improvements since the beginning of the Government. Adopted.

Massachusetts members presented petitions for a reduction of the duty on sugar. Referred.

The consideration of the Shipping bill was then resumed.

OUR SOUTHERN SUBURB.

Shall It Be Divided into Three Villages or Incorporated as One City?—A Stormy Meeting at Grand Crossing.

Pursuant to an adjournment of a mass-meeting Thursday, Jan. 4, a meeting was held last night at Social Hall, Grand Crossing, for the purpose of acting upon the report of a committee previously appointed to investigate the legal aspect of the situation and the feasibility of adopting a city organization or dividing the town into two or more separate villages. A number of representative men were present from the various parts of the township; but it was speedily discovered that the majority of those present were residents of South Chicago, who came up in force on a special train. Their animus may perhaps be judged from a perusal of the following poster, which was scattered broadcast throughout South Chicago:

"Danger. Beware of the North-End robbers Attend the citizens' meeting tonight if you don't want to be robbed of house and home by taxes. Down with secession. Hang Hobart on a sour apple tree. Every citizen who loves his fireside and his family should attend the mass-meeting tonight at Grand Crossing. Brave men of South Chicago to the front. Do not allow the sharks from the North End to rob you."

George W. Spencer, of South Chicago, was elected Chairman by the South Chicago crowd, and D. B. Stancliffe Secretary. Seeing that there was no chance for a free discussion of the subject, the following resolution was introduced, with the purpose of guiding the fiery and demonstrative zeal of the South-Enders in a direction where it would produce beneficial results in the government of the village:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that at the coming spring election no effort should be made to adopt a city organization or divide the village into two or more municipalities; but that all good citizens should unite in the effort to elect three good and independent men as Trustees of the village without regard to party.

Notwithstanding the fact that this resolution embodied the very result at which the South Chicago deputation aimed—viz: the blocking of any action looking to a change in the present form of government, they had their own resolution, which must be passed, and it was offered as a substitute. It was in some respects a good resolution, and agreed perfectly in spirit with the original; but the crowd had received orders to put it through, and it only. Following is the resolution:

WHEREAS, The report of the Controller of the Village of Hyde Park exhibits an indebtedness of nearly $500,000, or more than the constitutional limit of 5 per cent permits; and

WHEREAS, The outstanding bonds command a very high premium, bearing 7 per cent interest and not due until 1893 to 1896; and

WHEREAS, A division of the Village of Hyde Park into three separate villages is under those circumstances impracticable and detrimental to the best interest of all parts of the village; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the citizens and taxpayers of Hyde Park, in mass-meeting assembled at Grand Crossing, hereby respectfully yet earnestly recommend to the Board of Trustees the utmost economy consistent with the welfare of all parts of the village, and the adoption of Trustee Leonard's report, excepting, however, the clause relating to a reduction of the police force.

Resolved, That we are opposed to a separation of our common interest in the Village of Hyde Park until the indebtedness is fairly and honorably adjusted.

Resolved, That we are opposed to an expensive city government, and in favor of a more economical village administration.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting be requested to furnish copies of these resolutions to the President of the village and the press.

THEN THE FUN BEGAN.

Not content with the offering of the amendment half a dozen men were on their feet at the same time, all talking on all sorts of subjects. The amendment was finally brought to a vote. The yeas and nays sounded equally hearty, and a rising vote was demanded.

At this juncture the Chairman, who had all along shown himself utterly ignorant of the first principles of parliamentary rules, failed to discover sufficient ability to help even his own party, and declared the vote a draw. Somebody in the meeting helped him out to the extent of suggesting that a tie vote lost the amendment. This statement was received with some doubt, and argued until some two or three men began to discuss other questions. Motion followed motion in quick succession, without the necessity of a vote until somebody moved to reconsider the rising vote on the amendment.

At this crisis William Colehour mounted a chair, and with one eye fixed appealingly on the Chairman and the other lighted with enthusiasm and fixed on his cohorts, commanded, with imperial gesture and stentorian voice, his followers to "stand up, stand up; what's the matter with you; don't you know nothing." However, the vote was taken on this question, nor on any other; but many thrilling speeches on many interesting topics, somewhat foreign to the question under consideration, however, were made. At last somebody moved to adjourn, but it was decided out of order, as there was business to transact. Then a South Chicagoan moved to "combine the two resolutions, lay them on the table, and adopt them as a whole." This was carried. Then the following resolution was offered and passed:

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Hyde Park in mass-meeting assembled, demand the immediate erection of two bridges across the Calumet River at Ninety-second and One Hundredth streets and the immediate completion of the South Chicago water-pipe.

A North-Ender added as an additional clause: "And that the Village-Hall and offices be immediately moved to South Chicago."

This was accepted, and the whole passed with a hearty volume of yeas. At this moment the special train to South Chicago was due, and hastily adjourning sine die the South Chicago delegation left the hall.

AFTER THEIR DEPARTURE

the meeting was reorganized, with L. H. Bisbee in the chair. He reported that the committee appointed had not finished the required report, and an informal discussion was held on the questions of city organization and division. As the result, two committees—one of seven and one of three members—were appointed. The former is to prepare and circulate petitions for an election on the question of city organization, and the latter is to investigate as to the necessary legislation for a division, and to obtain the same should it appear in the future that a division is the choice of the people. These committees will meet Jan. 18 and 25 at the Village Hall and Grand Crossing respectively.

A MUNIFICENT GIFT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 11.—William Bucknell, of this city, today handed the Board of Trustees of the University of Lewisburg, Pa. (Baptist Theological Seminary), a check for $100,000.

Good Advice—Use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for a cough or cold.
Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

THE RAILROADS.

The Lake-Front Depot Project Declared Off for an Indefinit Period.

Vanderbilt Said to Be Trying to Get Control of the Illinois Central.

Railroad-Building in Montana—Favorable Prospects for the Burlington Road.

Proceedings to Be Instituted by Holders of Fraudulently-Issued C., N. O. & T. P. Stock.

Prospects of a Western Passenger War—A New Line from Springfield to St. Louis.

Obstacles in the Way of the Construction of a New Depot on the Lake-Front—Vanderbilt Said to Be Anxious to Secure Control of the Illinois Central.

The prospects of the speedy construction of a new passenger depot on the Lake-Front by the Illinois Central and Michigan Central, which looked so flattering a short time ago, are gradually fading into thin air, and the way matters stand now it is very likely to be several years before the roads coming into the city on the Lake-Front will have a respectable depot. The arrangements had all been completed for the immediate construction of a commodious depot by the Illinois Central and Michigan Central on the site of the present depot, between South Water and Randolph streets, and the plans had already been prepared. All that remained to be done before commencing the work of construction was the awarding of the contracts. Just when they were getting ready to do this a proposition was made by Mr. Stafford that the Michigan Central and Illinois Central buy from the city the two blocks on the Lake-Front between Randolph and Madison streets, east of Michigan avenue, upon which to construct the new depot. Mr. Stafford thought that the railroads could get the said land for $800,000 if they were willing to take it by metes and bounds. He thought that the owners of the abutting property could be readily induced to waive all claims for damages, and that a bill could easily be engineered through Congress deeding the property to the city. Mr. Vanderbilt rather liked the project, and urged the purchase on the terms proposed, but it is learned that for some reason or other the Illinois Central is not yet ready to enter into the scheme. As it is, Vanderbilt, it is understood, refuses now to join in the construction of a new depot on the site of the present one, and insists that the two blocks between Randolph and Madison streets should be secured, if possible, for a depot. Mr. Stafford states that unless the railroads buy the land now there is great danger that it will slip out of their hands and be disposed of otherwise. Mr. Vanderbilt, it is reported, would purchase the land alone and build a fine depot if he had an independent line running to it. But his Michigan Central uses the tracks of the Illinois Central from Kensington to the depot, and is therefore dependent upon this road. There is no possibility of securing a right of way to the proposed depot from Kensington, as the Illinois Central occupies all the ground east of the lake. It is reported that Vanderbilt has come to the conclusion that he must have an independent line into the city for his Michigan Central, and also the Nickel-Plate, and that he is opposed to paying a heavy rental to the Illinois Central any longer. He does not desire to bring in the Michigan Central and "Nickel-Plate" by any other route than the Lake-Front, and therefore it is stated that he is determined to get control of the Illinois Central, succeeding in which he can make such disposition of the Lake-Front property and the construction of a new depot as he chooses. It is understood that he has lately been quietly buying all the Illinois Central stock he could get. Much of the Illinois Central stock is owned in Holland, and Vanderbilt evidently thinks he can get the Hollanders to aid him in his scheme, just as he got them to aid him in getting control of the Northwestern. The developments in this matter will be watched with considerable interest.

Rapid Railway Building—Letter from the Northern Pacific Construction Front.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

HORSE PLAINS, M. T., Dec. 31.—A railroad is a wedge. Driven by the right man in the right way it breaks into usable fragments whole countries which before its coming were of no account to anybody. Such a wedge is this great transcontinental roadway, the Northern Pacific. I have been during the last year with both the great construction armies which have been advancing towards each other, one from the east, the other from the west. This letter is dated at the camp city of the latter. Where is it? Perhaps the wildest frontier in these United States is that unbroken and dreary succession of mountain forests where on the map you can see the fringed black lines which show the "projected route" of the Northern Pacific after it has left the levels of Dakota and Montana and clambered the long grades to that shoulder of the Rocky Mountains whence the solitary peaks of the Purcell and Selkirk stretch into the desolate wastes of British Columbia.

Here, where the muscular and rocky neck of Idaho is narrowest, is Weeksville. And here, five and one-half miles towards the east, is the advance-line of the graders' force, and seven miles toward the west is marching on the track-laying force. I can scarcely realize this. Why, six months ago when I was at this very point it was literally "a howling wilderness." I floated (that word is too quiet for the way our dug-out tore along over the Clarke's Fork rapids) down these Cœur d'Alene and Missoula Rivers, whose silver and yellow lines become one here at my feet. I rode the gruesome trail yonder over the Bitter Root Mountains three days with half-breeds for guides, when, mind you, it was the only way of getting through.

For days and days I sojourned and journeyed in this wilderness seeking my way to the Western shore and civilization. Could I—could any one—foretell then that in half a year I could sit here and see these shining lines of steel

STRETCHING WITHOUT BREAK WEST SIX HUNDRED MILES

to the great northern part of the Pacific Ocean, and that 280 miles away toward the East the other great army of tracklayers would have passed Livingston (tarrying not), and begun the toilsome ascent of the belt-range of the Rocky Mountains from that end, with hopes of celebrating the new year in Bozeman?

I understand this is the greatest record of railway construction attained by any organization during the last decade. Three hundred and twenty miles finished in the Yellowstone Valley, twenty-five miles on the Wisconsin Division, and 125 miles up the valley of Clarke's Fork of the Columbia in Idaho and Montana, making in all 470 miles. This means a finished main line of 1,549 miles, besides which there are some 280 miles of grades. It means from Chicago to a point nearly at Bozeman, in the heart of Montana Territory, a continuous rail ride. It means on the eastern end of the work the entire completion of the great Bismarck bridge, with an iron superstructure of 1,400 feet and a trestle approach of 1,500 feet; the entire track-laying of the whole 340 miles which constitutes what is called the Yellowstone Division from Glendive through the tunnel of the Big Horn to Billings; grading thirty-two miles from Bedford to Helena; and the near completion of the famous Mullan Tunnel at Bozeman, which was begun in November, 1881. From the western end the progress has been slower, but the difficulties greater. Only the vast masses of crumbling clay and variable rock which constituted the cliffs and bluffs along the disintegrating strata of which all of the Yellowstone Division about Glendive had to be built can compare in point of difficulty and danger to the construction force with the precipitous gorge through which Clarke's Fork of the Columbia flows.

IT TOOK SEVEN MONTHS OF THIS YEAR,

or from Dec. 1, 1881, to July 1, 1882, to finish twenty-nine miles to the first crossing of Clarke's Fork. The winter was very severe—the snow being from five to seven feet deep, and the after floods in the spring of unusual hight and lastingness. Since July 1 sixty-seven miles of very heavy work have been finished and trains are running. By the end of January the track will be laid to opposite the mouth of the Missoula, twenty-seven miles further. Besides all this work the company has bought and paid for sufficient rails for the entire gap between the two ends of the main line, and made besides current disbursements for motive power, rolling stock, the Bismarck bridge, the great Bozeman and Helena Tunnels, and other heavier portions of the work, without delivering a single bond to the syndicate since last December. The Government Commissioners have accepted and President Arthur approved each portion of the road as built, thus constantly reimbursing the Treasury on construction account.

BUT LISTEN TO THE BLASTING—

reverberations of the cannonade of peace—down yonder in Hell Gate Cañon. How much better to build than to destroy! To make, as Thoreau said, two blades of corn grow instead of destroying the one! These battles against the forces and impediments of Nature are to my mind better worthy of watching and reciting. Imagine this force of example. It numbers 1,000 white men and 5,000 Mongolians and Indians. Of the Chinamen, there are 140 distinct gangs. The camps stretch all along the busy roadway from Thompson's River there to Horse Plains.

I wish I could sketch these camps for you. Not those of the white men particularly, except a few Mormons, which present some peculiar features; but the Chinese camps. For miles and miles along the road they stretch, in quaint, conical tepees (pointed tents), ever so many inhabiting each one, and yet all of them so clean and neat in their blue blouses and shining, fawn-colored faces, smiling in a truly childlike way out from under their parti-colored, low-crowned hats. The road-grade passes right through their streets of tents, and numbers of the inmates are lounging about this afternoon, combing one another's hair, shaving one another, making and keeping one another clean and tidy. These men are in work swift and thorough.

How different this scene from that of Weeksville, where the Yankee and white laborers are! Look well upon this same town of Weeksville, for populous and substantial as it looks, a month hence and you shall see it no more forever. You would not think so now to look at its fine two-story hotels, elegant bar and billiard-rooms, completely-appointed bowling-alleys, and thickly-clustering houses. But even such a town half a dozen months ago was Cabinet Landing, and such was Rock Island and Shanonville. Where are they now?

THERE IS MORE MONEY

in circulation in these peripatetic towns than is ever seen anywhere else in a new country. They are all alike, and closely resemble the first one I ever saw. Each has about a hundred houses, and all are brothels and saloons, except the hotel and Wells-Fargo Express office. Many an old-timer dreads these streets at night, where theft and even murder threaten the unwary. One can see the "rollers," as they are called here, who resemble the Bowery boy, only without his heart, and who are so called because they are said to roll their victims over and over to get the last trinket from the pockets. As for the women, they take the fashion of the California bagnio, and all have their tents in the dusky background, whence they emerge, half paint and whitewash, and literally dog their victims. I have seen them set upon strangers and worry dollar after dollar out of them for tobacco and liquor in a manner perfectly impossible in a community of anything except men. I suppose they would be committed if they weren't a nuisance.

These moving villages are a part of the construction force, as one might say. They certainly disappear with it. Their gambling-hells, and dance-houses, and beer-halls (without doubt a bottle of beer has been drunk on the Northern Pacific Railway for every tie that has been laid) relieve the poor laborer of many a dollar, and too often leave him poor and diseased. The blessing is left behind. The trail of the camp cities is covered with the scattered villages of new settlers here and there confluent into large towns. To see this, as I have said, the reader should go over a railroad line both before and after it is built. I can only say this, that one is hardly able to recognize in this country between here and Miles City, crowding full, the desolate waste it was half a dozen months ago. What will a year bring forth?

CHARLES J. WOODBURY.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—A Favorable Estimate of Its Condition and Prospects.

The last issue of the *Railroad Gazette* takes an encouraging view of the affairs of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and sees no reason for distrust or apprehension in view of its statement so far presented for 1882. The *Gazette* says:

The capital stock of the company was $55,337,447 at the end of 1881. In accordance with an agreement made in 1881 stock was issued for $7,895,000 Republican Valley stock scrip, carrying dividends from that date. On June 30 new stock to the amount of 10 per cent of the old was issued at par (to stockholders) to pay for the recently-acquired Chicago & Iowa, St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern, and Keokuk & North-Western Roads—306 miles. In this way the stock has been brought up to $69,814,191. The issue of April 1 gets three quarterly dividends from the earnings of 1882; the issue of June 30 only two—one less on each paid during 1882. The length of road has been brought up from 2,772 miles at the end of 1880 to 2,924 at the end of 1881, and about 4,100 at the end of 1882, according to a recent statement. During last year the funded debt was also increased nearly $12,000,000, to $71,000,000, issued on the Denver extension and other new roads. The total capital thus now amounts to the enormous sum of about $141,000,000, but then it represents about 4,100 miles of road in the most fertile part of the whole West, and the older part in a country as thickly peopled and prosperous as any in the West; and a capital of $34,400 per mile is extremely light for such a system. Very few roads anywhere have a lighter one; none, we imagine, that has so good and so thoroughly equipped a road as the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. But last year was a bad year for this road, and for all Western roads, only more so. It is the great corn road, and consequently the great hog road of the world, and the failure of the corn crop in 1881 made the corn movement extremely light throughout the year 1882. The figures of 1880 and 1881, showing the total Chicago receipts of corn and hogs in those years and its receipts by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road, and the total Chicago receipts in 1882 will illustrate:

	1880.	1881.	1882.
Total corn receipts, bu.	97,172,844	73,344,315	49,224,532
Corn by C., B. & Q.	40,910,963	27,738,342	....
Total hog receipts, No.	7,148,457	6,327,079	5,684,937
Hogs by C., B. & Q.	2,156,432	2,043,775	....

The Burlington Road thus carried 46 per cent of all the corn and 30 per cent of all the hogs received in Chicago in 1880, and 35 per cent of the corn and 31 per cent of the hogs in 1881. As yet we have not the receipts by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy in 1882, but they probably decreased in proportion to the total, and the total Chicago corn receipts were 37 per cent and its hog receipts 10 per cent less than in 1881. Now this was a temporary disaster, not much affecting the growth of the country. The last corn crop, which has now only begun to move, is a fair one over all the Burlington's lines, and said to be very good in Kansas and Nebraska. Doubtless 1882 was a bad year for this road, but as in spite of perhaps the worst crops ever known, the company appears to have earned its 8 per cent dividend, and, as there is the material for a good traffic the coming year, it looks as if the company were strong, rather than weak. We can bear fluctuating earnings, if the fluctuations never bring the profits below 8 per cent.

The Fraudulent Issue of Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Stock.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11.—The holders of the fraudulent issue of Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway stock, amounting to nearly $300,000, held a meeting at the Burnet House today. The situation was discussed at length, and the conclusion finally reached that action should be postponed until after the annual meeting of the Directors of the road, which occurs next week. This conclusion was embodied in a resolution deferring action upon the part of the holders of the fraudulent stock until Feb. 1. The truth seems to be that the holders of this stock are still in doubt as to the best method to pursue. If they bring suit against the estate of the deceased Secretary, George F. Dougherty, who issued the illegal stock, they fear that it would bar proceedings against the company, and there are grave doubts whether the stock of the Cincinnati, Selma & Mobile Railroad Company, which constitutes the greater part of the Dougherty assets, is of much value. It is quite likely, therefore, that the company will be sued instead of the administrator of the Dougherty estate. The talk today was that the best plan to pursue would be to wait until the Directors declare the proposed 8 per cent dividend at their annual meeting, and then enjoin its payment unless it is paid upon the overissue as well as upon the regular stock. This course would bring the case to trial at once. The English holders of the authorized stock are said to be in a bad humor over the matter. They are opposed to the company assuming the responsibility for the overissue, and, as they are in a majority, that will be the policy of the Directors. The English holders, in leasing the Cincinnati Southern Road, permitted the Cincinnati interest, which held but 49 per cent of the stock, to name the President and Secretary of the new company. As it was through the dishonesty of one of these officials and the negligence of the other that the overissue occurred, they are not without sympathy in the matter. The fact remains, however, that the buyers of the stock of the company could not by any precaution have detected the fraud in certificates, and the prevailing opinion is that the law will be found to be with the innocent purchasers of the overissue. It is currently reported that at the coming meeting President Cook will be unceremoniously retired, and a President and board will be chosen by the London holders without regard to the preferences of the Cincinnati interest.

A Cut from Peoria to Chicago.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 11.—There is a prospect of a railroad passenger war here. The Wabash Road has put on sale tickets for Chicago at 60 cents reduction, claiming that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Rock Island Roads have been secretly making their rates for some time. The cut was decided on yesterday and announced this morning, but up to this evening neither the Burlington nor the Rock Island Road has made any sign.

The New Springfield & St. Louis Line.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITCHFIELD, Ill., Jan. 11.—The line of the Springfield & St. Louis Railway is at last definitely located from East St. Louis to Litchfield. From here to Springfield, which is due north of this city, it is expected to run a half-section line. The right of way has been partly secured. Mt. Olive, Alhambra, and Marine will be points between this place and St. Louis. This line is expected to greatly develop the coal interests of these points, especially of Mt. Olive, as well as of other intervening places. J. H. Wilson, the engineer, reports having bought 150,000 ties, and expected to complete the inspection and purchase of about 25,000 more. Steel rails will be used, and it is confidently expected that work will begin on the road in the spring.

A Satisfactory Explanation.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 11.—Charges have recently been made against the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railway of cutting passenger rates, and a meeting was held at the Wabash office today to inquire into the matter and apply a remedy. Representatives of the above-named road made a statement that when the differential rates went into effect they had a number of tickets out upon which commissions had to be paid. These had been called in, but a few of them still remained out, and that has caused the trouble complained of. The road was ready and anxious to redeem these tickets. This explanation was regarded satisfactory, and the meeting adjourned.

The Arkansas Midland Sued for $1,300,000 Worth of Bonds.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 11.—Thomas C. McKittrick today sued the Arkansas Midland Railway for $1,300,000 worth of bonds, issued when S. W. Dorsey was President. The suit is brought because of a late decision by the United States Circuit Court in the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railway case. Nearly all the bonds are held in England and Holland.

Denial of a Rumor of Freight Reduction.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 11.—Reports that the rate on corn from Missouri River points to St. Louis have been reduced 10 cents per hundred for the purpose of evening up the St. Louis roads in the Southwestern pool are contradicted by high official authority, and pronounced wholly unfounded. No such sweeping reduction will be made.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Chicago Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents will meet at Commissioner Dixon's office next Monday to revise and correct the rate sheets and to transact other routine business.

Mr. W. B. Coolley, late Traveling Passenger Agent of the Union Pacific for Michigan, has been appointed Traveling Passenger Agent of the same road for Pennsylvania and New Jersey, with headquarters at Philadelphia.

Mr. H. H. Courtright, General Freight Agent of the Chicago & Alton, has just issued the following circular: "As we can no longer make delivery at the Indiana elevator in this city, agents will, until further notice, refuse to receive for shipment grain consigned to the above-named elevator."

The Clinton branch of the Burlington has been extended from Clinton to Fulton, a distance of two miles, which gives the Burlington direct connection at the latter point with the Chicago & Northwestern and Milwaukee & St. Paul lines. The Burlington is now prepared to receive freight for Fulton at the same rates as charged by other lines.

A circular letter from F. W. Vanderbilt, acting Treasurer of the Lake Shore Road, inclosing a form of order to collect the February dividend also gives the net earnings for the year as $7,150,000, an increase of $457,038. The passenger and mail service gained $600,000. The operating expenses included the cost of 12,014 tons of steel rails and all other outlay for maintenance of road. Nothing was charged to construction account, and the road and equipment have been fully kept up at the best standard.

Mr. J. B. Last, Agent of the Milwaukee & Northern in this city, received a dispatch yesterday from his General Freight Agent, advising him that this line is now open to Oconto, Wis. The route from Chicago is via the Milwaukee & St. Paul to Milwaukee, thence over the Milwaukee & Northern to Stiles, and thence over the St. Paul & Eastern Grand Trunk, which is operated by the Milwaukee & Northern, to Oconto. The freight rates via this route from Chicago to Oconto are as follows: First class, 40 cents per 100 pounds; second class, 30 cents; third class, 25 cents; fourth class, 20 cents; class A, 20 cents; class B, 17½ cents; class C, 15 cents.

The General Freight Agents of the Wabash and Burlington Roads have just issued a joint circular to connecting lines informing them that on and after Feb. 1 the following rules will govern on business received from connecting lines destined to through or beyond Burlington, Keokuk, Quincy, or Hannibal: First—When consigned to Indian Territory, Texas, and Missouri River points, including Council Bluffs and beyond they will continue to prorate as before. Second—When destined to interior points on these roads in Missouri, Iowa, or Illinois, they will decline to prorate under any circumstances, but will demand full tariff rates from point at which such business reaches their respective lines; except that when destined to Fort Madison, Ia., the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy will accept a prorate to Burlington.

The gross earnings of the Chicago & Alton for the first week in January, 1883, were $148,560.54, against $138,684.06 for the corresponding week last year; increase, $9,876.48. The gross earnings of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company for the month of December, 1882, were $147,760.75, against $126,593.71 for the corresponding month in 1881; increase in 1882, $21,167.04. The gross earnings of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad for the month of December, 1882, were $205,211.28, against $192,622.58 for the corresponding month in 1881; increase, $12,588.70. The gross earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway for the month of December, 1882, were $246,061.87, against $232,812.12 for the corresponding month in 1881; increase, $13,249.75.

The old project to build a road from Wellington, on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis and Wheeling & Lake Erie, through Oberlin and Amherst to Lorain, is again revived, and the building of the road is not an improbability. It is claimed that such a road will pay, as it strikes several important points. Wellington is a great cheese town; Oberlin, with its prosperous schools, furnishes a large passenger traffic; Amherst is famous for its stone; and Lorain has one of the best harbors on Lake Erie. The distance from Lorain to Wellington is twenty-five miles, and it is argued that four such good towns ought to contribute largely to the support of the road. It is said that the Wheeling & Lake Erie is agitating the scheme.

The heavy snow-storm which prevailed in this section night before last interfered but little with the running of railroads. There was but little wind, which prevented the snow from shifting, and consequently no difficulties on account of snow blockades were experienced. The trains from the East and Southwest all came in on time or nearly so. The morning trains on the Iowa lines were considerably behind time, as the storm in Northern Iowa was more severe than in this section and a heavy wind was blowing. The afternoon train, however, arrived on time, as the weather cleared and turned warm yesterday morning. The trains of the "Albert Lea" route of the Rock Island experienced some trouble from a snow blockade on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern day before yesterday, but everything ran smoothly again yesterday, and trains by this route arrived and departed on time.

At the annual meeting of the New York, West Shore & Buffalo Railroad, now in course of construction, held in New York a day or two ago, the following new Directors were elected: Horace Porter, Henry Villard, John W. Ellis, George M. Pullman, C. F. Woerishoefer, R. T. Wilson, H. Victor Newcomb, H. K. McHarg, Frederick K. Billings, Charles Lamer, John J. McCook, Theodore Houston, and Charles Paine. Mr. Horace Porter was elected President of the company in place of Gen. E. S. Winslow. For some days past rumors have been current that Vanderbilt had obtained a large interest in this road, which is paralleling the New York Central nearly its entire distance, just as the Nickel-Plate is paralleling the Lake Shore. The result of the election, however, does not verify these rumors. It rather looks as if the road had fallen into the hands of the Northern Pacific people, as a number of the new Directors are largely interested in the Northern Pacific Company. Whatever they mean to do with the road, they will certainly not run it in the interest of Vanderbilt.

TRAIN DITCHED.

A Bad Accident to the "Cannon-Ball" Train, Which Left Chicago Wednesday Noon.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 11.—The west-bound train on the Wabash Railroad known as the "cannon-ball," which left Chicago Wednesday noon, was badly wrecked at 5 o'clock this morning at a little station named Miami, about seventy-five miles east of Kansas City. The train was an hour behind time and running very fast, and when just by what is known as White Rock quarry the track spread, throwing the baggage, express, and chair-car, and sleeper into the ditch, tearing off all the trucks and completely wrecking the cars. The sleeping-car then caught fire and was completely destroyed, with contents, but all the passengers escaped. A Mrs. Crawford, from Indianapolis, was rescued just at the last moment, saving but few of her clothes. Charles Shepherd, the express messenger, had his right arm and collar-bone broken, and an unknown man from Illinois had his leg broken. An old lady in the chair-car was also badly cut about the face and head, and with the injured was taken to Moberly for treatment. The track was blockaded several hours, but travel was resumed again at 3 o'clock.

EX-SENATOR M'DONALD'S RECEPTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 11.—Ex-Senator McDonald's reception to the members of the Legislature at his residence tonight was a perfect crush. It was attended by Gov. and Mrs. Porter, Judge and Mrs. Gresham, Congressman-elect Lamb, all the members of the Legislature, and hundreds of the leading citizens of the city and State. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald received, the hostess radiant with her personal charms and the graces of her manner. Refreshments were served and the entertainment lasted into the early hours of the morning. Gov. Porter's receptions to the members will be inaugured next week.

MATRIMONIAL.

Marriage of the Daughter of Senator Cameron and Lieut. Rodgers, of the Army.

The Wedding Attended by the President and Many Other Distinguished People.

E. B. Felsenthal, of Chicago, and Miss Nettie Goldsmith, of New York, Married in the Latter City.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—The marriage of Lieut. Alexander Rodgers, of the Eighth Cavalry, a son of Admiral Raymond Rodgers, of the navy, to Miss Virginia Rolette Cameron, second daughter of Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, took place this evening in the large oak-hall of the Cameron mansion on Scott circle. The President and a few members of the two families only were present at the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. Paxton, formerly pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church. The bride was attended by her two little sisters, Miss Marie and Margaret A. Cameron, and there were neither groomsmen nor ushers. The bridal party stood in the large hall of the mansion during the ceremony, and this hall and the suite of large apartments were decorated with palms and plants, grouped in the corners and recesses, and baskets of cut flowers. The presents were not displayed. The bride and groom left their stands in the hall and occupied positions under the arch of the west window of the main drawing-room. Palms and cut flowers were placed in the different apartments or halls, but no elaborate set pieces were seen. Senator and Mrs. Cameron received the guests, who were then presented to Lieut. and Mrs. Rodgers. The bride's dress was of heavy white satin, made with the greatest simplicity. The dress fell in unbroken folds, and the front of the skirt was laid in deep plaits and looped in a loose knot low down on the right side. The plaiting was put in blocks at the foot and fell over a ruffle of satin. The high corsage was laced in front, and the square neck and elbow sleeves were edged with point lace. A fleur-de-lis in diamonds was suspended from a white satin ribbon at the throat, and the long tulle veil was held by a coronet of orange blossoms. The bride carried a bouquet of white roses and lilies-of-the-valley. The groom wore his full military uniform. Mrs. Cameron wore a trained skirt of white crape and low corsage of satin brocaded with gold, and full garniture of white snowballs. Mrs. William Beasley, sister of the bride, wore a decolleté of white satin, with front of white and gold brocade. The little bridesmaids wore pretty toilets of white nun's veiling and carried bouquets of bon-silene roses. Mrs. Raymond Rodgers, mother of the groom, wore a handsome black moiré, trimmed with jetted lace, and a headdress of point lace and blue ostrich tips. Other ladies who wore exceptionally handsome toilets were Mrs. Gen. Grant in a ruby velvet and point lace, with many diamond ornaments; Mrs. Fred Grant, shrimp-pink moiré, with flowers, draperies, panels, and overdress of point lace; Mrs. Jesse Grant, white satin, brocaded with silver, and trimmed with Valenciennes lace; Mrs. Frelinghuysen, black satin corsage and train; Miss Frelinghuysen, jacqueminot satin, with front of white lace and embroidery; Mrs. John Davis, white embroidered gauze over white satin; Mrs. Brewster Cameron, crimson velvet with trimmings of antique Venetian point lace; Miss Brewster, white satin, brocaded in colors; Mrs. August Belmont, white satin, with panels of white brocaded velvet and front of point lace and tiara, necklace, brooch, and bracelets of solitaire diamonds and eardrops of large emeralds set in diamonds; Mrs. Senator Logan, peacock velvet, with front of pale blue and silver brocade; Mrs. Senator Angus Cameron, white Ottoman silk, with white embroidery; Mrs. Goodman, of Chicago, shrimp-pink satin with trimmings of point lace and pink ostrich tips; Mrs. Stanley Matthews, crimson velvet with iridescent passementerie; Mrs. Senator Windom, lilac satin; Mrs. Senator Mahone, white satin with chine figures of rosebuds; Mrs. Senator Pendleton, electric blue satin; Mrs. Senator Sherman, black velvet and gold brocade.

A WEDDING AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Mr. E. B. Felsenthal, a young attorney of Chicago, was this evening united in marriage to Miss Nettie Goldsmith, daughter of a well-known merchant of this city. The ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. Kohler, was strictly private, only the immediate relatives of the contracting parties being present. They leave at once on a Western tour, and will about the 20th inst. arrive in Chicago, where they will make their home.

BARBED WIRE LITIGATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Jan. 11.—In the barbed-wire injunction case before Judges McCrary and Love, the Grinnell Barbed Wire Company introduced the affidavit deposition of one of the Merrells, of Truckee City, Ia., claiming that Merrell & Merrell invented and reduced to a practical model a two-barbed wire prior to Oct. 1, 1873, and a four-barbed wire prior to Nov. 1, 1873, being a month earlier than the time the Glidden wire was invented. Patents were not applied for on all of their inventions by reason of financial embarrassment. The Grinnell Company have served notices of the suit for infringement of the Merrell patent on several barb-wire manufacturers, who are in attendance, and say they propose to make a fight all over the country. The Washburn & Moen Company think it a bluff.

Suit was instituted in the United States Circuit Court today by the Washburn & Moen Company against Albert Henly, of Lawrence, Kas., for $20,000 damages for failure to pay royalty.

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 11.—The following proceedings were had today in the Supreme Court, which has adjourned until Jan. 23:

No. 29. People ex rel vs. McCormick; time extended to answer to Jan. 19.

No. 7. R. H. Cooper et al. vs. Corbin; petition for rehearing denied.

No. 18 (R. H.) N. C. C. Railway Company vs. Town of Lake View; petition denied.

No. 5. Mills vs. Partin et al.; appellee allowed to file briefs instanter.

THROWN DOWN AN EMBANKMENT.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 11.—The Wabash cannon-ball train, due here at 9 o'clock this morning, was derailed by the spreading of the track near Miami Junction, about seventy miles from here. The sleeper, two coaches, and the baggage-car rolled down the embankment, and the sleeper caught fire and burned. Strangely, no one was killed, and injuries generally are slight. One or two are suffering from broken limbs.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
J. H. HAVERLY..........Proprietor and Manager
Special Announcement!
Week of Monday, Jan. 15.
J. H. HAVERLY'S CONSOLIDATED MASTODON MINSTRELS.
NOTE.—Mr. Haverly having just purchased the entire "SAM HAGUE'S BRITISH OPERATIC MINSTRELS," has added all its great features to the MASTODONS, presenting an entirely new and brilliant programme, embracing all the greatest Comedians and Vocalists in the country.
50 IN ALL. 50.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
Corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
J. H. HAVERLY..........Proprietor and Manager
LAST NIGHTS of the engagement of
MRS. LANGTRY
AND COMPANY, under the direction of MR. HENRY E. ABBEY.
This Evening and Tomorrow Evening,
AS YOU LIKE IT.
MRS. LANGTRY as .... ROSALIND
Saturday Matinee, MRS. LANGTRY as Miss Hardcastle in SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
Monday—Haverly's Consolidated Mastodon Minstrels.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT
For One Night Only—Sunday Evening, Jan. 14.
THE FAMOUS
ALICE | HARRISON | LOUIS
And their Superb Dramatic Company, in F. C. Bernard's Farcical Comedy,
OUR INFANT.
In TWO SCREAMS AND A SCREECH.
Monday, Jan. 15—MAGGIE MITCHELL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Halsted and West Madison Streets.
DAN'L SHELBY..........Proprietor and Manager
HARRY MEREDITH
IN
RANCH 10.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Clark-st., bet. Lake and Randolph.
JAS. H. MEADE..........Manager
The only First-Class Variety House in the City. Admission one-half that of any other Theatre.
Every evening this week, and Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday, GEORGE CASTLE'S Colossal Variety Combination.
Monday, Jan. 15—The Original Big Four Variety Combination.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 12th,
MISS
EMILY FAITHFULL
The Celebrated English
Philanthropist and Literateur,
Will Deliver Her Lecture on
"The Improved Position of Women in the 19th Century,"
For the Joint Benefit of the
HOME FOR INCURABLES
AND
THE NEWSBOYS' HOME.
This will be the only opportunity for hearing MISS FAITHFULL during her sojourn in Chicago, as her other engagements will occupy her entire time.
The Box-Sheet will be opened on TUESDAY morning for the advance sale of Reserved Seats.
Admission, 50 cts; Reserved Seats, $1.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Opera Season.
HER MAJESTY'S OPERA CO.
SIX NIGHTS ONLY AND ONE GRAND MATINEE. Commencing MONDAY next, Jan. 15, Rossini's Opera,
WILLIAM TELL.
Arnoldo, Signor Mierzwinski; Guglielmo Tell, Signor Galassi; Gessler, Signor Costa; Walter, Signor Monti; Jemmy, Mlle. Juch; and Matilde, Mlle. Dotti. Incidental divertissement by Mme. Malvina Cavallazzi and Corps de Ballet.
Director of the music and conductor—Signor Arditi.
TUESDAY, Jan. 16, production of Rossini's opera,
SEMIRAMIDE.
Arsace, Mme. Scalchi (her first appearance); Assur, M. Durat; Idreno, Signor Clodio; Oroe, Signor Monti; and Semiramide, Mme. Adelina Patti.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, Meyerbeer's opera,
L'AFRICAINE.
Vasco di Gama, Signor Ravelli; Nelusco, Signor Galassi; Don Pedro, Signor Monti; Don Diego, Signor Corsini; Inez, Mlle. Dotti; and Selika, Mlle. Paolina Rossini.
Divertissement by Mme. Cavallazzi and Corps de Ballet.
THURSDAY, Jan. 18. Verdi's opera,
IL TROVATORE.
Manrico, Signor Mierzwinski; Il Conte de Luna, Signor Ciampi-Cellaj; Ferrando, Signor Costa; Azucena, Mme. Scalchi; and Leonora, Mme. Fursch-Madi. (Her first appearance.)
After which the Ballet Divertissement entitled
LA SURPRISE,
in which Mme. Malvina Cavallazzi will appear.
FRIDAY, Jan. 19, Bellini's opera,
"I PURITANI."
Arturo, Signor Ravelli; Riccardo, Signor Galassi; Giorgio, Signor Monti; and Elvira, Mme. Albani (her first appearance).
Grand farewell matinee Saturday, Jan. 20, at 2 o'clock. Verdi's opera,
LA TRAVIATA.
Alfredo, Signor Ravelli; Germont, Signor Galassi; Medico, Signor Monti; and Violetta, Mme. Adelina Patti.
Grand farewell performance, Saturday evening, Jan. 20. Donizetti's opera
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Prices for Tuesday evening and Saturday matinee: Orchestra, orchestra circle, and first balcony (first four rows), $6. First balcony (other rows), $5. Second balcony (reserved), $3; unreserved, $2. General admission, $2.50.
Prices for Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings:
Orchestra and orchestra circle, $5; first balcony (second, third, and fourth rows), $3.50; other rows, $3; family circle (reserved), $2; unreserved, $1. General admission, $1.50.
RESERVED SEATS NOW ON SALE at Box Office of the Theatre.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Stoddard Lecture Season was opened last evening with an audience filling every nook and corner of Central Music-Hall. The immense sale of tickets for Thursday and Monday Evenings has induced the management to provide three matinees and three evening lectures tomorrow and the two following Saturdays. For these entertainments NO COURSE TICKETS ARE SOLD, and first-rate seats may now be obtained at Box-Office.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
The Stoddard Lectures.
BRILLIANT OPENING!
Packed House and Unbounded Enthusiasm
FIRST MATINEE at 2:30 TOMORROW, Jan. 13.
Notes from the Netherlands.
SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 8,
Days in Rome.
A WINTER ON THE TIBER.
Reserved seats—Matinees..........25, 35, 50c
Reserved seats—Evenings..........25, 50, 75, $1.00
Tickets ready for all Lectures. FIRST-RATE SEATS may be had by immediate application at Box-Office. BURDITT & NORTH, Managers.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
JOHN A. HAMLIN..........Lessee and Manager
DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
Every evening this week, also Saturday Matinee. Engagement of the beautiful and accomplished artiste, MISS
MAUDE GRANGER,
Supported by MR. HARRY LACY (by permission of the Madison Square Theatre) and an exceptionally strong dramatic company, in J. K. TILLOTSON'S Charming American Society Drama, THE
PLANTER'S WIFE.
Monday, Jan. 15, the Celebrated Viennese Soubrette, JOSEPHINE GALLMEYER, supported by the New York Thalia Theatre Company.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—EXTRA.
The World's Greatest Mimic,
JOSEPHINE GALLMEYER,
Vienna's Favorite Comedienne, supported by a splendid Comedy Company from the New York Thalia Theatre (Carl Herrmann, Manager), commencing Monday, Jan. 15.
Reserved seats now on sale.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
JOHN A. HAMLIN..........Manager
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 16.
GRAND BENEFIT PERFORMANCE
For the Family of the late
FRANK LUMBARD.
First appearance this season of the
Chicago Church Choir Opera Company
In Gilbert and Sullivan's delightful Comic Opera,
"THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE,"
Which will be presented with Beautiful New Costumes, the well-known Church Choir Chorus, Appropriate Scenery, Augmented Orchestra, and a Strong Cast of Characters.
Under the Musical Direction of Mr. A. Liesegang.
Tickets for sale at all the principal Book and Music Stores, by the officers of the C. C. C. Opera Co., and by Hon. Wm. Bross, S. G. Seaton, and John H. [illegible], which gentlemen will act as a committee in charge of the finances.

FARWELL HALL.
Central Lecture Course.
LIEUT. JOHN W. DANENHOWER
LECTURES
TONIGHT.
SUBJECT:
"Arctic and Siberian Experiences."
Single Reserved-seat tickets, 50 cts. Tickets for sale today at Box-Office Farwell Hall.
CENTRAL W. C. T. U., Managers.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Randolph-st., opp. New Court-House.
THIS EVENING at 8. Last Nights of the
BLACK FLAG.
NAT GOODWIN as ....Sim Lazarus
MRS. NAT GOODWIN as ....Ned
EDWIN F. THORNE as ....Harry Glyndon
And the original Union Square (N. Y.) Cast.
Farewell Matinee Saturday.
Sunday, Jan. 14—One Night Only,
ALICE | HARRISON | LOUIS
In Bernard's Comedy, "Our Infant."
Monday, Jan. 15—MAGGIE MITCHELL.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHT but one — TONIGHT
LAST NIGHT but one — TOMORROW
PROFESSOR [illegible] PROFESSOR
PROFESSOR'S FAREWELL MATINEE SATURDAY.
Next Week—HER MAJESTY'S OPERA COMPANY.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Lieut.-Gov. S. S. Fifield Senator Finch, and Mr. Huntington, the latter a well-known editor, all of Wisconsin, were in social session at the Press Club last evening.

Martin Vaughan, who was arrested for passing a counterfeit silver dollar, was discharged by United States Commissioner Hoyne yesterday, as evidence of intent was lacking.

A union missionary meeting of the Presbyterian churches was held last night in the Second Presbyterian Church. Dr. Jessup, of Syria, spoke during the first portion of the evening, and was followed by Dr. Barrows.

The Chicago West Division Railway Company elected the following officers yesterday: J. R. Jones, President; B. H. Campbell, Vice-President; George L. Webb, Secretary and Treasurer; J. K. Lake, Superintendent.

George H. Edbrooke, the architect, and wife sailed for Europe on the 28th ult. by the steamer City of Brussels, which was wrecked. The cablegram just received here will be welcomed by their friends: "Wrecked. Both safe."

W. Monteith, Toronto; C. W. Hurley, Mobile; J. and S. Graham, Rockford; W. S. Putnam, Berlin, Wis.; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Himbaugh, Oshkosh; A. Walsh, Winnipeg; and Charles Schullbess, Louisville, are at the Sherman.

William Brundage, driver of an American Express wagon, fell twenty-five feet through an elevator shaft at No. 51 Wabash avenue, and severely injured his spine and back. He was removed to the County Hospital. He is a married man, and his home is at No. 119 Gurley street.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 22 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 22; 10 a. m., 22; 11 a. m., 23; 12 m., 23; 1 p. m., 24; 3 p. m., 26; 6 p.m., 20; 8 p. m., 16. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.45; 8 p. m., 29.67.

Mr. and Mrs. N. K. White, New Diggings, Wis.; J. B. Maas, Humboldt, Mich.; Charles Kobert, Cincinnati; H. McConnell, Cleveland; E. H. Griffith, Fairport, N. Y.; E. J. Adams, Pittsburg; G. C. Bailey, Trenton, N. J.; W. Thum, Germany; B. J. Ettis, Boston; and C. M. Mott, New York, are at the Tremont.

At a meeting of the Directors-elect of the Mechanics' & Traders' Savings, Loan, and Building Association the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: James C. Miller, President; John Turnbull, Vice-President; C. B. S. Conyne, Treasurer; Charles G. French, Secretary; Henry Hudson, Attorney.

Paul Vandevoort and F. E. Brown, U. S. A.; Dr. P. G. Gillette, Jacksonville; George Mesmin, Paris, France; Lloyd Barton, London, England; Victor Prang, St. John, N. B.; Judge C. C. Nourse, Des Moines; E. A. Grant, Fargo; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Rogers, Los Gatos, Cal.; and Mr. and Mrs. J. Seaver Page, New York, are at the Grand Pacific.

The West Side Presbyterian churches united in a missionary meeting in the lecture-room of the Third Church last night. There was a large congregation. Dr. Kittredge presided. Mr. Graham, a returned missionary, occupied the first hour in a talk about India. By 9 o'clock Dr. H. H. Jessup had arrived from the union meeting of South Side churches.

The Executive Committee of the organization for the relief of the sufferers from the floods throughout Germany is as follows: Julius Rosenthal, President; Andrew E. Leicht, Vice-President; Edward S. Dreyer, Secretary; H. J. Christoph, Treasurer; George Schneider, Adolph Schoeninger, A. C. Hessing, Richard Michaelis, Louis Wahl, William C. Seipp, Dr. E. G. Hirsch.

At the annual meeting of the Oakland Republican Club, held at Justice Ford's office, at No. 3918 Cottage Grove avenue, Hyde Park, the following officers were elected: President, Maj. W. M. Taylor; First Vice-President, Thomas Davies; Second Vice-President, C. A. Pendleton; Secretary, L. M. Smith; Treasurer, T. C. Boyd; Board of Control, W. H. Rand, C. F. Lynn, William Turkington, Alex Taylor.

Andrew Jackson, Edinburg, Scotland; W. F. Swift, Ishpeming; W. C. Tabur Jr., New Bedford, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. A. McArthur, Winnipeg; J. B. Lathrop, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Barstow, Detroit; Dr. and Mrs. E. N. Fishblate, Cedar Rapids; Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Brayton, Dubuque; Mr. and Mrs. H. Brentano, St. Louis; J. L. Lovell, Toronto; A. Anderson, New York; and W. W. Morrow, San Francisco, are at the Palmer.

Justice Prindiville was somewhat astonished yesterday afternoon at seeing Frederick Gebhardt present himself as surety on a bond in the case of Ben Simon, of No. 124 North Clark street, charged with selling liquor to minors. The gentleman didn't look very much like a master of professional beauties, and the Justice was not clear about his identity. He was nevertheless taken on the bond.

A meeting in behalf of foreign missions was held in the Fourth Presbyterian Church yesterday afternoon. Addresses were made by the Rev. Mr. Graham, who had been a missionary in India for a number of years, and Dr. H. H. Jessup, who had also been a missionary in foreign lands. The speakers made urgent appeals to the theological students present on behalf of the mission fields in India and Japan.

Soon after 12 o'clock Wednesday night Officer Seidenspinner's attention was directed to the office of M. Brand's brewery on Hawthorne avenue by the barking of dogs. Proceeding to the office the policeman found three burglars at work on the safe. Upon his approach they fled, pursued by several shots from the officer's revolver, none of which took effect. No description of the marauders can be given by the officer.

Effie Wilcox, a wayward Miss of 16 summers, who insists on remaining away from a comfortable home on Ashland avenue, and has previously been a source of trouble to her parents, was yesterday morning arrested on State street in the company of a woman of the town and taken before Justice Wallace. It appearing that the girl was greatly in need of disciplining, she was fined $100 and sent to the House of the Good Shepherd.

On complaint of C. M. Albenson of the Citizens' League, Joseph Roth and Jacob Sting of No. 274 Division street, were arraigned for violations of the Liquor law. Both, through the influence of their attorney John Wagner, took changes of venue, although Sting did not know what he was swearing to. Then at the request of the prosecution Justice Kaufmann granted a nolle pros. After an unsuccessful attempt to bulldoze the prosecution Wagner came around with the cigars, shook hands, and swore eternal friendship.

A stranger, who gave the name of James Crowle, went to the Marion House, No. 332 State street, Wednesday night, and engaged a room to which he immediately retired. Yesterday morning he was found lying on the bed in an unconscious condition, and all efforts to arouse him were futile. He was removed to the County Hospital and the physicians out there pronounced his case one of poisoning, expressing the opinion also that it would prove fatal. Crowle appeared to be about 30 years old, but nothing is known of his history.

Wednesday evening W. D. Dale, a Montana railroad man, went into Harry Bertram's saloon, at No. 513 South Clark street, and after taking several drinks became very drowsy. He was then given a place to sleep in a back room, and yesterday morning he awoke $70 poorer than when he entered the place. Later he secured a warrant and the arrest of Bertram, his wife Mary, Mattie Baker, and Lizze Bennett. They were arraigned before Justice Wallace on charge of robbery, and secured a continuance until today in bonds of $300 each.

An impression seems to have gone abroad that the annual banquet of the Press Club, which takes place at the Grand Pacific Hotel Saturday evening, Jan. 20, is to be conducted as its annual entertainments are, and that any gentleman can purchase a ticket. This is not so, as the attendance will be strictly confined to members of the newspaper profession and their ladies. Already 100 favorable responses have been received by the Committee of Arrangements from prominent journalists, and the affair promises to be a success in every particular.

The fraternity of the Church of the Messiah gave a sociable last night in Bournique's South Side Hall. The evening was devoted to dancing. Among those present were Mr., Mrs., and Miss Van Inwagen, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Mitchell, Mrs. Derby and daughters, the Misses Endicott, Hattie Chase, Chadwick, Kune, Eva Wahl, Allerton, Meyers, Herrick, Williams, Armour, Goodman, Winnemar, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Stone, and the Messrs. Fredrick, Winters, Herrick, Nelson, Armour, Gallup, Morton, Philpot, Meyers, Bradley, Van Inwagen, Mitchell, Howard, and Brown.

Whittier Post, No. 7, G. A. R., held its tenth annual installation of officers last night at Grand Army Hall, No. 167 Washington street. Gen. Paul Vandervoort, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was present, and delivered an enthusiastic speech. Songs, readings, and a long and varied program whiled away the time till nearly midnight, and then the large company indulged in dancing till early morning. The comrades of the post, through L. L. Wilson, made their annual presentation to the orphans, of which there are now seven. A quartet, composed of Messrs. Hamilton, Russell, Daly, and Tuthill, sang "Old Shady," and the comrades of the post joined in the chorus, "Marching Through Georgia." The Highland Guards put in an appearance at the eleventh hour in their dress (or undress) uniform despite the sharp cutting wind, and favored the audience with a musical duet upon that eccentric instrument, the bagpipe. Bed de Jalmo startled his audience with some of his wonderful fire-eating tricks, and, taken as a whole, it was one of the best-attended and most interesting entertainments of the season.

There will shortly be held in our city a meeting of the Superintendents, Agents, Matrons, and others in charge of the various charitable homes and organizations, to become better acquainted and report upon their various methods of work, etc. Probably one whole day will be devoted to this assembly. One or more addresses from some one prominently engaged in charity work will be delivered. Reports will be heard from each one representing the work in which they are engaged. One or more papers will be read, and it is safe to predict that much good will result from this meeting and that it will be worth attending.

Norman McGuigen, who was arrested Wednesday night by Officer Dudley, of the Humane Society, for cruelty to animals, was yesterday morning brought into Harrison Street Police Court and fined $15 and costs by Justice Wallace. On Wednesday he abandoned a disabled horse in Washington street tunnel, and the officer afterward found him driving one so crippled it could scarcely put one foot before the other. The young man paid his fine, and when last seen was hunting for the horse which he had abandoned, and which had been taken away by some persons unknown. He is a resident of Bowmanville, seven miles north of the city.

The Virginia Society held its annual meeting last evening at the Palmer House and elected its officers for 1883 as follows: President, John G. Rogers; Vice-Presidents, Dr. O. W. Nixon, Dr. R. L. Rea, T. Lyle Dickey; Secretary, H. L. Mason; Treasurer, Milward Adams; Auditor, S. G. Seaton; Executive Committee, Chairman, J. W. Waughop, R. W. Tansill, Samuel Baker, Dr. V. A. Turpin, Henry Waller Jr.; Membership Committee, Charles H. Mitchell, Chairman; George W. Morris, John B. Knight, J. Guy Owsley, J. P. Tyson; Master of Ceremonies, John M. Dandy. James Lane Allen was requested to deliver the oration at the annual banquet to be held Feb. 22.

The North Side Women's Christian Temperance Union held its regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Trumbull presiding. Mrs. Dr. Hand called attention to the poor family of a street-car conductor named Shehan, living on Centre street, whom the husband and father had deserted. As they were in immediate need, Mrs. Sickles was instructed to provide for their wants for Saturday and Sunday, and report at the Gospel-meeting to be held at the residence of Dr. Hand on Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Berry was appointed Chairman of a committee to make arrangements for the monthly meeting to be held the last Thursday of this month, and the Secretary was instructed to send postal-cards to members of the union requesting their presence.

The State Board of Pharmacy granted licenses yesterday to twenty-four out of the fifty-four candidates who were examined. Those considered competent are as follows: G. A. Anthony, Kewanee; C. E. Barnum, Onarga; W. H. Downing, Aurora; H. B. Hunt, Sandwich; C. H. Porter, Pullman; G. S. Rimpert, Peoria; A. Veazie, Bloomington; C. A. Webster, Canton; C. Boeckler, E. Brandes, A. S. Cowan, R. Findley, H. D. Gardner, J. Goodell, P. Heinemann, J. A. Hittler, R. Jeutsch, E. C. Kirby, C. Krzeminski, W. M. Moore, H. C. Moore, P. O. Rosiene, T. L. Sulzberger, E. R. Schaefer, and C. H. Trowbridge, Chicago. Today the board will transact general business. It has been investigating drug adulteration, but is not yet ready to report upon that subject, and will not be for some time.

Thomas Kane, alias Thomas Regan, alias John Kane, was arrested at the corner of Halsted and Lake streets yesterday afternoon by officer John Matheson, of the Chicago Detective Agency, on a requisition for murder. The murder was committed Oct. 9, 1878, in Cedar Rapids, Ia. Two railroad hands became involved in a quarrel about something, and one of them, with the aid of a knife, let out the other's life and bowels at the same time. The cutter was arrested at the time but escaped from jail soon after, and since then has traveled all over the country. The prisoner arrested yesterday denies that he is the murderer, but Sheriff Seaton, of Linn County, who took him in charge, says he is the right man beyond a doubt. The prisoner is 34 years old, single, and has lately worked as a barber. He has been in Chicago about two weeks.

On Christmas-Eve Officer William Haerle, of the Webster avenue squad, while patroling his beat on Willow street met Joseph Miller, of No. 16 Willow, who was under the influence of liquor, and who without provocation applied a vile epithet to him. The officer did not retaliate, but endeavored to quiet Miller, whereupon the latter seized the officer and tore his coat. Haerle then struck him over the head with his club, and with considerable difficulty removed him to the Larrabee Street Station. On the following Monday Miller was fined $20, after paying which he left the court-room. Wednesday evening Dr. Matthei called at the Webster Avenue Station and reported to Lieut. Schumacher, commanding, that Miller was in a critical condition from the effect of erysipelas, which had set in in the neglected wound on the head. It is thought Miller cannot live. At last accounts the officer had not been arrested, but it is said he will be.

The severity of Justice Ingersoll's judgments upon footpads will probably prove an awful warning to that class of citizens, and will tend to restore the confidence of the people in the efficiency of the local judiciary in preventing crime. Late Wednesday night two roughs set upon a man named John Allen at the corner of Eleventh street and Blue Island avenue and would have robbed him of $15 which he had in his pocket had they not been frightened off by two policemen, who pursued the scoundrels and overtook one of them. He was taken to the West Twelfth Street Station, where he gave the name of James Burns. Yesterday morning the culprit was arraigned before the august Southwest Judge, who, with all the impressiveness becoming the occasion, solemnly inflicted the punishment of the enormous fine of $10, which was promptly paid out of the proceeds of similar expeditions. A few more such judicial visitations will no doubt soon rid the West Side of the gang of sand-baggers that have so long infested it, and Justice Ingersoll will be praised.

BUTTER-THIEVES.

A band of burglars, whose specialty is butter, have recently begun operations along South Water street, and it behooves the police, now that they have been notified of the fact, to put a speedy end to their career by capturing them. Last Thursday night they forced entrance to the store of W. B. Power & Co., No. 11 Dearborn street, by tearing some boards off a window, the glass of which was broken, and, making their way to the rear of the store, picked out six tubs of butter weighing about sixty pounds each, which they carried out and hid beneath a tier of salt barrels in front of Mr. Kessler's store on South Water street. Early the next morning they came around with a wagon and carted off four of the tubs. It was no doubt their intention to carry off all six of them, but a watchman coming along scared them off, although he neither showed any interference or attempted to pursue them. Again last Wednesday night the same gang, presumably, broke into S. B. Davis' store, at No. 110 South Water street, and carted off ten tubs of choice butter, valued at $240. They took the best butter in stock, from which it is inferred they had been inspecting the goods during the day. The burglary at Mr. Power's store must have occupied them for nearly an hour, and Mr. Davis' store for nearly if not quite as long, and surely within that space of time each of these places should have been visited or passed by the city police, Pinkerton's watch, or some of the other private watchmen employed along the street.

DID YOU EVER KNOW PAT M'FAY?

The police are trying to unravel what appears to them to be a mystery. Two or three weeks ago the following letter was sent to No. 241 Halsted street, but was returned to the writer because there was no one at No. 241 to receive it:

"FORT COLLINS, Colo., Dec. 14, 1882.—*To whom it may concern:* The inclosed was found corked in a bottle in November, 1881, at Platte Cañon, twenty miles southwest of Denver. I had an account of it published in the Fort Collins *Courier* soon after that time and a copy sent to No. 241 Halsted street, Chicago, Ill. I now send the original to the same address, thinking it may be of use to some one. "R. Q. TENNY."

The inclosure referred to reads as follows:

"SOUTH PLATTE, NINETY MILES FROM DENVER, July 7, 1881.—*To the Finder:* I take this means of making my fate known to my relatives and friends. I have been shot, robbed, and left for dead by three men. Have been here three days; cannot hold out much longer. I lived in Chicago, 241 Halsted street. Left home in January. Am prospecting. PAT MCFAY."

There being no one at No. 241 Halsted street to receive the letter it was returned to Mr. Tenny, who forwards it to the Chicago police with the following note of explanation:

"JAN. 7, 1883.—This has been returned to me from the Post-Office Department, and I now send it to the police headquarters thinking it may prove of service. R. Q. TENNY."

An officer was sent to No. 241 Halsted street, but could learn nothing of Pat McFay there.

THE PORTER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

An unpretentious but deserving charitable institution is the "Maurice Porter Memorial Hospital," corner of Belden avenue and Halsted street. When Mrs. Porter's little boy was on his death-bed, about three years ago, he requested his mother to appropriate the money which, had he lived, would have been used to educate him to assisting poor, helpless children, and thus she has started the good work and dedicated it to the memory of her generous-hearted boy. Last spring this building was fitted up to suit its present purpose in a good, comfortable, and pleasant shape. So far Mrs. Porter has met all requirements unaided, but as she is desirous of enlarging or building a more commodious building, she would be pleased to have the coöperation of other persons who are charitably inclined. There are at present eight little patients in the hospital, all that can be accommodated. Since the work was commenced sixteen have been treated and five have been successfully cured, although most of them have suffered with some serious spinal or nervous disease. The class which it is the desire of Mrs. Porter to benefit are treated without charge, while everything is made as cheerful as possible. Dr. Truman Miller and Dr. Woodward attend regularly, while a most efficient matron has charge of the premises.

THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Woman's Christian Association held its regular monthly meeting at No. 1514 Wabash avenue. The Hospital Visiting Committee reported that only a few visits had been made during the last month, and that the 400 Christmas cards and letters provided by the association had been distributed, and afforded a great deal of pleasure to the patients. They also reported that there was a great lack of interest on the part of the Protestant pastors in the spiritual welfare of the sufferers at the County Hospital. The patients say there is no lack of visits by the Catholic priests to those who wish them. The Superintendent of the boarding-house reported that the family consists of thirty-one persons. The depression in business has thrown a good many out of employment, and quite a number have left the city. During the last month nine have gone away and six new ones come in. A donation of bed-linen was acknowledged from the ladies of the Second Baptist Church, from Mrs. G. W. Brayton one turkey, and from Mrs. J. Leonard three cases of fruit. The Sabbath services have been conducted by Mrs. Stone and Mrs. Hamill, of the First Baptist Church, and Mrs. Humphrey, of the First Presbyterian. The Treasurer reported for December: Balance on hand, $104.17; receipts, $776.24, a total of $880.41; expenditures, $778.70, leaving cash on hand, $101.71. It was resolved that the association should coöperate with the associated charity organization and adopt its methods.

COCK-FIGHTERS GET INTO TROUBLE.

Wednesday afternoon Officer William Mitchell, of the Humane Society, went out to the little town of Shermer, on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, to break up a cock-fight. He did break it up, but came near sharing the same fate himself. The main was held—or started—at M. C. Conrad's place. Mitchell had a warrant for the arrest of Conrad "and others," arrived on the scene about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, just after the main was well under way. He found about 100 Milwaukee and Chicago sports on hand, but when he read the warrant to Conrad the latter ordered the entertainment to close forthwith. Of course the sports were "hot," but for the time being no violence was offered the officer. About 6 o'clock, however, as he was entering the railroad depot, waiting for the train to Chicago, he was set upon and beaten by about half a dozen chicken-fighters. Mitchell tried to draw his revolver, but was prevented by one of his assailants. He came out of the affray with a bruise over the left eye, another on the left side of the head, and a sore hip, the relic of a kick from behind. He considers himself lucky in having escaped more severe injuries at the hands of the cowardly mob.

Mitchell came home in the caboose of a freight train, and was attending to his usual duties yesterday. He said he did not know the names of any of his assailants, but he intended to find them out and prosecute them to the extent deserved.

Conrad, who keeps a country store and saloon at Shermer, and wants to be known as a sport, will doubtless be indicted by the grand jury. At least the Humane Society will endeavor to secure his indictment. He promised Mitchell, when the latter read the warrant, to appear before Justice Kaufmann yesterday morning, but failed to keep his promise.

THE UNION PRAYER-MEETING.

The union morning prayer-meeting in the Second Presbyterian Church was led yesterday by Dr. Lorimer, of the Immanuel Baptist Church. The Rev. Mr. Wishard led the singing. After the singing of a hymn from the Gospel hymn-book the Doctor read a portion of the eleventh chapter of Proverbs, selecting for the text of the morning discussion the latter half of the thirtieth verse: "And he that winneth souls is wise." He said that nowhere in the Bible is the church as a church said to be the winner of souls, but this commission is given alone to the individual members. He spoke of the importance of individual effort and personal exhortation. He thought that if every one present was to give his testimony as to his or her conversion, it would be traced to the direct influence of some individual. The Rev. Mr. Chester, of Cincinnati, spoke of the power of earnestness both for ourselves and others in seeking the great salvation. He exhorted all to be in earnest, as God, and Christ, and the holy angels are earnest. The hymn "Rescue the Perishing" was sung. A member of the congregation said we did not realize as Christians that we are in this world to live for our influence upon our children and neighbors. He had forgotten the influence of many eloquent sermons, but he had never forgotten the influence upon his mind of the words of an humble harnessmaker. Dr. Lorimer closed the meeting. He spoke of the condition of Christian work on the South Side. He believed if they had faith to perserve in these meetings that next week the main church hall will be too small. The past, he said, is gone; we cannot inprove that; we can only labor for the present and try with a whole heart to bring the religion of Christ to all who will. He asked that those who had burdens on their hearts to arise and thereby signify that they wished the prayers of the church. The hymn, "Just as I Am, Without One Plea," was sung, during which several arose, among them a minister, who asked prayer for an absent son. The meeting this morning will be led by the Rev. Mr. Bristol.

HE TOOK MORPHINE AND DIED.

Jesse Wenson reached the conclusion that he had nothing to live for and then swallowed a dose of morphine, which ended his earthly career in short order. Wenson was 35 years old and single. He was formerly, it is said, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, but had become wrecked financially and physically. "Uncle Sam's saloon," No. 483 South Clark street, was his favorit resort. He went in there about 7 o'clock last night and told the barkeeper he had just taken a big dose of morphine—that he did not want to live any longer and was determined to die. He walked out on the sidewalk a moment later and fell insensible. An effort was made to revive him but it was unsuccessful. The body was removed to the morgue. It is believed that the deceased had wealthy relatives in some Illinois town not far from here.

THE CITY-HALL.

Scarlet-fever was reported yesterday at No. 2808 Wabash avenue, No. 31 Harvard, No. 607 Carroll avenue, No. 1591 Milwaukee avenue, No. 194 Winchester avenue.

Collector Onahan has gone to Milwaukee to attend the funeral of D. G. Powers, the inventor, who perished in the Newhall House. Mr. Powers was well known at the City-Hall, where his model for a double bridge is on exhibition.

Marshal Swenie received a check for $100 yesterday for the Firemen's Benevolent Association from the Excelsior Iron Works, Secretary Crawford saying it was a slight recognition of the valuable services rendered by the department at the fire at their establishment Sunday morning.

Mrs. H. O'Maley, of Pittsburg, writes to the Mayor for information of her son John J. O'Maley, who left home a year ago last June in search of employment, and is believed to be in Chicago. As he was a steady honest boy, and nothing has been heard of or from him, she thinks he must have been foully dealt with. Information may be sent to her at the Rush House, Liberty street, Pittsburg.

PRINT PAPER.

FIRST A COMBINATION, THEN PERHAPS AN INCREASE OF THE PRICE.

The Western Wrapping-Paper Manufacturers' Association held its concluding session at the Tremont House yesterday at 11 o'clock.

The Secretary announced that only about 75 per cent of the entire manufacturing capacity in the ten States covered by the association had signed the agreement, and 90 per cent should be insisted upon. After discussion the following committee was appointed to visit the wrapping men who stand out against the combination and labor with them: William B. Oglesby, Howard Friend, Lucius Clark, T. Dwight Jr., R. P. Dart.

The association then adjourned to meet at the Tremont House on the second Thursday in May.

The committee named above at once proceeded to the Grand Pacific, where the Chicago Division of the Paper-makers' Association was in session, J. W. French, of Three Rivers, Mich., being in the chair.

A private conference was then had. The wrapping-paper men are anxious to secure the coöperation of the manufacturers of No. 2 Manilla, who are connected with the American Association. At the conference some plain talk was indulged in, and the result of the interchange of opinion will be awaited with interest by paper-dealers in this part of the country.

The meeting of the American Association is a special one. In the absence of the Secretary, J. A. Kimberly, of Lena, Wis., Mr. Whiting, of Menasha, kept the minutes of the meeting. No action was taken on the matter of conference between the two organizations, and the committee from the Wrapping-Paper Manufacturers' Association left and agreed to report progress.

Reporters were rigidly excluded from the deliberations of the American Association. It is definitly understood, however, that

THE OBJECT OF THEIR SPECIAL MEETING

was to prepare for an advance in the price of print paper. The Chicago Division is not yet prepared to act in that direction, but the meeting of yesterday was the preliminary step in a movement designed to bring the paper manufacturers of Ohio into a combination with the division in this section. A conference will probably be had at Cincinnati, and Thursday, Feb. 15, another meeting of the American Association will be held at the Pacific.

Among those who participated in the proceedings of the American Association yesterday were J. W. French, Three Rivers; H. J. Rogers, Appleton, Wis.; C. B. Clark, Neenah, Wis.; William M. Van Nortwick, Batavia, Ill.; George Whiting, Neenah, Wis.; John Van Nortwick, Batavia, Ill.; W. B. Oglesby, Middletown, O.; J. R. Davis, Neenah, Wis.; L. W. Clark, South Bend, Ind.; A. W. Patten, Neenah, Wis.; E. S. Reynolds, South Bend, Ind.

Speaking of the object of the meeting last evening, H. J. Rogers, of Appleton, Wis., said:

"Yes, we propose to get in the Ohio folks if we possibly can."

"With what object?"

"To organize an association, and make it something we can handle."

"Can't you handle it now?"

"Yes; but if it can be made strong enough it will be an institution that will control the prices. Then we can shut down when it is necessary, and in this way regulate production as our interests may dictate."

"What is the condition of your trade today?"

"Good."

"There is no overproduction?"

"No; the prospect is encouraging."

"Then why do you propose a consolidation with the Cincinnati Division?"

"With the view of strengthening ourselves."

"What States are included in the Chicago Division?"

"Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, and Iowa. At the meeting today we appointed a committee of five (one from each State) to consult with a like committee to be appointed by the Cincinnati Division. Of course we do not know what the result of that consultation will be."

"Did you talk higher prices for print paper today?" asked a TRIBUNE reporter of one of the paper men.

"No higher prices have been fixed," was the reply, "and if prices are raised the quality, of course, will be improved. I don't care to say anything definit until after the meeting next month, and perhaps not then."

"What is the present condition of your trade?"

"You can say it is fair."

PATTI.

THE SALE OF SINGLE TICKETS

for the opera next week began at McVicker's Theatre at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. At that hour about fifty persons were in line. The early demand was for seats for Tuesday, or "Patti night," the next choice being for Friday evening, when Albani sings in "I Puritani." The average purchase by applicants was five tickets. By 8:30 the line had lengthened, and at 9 it circled the lobby twice. Half an hour later it trailed out through the doors and on to the sidewalk. At 10 o'clock many ladies were among the waiters, and they called mainly for matinée tickets, when Patti sings in "Lucrezia Borgia." At 11 o'clock there were fifty-eight men and ten women in the line, and the demand for "Patti night" places continued lively. The crowd was generally good-natured. One gentleman put down $30, took five seats for Tuesday night, and remarked:

"I've saved $70."

"How so?" asked the reporter.

"Why, I was going to buy five season tickets, but I was afraid Mapleson would play Patti as 'a pig in a poke' on us and waited. Instead of paying $100 for hearing Patti my family will enjoy the treat for $30. See?"

"But how about Albani?"

"Well, you look over the casts and you will see that Albani sings but once. I tell you this man Mapleson has mistaken his calling."

"Why so?"

"He ought to stop right here in Chicago and start an employment agency like the one THE TRIBUNE exposed the other day. That swindler tried to get out of it by saying he 'didn't promise' places to those who paid their fee. Mapleson played the same sharp little device on the public. He 'didn't promise' to be sure, but every man who took part in that scramble for seats last Monday morning expected that season tickets would entitle holders to three performances in which Patti participated. I know Mapleson of old. He caught me once, and now my foresight, based on my hindsight, has been worth $70 to me."

Mr. Croft, Mapleson's agent, states that over $7,000 were taken at the box-office during the day.

HOW TO PUNISH MAPLESON.

To the Western Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Being one of the hundreds swindled by the Mapleson "season-ticket" scheme, I would suggest a rebuke to this impresario which, while it would be little or no hindrance to the satisfaction of his grasping greed for the dollars, would still take the gloss away from his operatic performances, and yet under the circumstances be very little loss to ticketholders.

My plan is for every season ticket-holder simply to stay at home, and only give a list of the numbers into the hands of one reliable man in each section, whose duty it would be to see that not one of the seats would be occupied; or, better still, give the festive bootblack a chance. I, for one, am willing to sacrifice my two "season tickets" (bought for the use of my family) for every night, the Patti night included, provided by so doing I can have the satisfaction of seeing about 1,000 of the choicest seats occupied by bootblacks, and I think they should bring their paraphernalia with them.

A meeting of all "season-ticket" holders could easily be effected in order to agree about some concerted action to pay our respects to Col. Mapleson and "Her Majesty's Opera company." Will some of our prominent men step to the front and make the initiatory move? L. H.

TWO YEARS AGO.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Two years ago when Col. Mapleson announced the "Farewell Gerster Matinée" every seat in the house was sold; a party of twelve of us went to hear Gerster in "Linda di Chamounix," and were treated just as shamefully as your correspondent who witnessed "Aida." Parts of the first act were left out, and in the second act the whole scene with Linda and her lover was omitted, consequently only the duet with Miss Cary and final scene with Sig. Galassi were all there was left of the second act. But as Col. Mapleson thought that before he returns people will forget, so he thought anything would do for people that paid high prices for seats. But it will not happen the second time, and I am certain that not one of those will ever patronize Col. Mapleson who witnessed "Linda." MRS. E. M.

FREEZING ON THE RAIL.

THOUSANDS OF CHICAGOANS DOING IT DAILY AND NIGHTLY—WHAT IS THE REMEDY?

Every time the weather is cold enough to make street-car travel uncomfortable the subject of heating the cars is brought up, and this present winter it has been agitated more than ever. As the chilled passengers on the seat stamp their feet to keep the blood in circulation they talk over the matter with those holding on to the straps with benumbed hands, and the street-car companies are abused without stint for what is termed their "miserly meanness" in not looking more to the comfort of their patrons.

The South Side Company is the only one in Chicago that has made any experiments with a view to heating the cars, and it has never succeeded yet in perfecting any satisfactory heater. The experiments are tried on the Stock-Yards cars—what the theatrical profession would call "trying it on a dog"—but the Stock-Yards people have never voted any of the experiments a success. Recently the State street night-car has been the subject of these experiments, but no success has been found in this quarter. In the night-car there is a little stove under the middle of the seat on one side, with the pipe running out under the seat and up the back dash-board to the roof. The stove is fed from the outside, and is only fired up in very cold weather. Every trip there are two or three men who are posted, and they sit over this warm place. The other people in the car do not know there is a stove within thirty yards of them, as they never feel its warmth. It is evident that this is not realized, as no hay is put in the night-car, and the passengers are obliged to pound their pedal extremities on the cold, slatted floor to keep them warm.

Yesterday afternoon a reporter called on Mr. E. S. Alexander at his office in the Palmer House, and asked him what he had to offer on the subject of heating cars. Mr. Alexander was the leader of the movement against the "bobtail" cars on the South Side some years ago, and showed at that time his public spirit.

"As far as I am concerned as a citizen," said Mr. Alexander, "I don't think the heating of cars is practicable. The stove is the best car-heater now known, but if stoves were put in the cars those nearest them would get all the warmth at the expense of those at the ends of the car. Then again a person would be liable to be heated up to a perspiration near a car stove and then be obliged to get out into the cold air. Many severe colds would be contracted in that way, as well as by the draughts which would shoot through the car when the doors were opened. A man would have one side roasted and the other side frozen if he were near a stove in a car, and that would not be pleasant. On the whole, I do not believe street-cars could be heated successfully, at least by any device we know of now."

"How do you think the street-car companies could add to the comfort of the public, then?"

"By upholstering or cushioning the seats and backs well, and by keeping the cars well filled with clean hay, and by tightening up the doors and windows."

The reporter asked a well-known lawyer if there was any law that would compel the street-car companies to heat their cars, and he said there was not.

The conductor on one of the Stock-Yards cars told the reporter that for several years he had seen heaters tried on his car, but none of them had been a success. The ordinary stove in the car was the best. Chicago would have to do the best they could under the circumstances, and wait until some inventor comes along with a new patent arrangement for bringing comfort to their soles.

In Council Bluffs, Eau Claire, and many other Northwestern cities, small stoves, surrounded by wire protection screens, are used, and no complaint has as yet been made against them. Suburban trains on the Illinois Central run to Kensington in less time than the street-car runs to the city limits, and yet every passenger who might be compelled to ride in a cold railway car for that distance would feel like bringing suit for damages. Meanwhile the poor fellows who make the street-car companies rich have to shiver in silence.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE VIEW.

Mr. Landy Kennedy has provided transportation on Evanston avenue from the Marine Hospital to Diversy street in place of the dummy. As long as the snow lasts he will run a sleigh morning and evening for the accommodation of the people in the lake-shore district. This, with the bus that is running from Lincoln avenue east on Diversy to Clark, and thence to Graceland and the high school, furnishes the people with better accommodations than they had before the dummy stopped running.

LAKE.

The recent fire at Milwaukee has set the managers of the Transit House at the Stock-Yards to thinking, and it is believed that before long fire-escapes will be placed on the building. The Transit House is without any means of escape should a fire break out. The building is six stories high, and the employés are on the sixth story, their only means of exit being by an ancient wooden stairway.

HYDE PARK.

About thirty Hyde Park ladies, comprising representatives of the different churches, met yesterday afternoon in the Masonic Hall and formed the Union Charitable Society of Hyde Park. The object of the society is to put a stop to indiscriminate charity and by a systematic method of procedure to care for the deserving poor of the village. Under the present system some poor families receive aid from two or three of the churches and other poor families equally deserving receive none. A constitution somewhat similar to that of the Chicago organization of the same character was adopted. Following are the officers elected: President, Mrs. P. L. Sherman; First Vice-President, Mrs. M. E. Cole; Second Vice-President, Mrs. H. A. Hopkins; Recording Secretary, Mrs. H. N. Hibbard; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. J. H. Long; Treasurer, Mrs. Potter; Advisory Committee, the Rev. and Mrs. R. C. Ray, the Rev. and Mrs. C. H. Bixby, the Rev. and Mrs. J. B. Jackson, the Rev. and Mrs. L. P. Mercer, Father Horan, H. L. Wait, H. T. Chace, D. A. Peirce, H. D. Sheldon, George Barry, A. T. Hinckley, J. E. L. Frasher, R. R. Donnelly, and Henry S. Osborne. The meeting then adjourned to next Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the same place.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Can School Sites Be Had by Condemnation Proceedings?—The Appropriation Bill—Statistics of Attendance.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, President Bridge in the chair. All of the members except Inspector Stensland were present.

A bill of $1,697 from Architect Ender for services was referred to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds asked permission to advertise for proposals to sell to the City of Chicago in trust for use of schools property for school sites in the vicinity of the following locations: Gurley and Aberdeen streets, De Koven and Desplaines streets, Larrabee and Blackhawk streets, and Oakley avenue and Monroe street.

Inspector Story said he saw no need of advertising for sites. They were empowered to select sites, report them to the board, and if the owners could not be induced to sell to them, then condemnation proceedings could be instituted, as provided by law. He therefore moved to amend by recommitting the report to the committee, with instructions to select sites in the vicinities indicated, and report the same to the board.

Inspector Floto moved as a substitute to refer the matter to the board's attorney.

Inspector Story said he simply desired to test the question whether or not the board had the right to condemn property for school purposes. The last advertisements for sites cost $1,200. He thought it would be very expensive litigation that would cost that much to condemn property for all the sites. At least four Eastern States had decided that property could be condemed for school purposes, and if Illinois had not already done so a bill looking to that end should be presented to the Legislature at the earliest possible day. He hoped the substitute would not be adopted.

Inspector Dunn was willing to admit that the time might come when it would be necessary to condemn property for school purposes, but that time had not arrived. He was not in favor of condemning one man's property for schools, when just across the street in just as good a location property could be secured without litigation.

Inspector Keith thought if Mr. Story's idea were adopted they would do away with all competition that was beneficial to the taxpayers of the city. The delay of litigation would also be fatal in many instances where school-houses were badly needed.

Inspector Floto stated that he desired to bring the matter to the attention of the board's attorney in another way, and he would therefore withdraw his substitute.

Inspector Story's amendment was then put and lost, and the report of the committee was adopted.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds reported, in reply to resolutions instructing them to ascertain by what authority telephone and telegraph wires were strung over the school-houses of the city, that they were unable to find that any such authority had ever been granted by the board. The report was received and placed on file.

The same committee reported recommending that the Rattan system of heating be adopted for the Wentworth avenue and Thirty-third street school, now in the course of construction.

Inspector Stauber got in his usual "kick" about letting contracts to monopolies.

Inspector Garvey stated for the gentleman's benefit that the contract would not be let to a monopoly, for the reason that a number of persons manufactured the system, and there was no monopoly of the manufacture.

The matter after some discussion was postponed until the next meeting.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The board then went into Committee of the Whole to consider the Appropriation bill for the year, with Inspector Dunn in the chair.

It was decided to take up the items seriatim.

After a tedious session the committee arose and reported changes in the bill reducing the estimate from $1,388,072 to $1,350,572. The only items changed were that for printing and advertising, which was reduced from $5,500 to $4,500, that for supporting evening schools, which was made $2,500 less than reported; and that for salaries of teachers and employés, which was reduced from $550,000 to $525,000. The report of the committee was then adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Burroughs, Dunne, Mass, Floto, Stauber, Story, Garvey, and the President—8.

Nays—Hoyne, Keith, Brenan, Niehoff, and Healy—5.

The Teachers' Committee recommended that Frieda Haeger, Minna Feldkampf, and Anna Hundt, holders of certificates, be appointed teachers of German, to be assigned to vacancies as they might occur, and that Justina David be granted a partial certificate to teach in the public schools. The recommendations were adopted.

Supt. Howland presented the following statistics for December: Total enrollment to date, 63,879, being an increase of 4,569 over the previous year; average daily membership, 55,278.9; average daily attendance, 50,928; per cent of attendance, 92.9; number of pupils in half-day divisions, 13,428; number of pupils in rented buildings, 1,486; number of teachers, 1,065. The Superintendent also made a report of the following resignations of teachers: Jennie Atwater, of Douglas; R. Louisa Brownell, of Third avenue; Stella Duffield, of Cottage Grove avenue; Carrie A. Murray, of Burr; Victoria Pepper, of Sheridan; Millie Stackhouse, of Skinner; and Fannie E. Wert, of West Jackson street; also the assignments of Mary L. Holmes to Elizabeth street, and Emma Stevens to Washington.

The board then adjourned.

EARTHQUAKE AT CAIRO, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 11.—This morning at 1:15 o'clock two shocks in quick succession produced by an unusually severe earthquake roused the sleeping inhabitants of Cairo and frightened exceedingly a few of the timorous ones. Many persons living in tall houses descended in great trepidation from the upper stories to a place nearer terra firma, and quite a scene of confusion was imminent in some residences for a while. At Mound City, near here, the shocks were even more severe, and the water in the river was so disturbed as to dash light boats about in a disagreeable and dangerous manner. It was the most severe earthquake Cairo has felt in several years.

WRESTLING MATCH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 11.—John Thuerer, of Hamilton, O., and Duncan Ross, of Louisville, wrestled here tonight for $100 a side, and Ross won. The conditions were that Ross was to throw Thuerer nine times in ninety minutes, Græco-Roman style, no rest between the bouts. Ross did his work in seventy-two minutes.

THE STATUE OF GARFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 11.—The commission to procure from a competent artist a model for a statue of James A. Garfield in marble or bronze, to be erected in the Capitol at Washington, in pursuance of the laws of the United States, met tonight in the Governor's office. The commission consists of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, Attorney-General, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Senators Perkins and Jones, and Representatives Bargar and Koons. There were fourteen competitors, and the award was made to Charles Niehaus, of Cincinnati. The whole work is to be completed in two years, and will be seven and a half feet in hight in full citizen's dress. It will cost the State of Ohio $10,000.

A BLIND CAT.

How It Adapted Itself to Its Condition—Its Mysterious Homing Faculty.

H. C. Hovey in Scientific American.

The family favorit, whose misfortunes have afforded an opportunity to observe the workings of instinct under difficulties, is a noble specimen of the genus *felis*. Dido is his name, given for simple euphony, without regard to gender. During the four years of his life he has never been known to do anything wrong, unless it be to fight most desperately against all feline intruders. In some one of his many encounters Dido met with an injury to one of his feet that made a surgical operation necessary, from which he recovered, but shortly afterward went totally blind. A cataract was formed over each eye, by which, as repeated experiments proved, vision was thoroughly obscured.

This calamity came on suddenly, and placed the cat in circumstances not provided for by the ordinary gifts of instinct. What to do with himself was plainly a problem hard to be solved. He would sit and mew most piteously, as if bemoaning his condition; and when he attempted to move about he met with all the mishaps that the reader will be likely to imagine. He ran against walls, fell down-stairs, stumbled over sticks, and when once on the top-rail of the fence he would traverse its entire length seeking in vain for a safe jumping-off place. On being called, he would run about bewildered, as if not knowing whence the voice came nor whither he should go to find the one calling. In short, Dido's life seemed hardly worth living, and we were seriously plotting his death, when the cat himself clearly concluded that he must make his other senses atone for the loss of sight.

It was very curious to watch his experiments. One of the first of these was concerning the art of going down-stairs. Instead of pawing the air, as he had been doing on reaching the top step, he went to one side till he felt the banisters touch his whiskers, and then, guided thus, he would descend safely and at full speed, turning into the hall on gaining the last step. One by one he made each familiar path a study, determined the exact location of each door, explored anew all his old haunts, and seemed bravely resolved to begin life over again. The result was so unexpectedly successful that we were deceived into the notion that sight had been restored. But by placing any obstacle in the path and then calling him eagerly to his customary feeding-place it was evident that he was entirely blind, for he would run with full force against the box or other obstruction, and then for some time afterward he would proceed with renewed caution.

Dido's "voice is still for war," and his blindness does not make him any less successful in his duels with intruders. He even goes abroad in quest of adventures, and comes safely home again. His value as a mouser does not seem to be in the least diminished. One of my experiments as to his capacity in this direction came near costing me dear. I had heard the gnawing of a rat in an old closet where there lay a quantity of newspapers. Here it was decided to leave Dido over night, and while arranging the papers for that purpose my hand was suddenly caught by the claws and teeth of what at the moment seemed like a small tiger. Poor Dido! He really looked ashamed of his blunder in mistaking my hand for his anticipated victim. Fortunately, the papers served as a shield, or the injury would have been more serious. I may add that, on opening the closet the next morning, there was Dido mounting guard over a slain rat, as big as ever spoiled good provisions or tried a housekeeper's temper.

It is well known that the house-cat will find its way back from distant places to which it has been carried blindfolded, and how it performs such feats naturalists have never satisfactorily explained. The theory accepted by some of them is that the animal takes note of the successive odors encountered on the way; that these leave as distinct a series of images as those we should receive by the sense of sight, and that, by taking them in the inverse order from that in which they were received, he traces his homeward route. But in the cat now described the sense of smell is by no means acute, as has been proved by a variety of methods; and moreover, although, as one might say, perpetually blindfolded, he quite uniformly chooses the shortest road home, without reference to the path he may have taken on leaving the house. Curious to see how far this homing instinct would extend, I took advantage of a fall of snow that wrapped under its mantle every familiar object, concealed all the paths, and deadened every odor and sound. Taking Dido to a considerable distance from the house, and making a number of turns to bewilder him, I tossed him upon a drift and quietly awaited results. The poor creature turned his sightless orbs this way and that, and mewed piteously for help. Finding, at length, that he was thrown entirely upon his own resources, he stood motionless for about one minute, and then, to my amazement, made his way directly through the untrodden snow to the house door, which, it is needless to add, was promptly opened for the shivering martyr to scientific investigation, to whom consolation was forthwith offered in a brimming bowl of new milk. My conclusion, therefore, is that Wallace's ingenious theory of accounting for orientation by what he calls "brain registration" will not explain what has been described, but that the mysterious homing faculty is probably independent of such methods of gaining knowledge as have been ordinarily observed, and is analogous to the migratory instinct controlling the long flights of some species of birds.

"MORE" TARIFF ASSOCIATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 11.—The pig-iron manufacturers met in this city today and projected the organization of the Western Pig-Iron Association. The attendance was very large. The following officers were elected: President, John J. Spearman, Sharon, Pa.; First Vice-President, A. B. Connell, Youngstown, O.; Secretary and Treasurer, Joseph D. Weeks, Pittsburg. A committee to visit Washington in the interest of the tariff was appointed. The association adopted a resolution indorsing the report of the Tariff Commission and requesting Congress to adopt it.

THE MELVILLE CASE.

MEDIA, Pa., Jan. 11.—The testimony of the defense in the Melville habeas-corpus hearing contradicted nearly every point raised by the plaintiff. Mrs. Melville stigmatized as false every assertion made by her husband.

ACCIDENT TO THE HON. E. B. WASHBURNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 11.—The Hon. E. B. Washburne was thrown from his horse today, he is much injured, but not dangerously.

Andrews & Co. in their Folding Beds have a "corner" on landlords. It saves one room.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following licenses were taken out yesterday:

Name and residence.	Age.
Thomas Monell, Chicago	24
Mary McKernon, Chicago	23
Patrick Stewart, Pullman	28
Maggie Wayne, Chicago	19
Matej Buzal, Chicago	28
Aulzbeta Parucka, Chicago	22
William Schmaal, Chicago	21
Emelia Schmidka, Chicago	24
Louis Brockman, Arlington Heights	26
Lisette Wrinchmann, Wheeling	24
Jan Hradek, Chicago	23
Maria Koupeny, Chicago	23
Martin Bichwalski, Chicago	24
Paulina Thomaschaupski, Chicago	23
Johann Hammerstedt, Chicago	40
Agnes Kliehm, Chicago	25
Jacob Burkart, Chicago	28
Julia Decker, Chicago	23
Anton Paukan, Chicago	27
Francus Keeta, Chicago	21
Anton Lewandooski, Chicago	27
Hedewig Malask, Chicago	22
John Matuzak, Chicago	25
Mary Szynrkowiak, Chicago	23
Joseph Dychowski, Chicago	25
Eva Glazder, Chicago	25
Heinrich Kohlman, Chicago	27
Maria Hasselbusch, Chicago	21
Heinrich Koopman, Chicago	24
Maria Pann, Chicago	23
Leopold Hirsch, Chicago	32
Alice Klein, Chicago	24
Paul Malicski, Chicago	27
Josephine Kolofsky, Chicago	18
Albert C. Schmeltz, Chicago	24
Lizzie Clarke, Chicago	24
Ludwig Pfutzewreuter, Chicago	27
Laura Rosnes, Chicago	23
Dennis Sullivan, Chicago	27
Kate O'Hara, Chicago	22
John Oaks, Chicago	28
Amanda Becker, Chicago	22
Thomas Thompson, Chicago	32
Wolborg Hanson, Moreland, Ill	30
Michael Coady, Chicago	33
Nellie Buck, Chicago	23
Stanslaus Such, Chicago	32
Mary Richkothka, Chicago	26
Julius Bookenbagen, Chicago	28
Emelia Miller, Chicago	20

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Name and residence.	Age.
Carl Staack, Chicago	[illegible]
Ida Pagels, Chicago	[illegible]
Charlie Behnke, Chicago	[illegible]
Fredericke Filman, Chicago	[illegible]
Peter Huber, Chicago	[illegible]
Lisette Huber, Chicago	[illegible]
Charles Wentzel, Lake View	[illegible]
Minnie Rahn, Chicago	[illegible]
Schachner Aroner, Chicago	[illegible]
Lena Haas, Chicago	[illegible]
Lawritz Abeling, Chicago	[illegible]
Petrine Peterson, Chicago	[illegible]
Charles A. Hoddick, Chicago	[illegible]
Fredericka Krutzelmann, Chicago	[illegible]
Anton Rupka, Chicago	[illegible]
Annie Conkol, Chicago	[illegible]
Thomas Ward, Chicago	[illegible]
Emelia Huelzer, Chicago	[illegible]
Carl Scholz, Chicago	[illegible]
Franceska Poese, Chicago	[illegible]
Peter Behnke, Chicago	[illegible]
Maria Bulana, Chicago	[illegible]
Thomas Sasek, Chicago	[illegible]
Barbara Kostal, Chicago	[illegible]

MARRIAGES.

WARREN—PARSONS—At No. 1256 Michigan-av., Jan. 4, Fannie Roby Parsons, daughter of the late L. V. Parsons, and W. S. Warren, of this city, by the Rev. Clinton Locke.

DEATHS.

WARD—At 147 West Polk-st., John, beloved son of John H. and Anna Ward, Jan. 10, aged 2 years 11 months and 10 days.

Funeral Friday, Jan. 12, at 11 o'clock, by cars to Calvary.

CREAN—Jan 9, at St. Luke's Hospital, of consumption, J. J. Crean, age 31.

WOOD—On the 11th inst., at 839 Sixty-first-st., Englewood, of membraneous croup, Angela, only daughter of Samuel F. and Estelle F. Wood, aged 5 years and 10 months.

Funeral Saturday at 10:30 o'clock a. m., from residence to Graceland by carriages.

OWEN—On Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1883, of paralysis, Jane, widow of the late James Owen, aged [illegible] years.

Funeral services will be held on Friday, Jan. 12, at 12 o'clock, noon, at her late residence, 254 Wabash-av.

Utica (N. Y.) and St. Louis papers please copy.

McCARTHY—At her residence, 202 Arnold-st., Jan. 11, Annie, beloved wife of John McCarthy.

Funeral Saturday at 10 a. m. by carriages to Calvary.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE LECTURE TO BE DELIVERED tonight at Farwell Hall by Lieut. John W. Danenhower, entitled "Arctic and Siberian Experiences," is one of thrilling interest.

THE REV. A. E. KITTREDGE, PAStor of the Third Presbyterian Church, will lead the noon meeting in the Y. M. C. A. Lecture-Room today.

THE FIRST Y. M. C. A. ACTIVE MEMbers meeting of the season will be held in the parlors at 8 p. m. on Monday, Jan. 15. The Board of Managers, L. D. Wishard, of New York, and others will be present to give sharp talks and reports of work done the past year.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.
ABSOLUTELY PURE.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum, or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS.

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Magnificent Water Colors,
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O'Brien's Art Gallery.
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LEA & PERRINS
Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to
EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."



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AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES
NEW YORK.

JAMES PYLE'S



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THE BEST THING KNOWN
FOR
Washing and Bleaching
In Hard or Soft, Hot or Cold Water.
SAVES LABOR, TIME and SOAP AMAZINGLY, and gives universal satisfaction. No family, rich or poor, should be without it.
Sold by all Grocers. BEWARE of imitations well designed to mislead. PEARLINE is the ONLY SAFE labor-saving compound, and always bears the above symbol, and name of
JAMES PYLE, NEW YORK.

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BITTERS

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters gives steadiness to the nerves, induces a healthy, natural flow of bile, prevents constipation without unduly purging the bowels, gently stimulates the circulation, and by promoting a vigorous condition of the physical system, promotes, also, that cheerfulness which is the truest indication of a well-balanced condition of all the animal powers.
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

GUNTHER'S CANDY
Suitable for presents. Try it once. 78 MADISON-ST.
Send $1, $2, $3 or $5 for retail box by express (charges light) of the best candy in the world. Put up in handsome boxes.

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ELECTRIC, Russian, Mercurial, and Sulphur Baths. The most favorable results follow their proper use. Dr. G. C. Somers, Grand Pacific Hotel. Ladies' and Gentlemen's hours, 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.

LIPMAN'S Loan Office,
99 Madison-st.
Cash paid for Old Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.

GATH

On the Steal in Steel—Juggling by Deceptive Grades—Cunning Scheme Devised by the Tariff Commission

To Compel the People to Pay Largely Increased Royalty into the Pockets of the Monopolists.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The new tariff revision reported by President Arthur's Commissioners turns out, on close inquiry, to be little above another Washington safe-burglary job, set up by the officers appointed by the law for the purpose of defeating the spirit of the law. Particularly is this the case in the steel-tariff revision. Ohio is perhaps the greatest consumer of what is called crucible cast steel in her numerous flourishing manufactories of agricultural implements at Springfield, Canton, Akron, and various other towns. All these places have been cunningly immolated to the steel-making demon, which resides at Pittsburg, and this portion of the bill might be called "A bill to lay additional taxes on 40,000,000 farmers for the benefit of three or four steel-making firms."

An Ohio man told me today a single firm—I think at Akron, O.—was the largest consumer of crucible steel in the United States, being wholly engaged on select parts of mowers and reapers, such as the knives, keys, and sickles. The revised duty on crucible steel is intended to prevent such firms enjoying any competition of market whatever, even such as they possess under the present severe tariff, because the revised tariff report only lowers the duty on such grades of crucible steel as they do not use, and puts it up many fold where steel in large quantities has been heretofore imported. The little black-eyed

ARTFUL DODGER, OLIVER,

of Pittsburg, has the credit of having done this job, and any Congressman from an agricultural district who will vote for these rearrangements of the crucible steel duty ought to be marked as a fellow bought and delivered. The duties are altered with the skill of a devil, and made to appear reductions instead of additional robberies, which are continued with the genius and audacity of the star-route ring itself.

W. Jessop & Sons, importers of Swedish iron, say that an accurate presentation of the percentage of each grade of crucible steel imported by four of the principal houses in New York demonstrates that the proposed tariff on steel is the work of experts, from the nicety with which it discriminates, and that the pretended reduction is a sham. The figures given under this head show that imported crucible steel, which is now fixed at two and a quarter cents a pound for the five-cent grades and under, is put down to 2 per cent, while steel between five and seven cents per pound is raised from two and a quarter to two and a half cents. For between seven-cent and nine-cent steel the present rate is three cents a pound, and it is dropped to two and a half cents; while nine to eleven-cent steel is taxed three and a half cents per pound instead of three cents. Bars and sheets of irregular shape, cold-hammered, and circular saw-plates of this steel are advanced from three cents a pound to four and a half cents.

DUTIES ON THE FOUR GRADES.

Beginning at the five-cent steel and iron, up to steel from nine to 11 cents a pound, the four grades have a duty under the proposed tariff as follows: Low grade, 40 per cent; second grade, 41⅞ per cent; third grade, 31⅛ per cent; fourth grade, 35 per cent; fifth grade, 29 1-6 per cent; saw plates and irregular bars, as aforesaid, 41 per cent. Instead of there being any reduction, the new tariff puts 11 1-9 per cent increase on the second grade, and 16⅔ per cent on the fourth grade, and actually put 50 per cent increase on the bars, sheets, and saw-plates aforesaid. The decrease is only made where the importations are exceedingly small. For instance, the fourth grade, which is more than 67 per cent of the whole, is raised 67⅞ per cent; while the first grade, which is reduced, is only a little over 1 per cent of the total importation. Where grade No. 2 is increased nearly 11 per cent, the importation is 20 per cent of the whole amount of this crucible steel brought in. Consequently this tariff bears positive proof of having been tinkered by special interests. Instead of being overhauled in the line of a reduction, it is a cunning sham; and Mr. Oliver, of Pittsburg, probably knew just what he was about when he got it up.

Jeremiah Abbott & Co., of Boston, importers of Swedish iron, say the proposed revision means a serious advance, and not a decline, as many people unfamiliar with the classification may be led to suppose. It means an advance along the whole line of crucible steel, such as is now called for by the American consumers. One can see at a glance that the Pittsburgers wielded the pen that formed the new tariff for iron and steel, and they will not spare time or cost to put their pet scheme through. The proposed advance means a new tax on American consumers.

WHAT THE AKRON MEN SAY.

The energetic manufacturers at Akron, O.—Whitman, Barnes & Co.—say: "The manufacture of crucible steel and iron is in the hands of a few men. It is virtually a monopoly, and if this monopoly can by any means raise the price of steel in this market, it follows as a matter of course that they can get so much more for their wares, and make money so much the faster. Therefore, if the Tariff bill raises the duty on steel, American users of steel and the vast community purchasing and using their American implements must pay royalty in the pockets of American steel-makers. The trick is so adroit that it bespeaks an intimate acquaintance with the steel trade and with American steel-makers; and the conclusion is irresistible that it was manipulated and procured by interested parties, who either blinded the eyes of the Commissioners or made accomplices of them in a shameful attempt to deceive the people and make a job of what should have been a great work of unselfish, broad political economy. It means an increase of one-half a cent per pound on fully 80 per cent of all the foreign steel used in America.

"The effect will be to make more grievous the burdens of the manufacturers of all implements, etc., and increase the price of their farm machinery to the American farmers, who are already made the victims of a long and outrageous tariff extortion. Half a dozen makers of steel in Pittsburg expect to get their books into men who drive the plow, and their wives who make the butter, and rob the farm children of their schooling. The town of Akron is a representative of the young manufacturing cities of the West. It has 323 manufactories, employing nearly 6,500 persons, with nearly $9,000,000 of capital invested, and an annual production of nearly $19,000,000. There are four factories of agricultural implements there with nearly 1,100 hands and a capital of nearly $2,500,000, every one of which is meant to be oppressed by this tariff on crucible steel."

Mr. J. Schoenhof, a well-known authority on this subject, says: "The objective point of the conspirators is to raise the duty on Bessemer steel. Reductions of 25 per cent are put on things hardly ever imported. Out of crucible steel are made plows, hoes, axes, scythes, the blades of reaping machines. High duties on crucible steel put up the price of all farming implements, from the hoe to the patent reaper. In short, this swindling Tariff Commission, under Boss Oliver's influence, proposes to put up the tariff, and, therefore, the cost on farmers' tools, from $50 to $82 a ton. There are but three manufacturing concerns, all in Pittsburg, that turn out this crucible steel, and expect to be the sole beneficiaries of this infamous job. Towns like Akron, Mansfield, and Springfield, now bristling with industries, and where much American steel is used, protest against being made the catspaw of Pittsburg and her old harpies." GATH.

The Southern Railway Eating-House.

New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The North may boast of its wealth, the West of its enterprise, but the South is quite proud in the possession of the primitive railway eating-house—a place that the hungry tourist visits but once, and then has a lingering remembrance of till he dies. The gay traveler from the Northland often believes that he can tackle anything; but the moment he goes dallying with the eating-houses on the Southern railroads he feels his insignificance, and wishes to call out the militia.

When a train stops at a station and the cry, "Fifteen minutes for supper," signalizes the charge, the hungry traveler places himself at the head of his comrades and storms the citadel of grub. He knows not what he is doing, poor foolish mortal, and even while his eyes gleam with the true spirit of chivalry, he is suddenly struck in the abdomen with a deadly corned-beef sandwich of last year's growth. Brave man, he then realizes his fate, and amid the roar of the battle, and while bombs of old cheese burst around him, he summons enough strength to hoarsely cry, "Steady men! Let us remember Bunker Hill, and die with our knees under our chin."

The principal feature about the common run of eating-houses south of the Ohio River is the plain

UNASSUMING LITTLE APPLE PIE

which they set forth. You can buy the little pie for only 10 cents, but it is seldom that a passenger eats more than one in a lifetime. After you have eaten it and drank one or two glasses of water the pie gets sociable, and gradually impresses upon your mind the fact that you will not feel lonesome as long as it travels with you. The strangest thing is, you never do. About fifteen minutes after you have made its acquaintance the waistband of your pants cannot meet its note and demands an extension.

A half-hour later, when you retire to your berth in the sleeping-car and fall into a troubled slumber, the pie, not being at all sleepy, concludes to have some fun. The first thing you see in your dreams is your own body gradually swelling in the shape of a balloon. The balloon gets larger and larger until it pushes the upper berth to the top of the car, and then you hear the smothered cries for help of the man it contains.

The swelling increases, and you imagine that you float upward and bump against the roof of the car like a toy balloon which has escaped from the grasp of a child. This feeling lasts for some time, but suddenly you swell until you fill the interior of the car and suffocate the passengers, when you explode and the train is wrecked.

The 10-cent pie is proud of the fact that it has taken hold of a strong man, who has been shot through and never murmured about it, and doubled him up until his spine cracked, hurled him from one side of his berth to the other, and made him bellow for paregoric like a child. This is the style of pie prepared by eating-houses in the South for the benefit of travelers. It weighs four ounces, contains three dozen full-grown cramps, and can always be purchased for the small sum of 10 cents.

HIGH LIQUOR LICENSE.

The Catholic Bishop of Minnesota Strongly Favors High License.

Northwestern Chronicle, St. Paul (Bishop Ireland's paper).

We call attention to the strong views expressed by Bishop Ireland, as reported in another column, in favor of high liquor licenses. The *Pioneer-Press*, in a leading editorial, has very emphatically indorsed the Bishop's views, and the *Chronicle* desires also to put itself on record in what it deems a very important question.

There can be no doubt but that high license would contribute very materially to reduce drunkenness. A large proportion of those who drink do so because they are brought into the presence of temptation. In this matter of intemperance, as well as where other commandments are violated, the occasion is very often the whole cause. Without the temptation, the victim of sin would have remained innocent. For one who seeks out the occasion that he may sin, there are ten who sin only because the occasion presented itself before them. When the saloons are multiplied men find the liquor near at hand; they can scarcely avoid its contact. New efforts to induce them to drink are proportionately multiplied. It is not to be supposed that saloonkeepers rest dignified behind their counters; they invite patrons, they press their neighbors to visit them, and when a crowd has gathered upon their floor, with jest and satire they encourage mutual treating, and cease not until pocket-books are empty, and further attention would prevent them from fishing for victims in other directions. It is vain to talk that men should be proof against occasions and invitations to drink. None of us are proof against occasions; our daily prayer is "and lead us not into temptation."

High license at once cuts down the number of saloons, and in the weeding-out process the first to go to the wall are the impecunious fellows who rush to whisky-selling as the last plank of salvation, and who in their financial straits are the most reckless dispensers of the perilous fluid. The man today ashamed to beg and afraid to work does not throw up his hands in despair—he takes out a license to sell liquor and opens a saloon. This would not pay if license were high. The license fee would not be so easily borrowed from the obliging wholesale dealer. The saloonkeeper who has paid high license finds too much at stake, and from self-interest he will watch with more diligence in keeping down too flagrant abuses, lest his license be revoked, and the fee which he has paid go for nothing.

The number of saloons in the country is alarming. We find in the United States engaged in the sale of distilled liquors (this calculation leaves out those who are engaged exclusively in the sale of wines and fermented drinks) 4,112 wholesale dealers and 170,640 retail dealers—i. e.: one whisky saloonkeeper to 300 of the population of the country, men, women, and children. In St. Paul and Minneapolis there is a saloon for every 200 souls, and, through the country places in the State, a small village with a dozen houses will not seldom have three or four saloons for the accommodation of the village magnates and the victimized farmers of the neighborhood. It is clear that, averaging as they do about 25 male adults to each saloon, the seller of liquor must, in order to wax fat and rich, as we know they do, resort to extraordinary measures in securing purchasers and adding to their gains! They adulterate the liquors to enlarge the quantity, and stir up the wild passions of their patrons to induce them to swallow heavy and continuous potions.

Saloons as they exist today in America are pest-breeding holes, from which issue ceaselessly deleterious gases poisoning the moral atmosphere of the community. The ideal saloonkeeper is possible—the man who will never drug his liquors, who will never sell to a minor, or the habitual drunkard, who will not suffer profane or indecent language, who will not desecrate the Lord's Day. But to find in America that ideal saloonkeeper, Diogenes, lamp in hand, would pilgrim far and wide through city and village, and weary from long peregrinations would abandon the search before finding his hero. Saloons nurture the hoodlums and pluguglies of our large cities. The robber, the murderer has resorted to them for a draught that will build up his animal courage before he does the deadly deed. Impurity, profanity, the mockery of things most precious and most sacred are the table-talk while the fatal cups are being quaffed. The old man who frequents the saloon we pass by as a hopeless wreck, and the young man who inhales their foul air we dread with good reason as the very agent of Satan—ready to reach forth to any excess in the service of his master. Saloons, as we have them, may be necessary evils of our American civilization. But wo to them through whom the evils are maintained, and wo to them who fall into their meshes! Breaking stones on the roadside is an honorable and honored occupation, a thousand times more than saloonkeeping, and we invite men, young and old, before they enter a saloon to pause at the threshold time enough to bid a last farewell to their honor and self-esteem, which they are leaving behind them.

It is the duty of every well-thinking citizen to assist in reducing the number of saloons. This he can do by using his moral and political influence in favor of high license. This question is not like that of absolute prohibition, the legitimacy of which in principle may well be discussed. No one doubts the legitimacy of high license. If it has not been heretofore in practice, it is because of the overweening influence of the whisky element in our city and village politics. The saloon-men control the votes of their dupes; they elect friends and servants to positions of trust, and our officials too often, if not elected by them, are afraid of their opposition. One of the greatest dangers to the country today is whisky and beer influence. It is a rising tide threatening to submerge the morals and the liberties of the people, and it is time that we bid it recede.

THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

Extracts from Canadian Papers on the "Exile" of Her Royal Highness.

Toronto World.

From latest accounts it would seem that the current discussion in the press relative to our having a Canadian as Governor-General of Canada had its origin with Lady Macdonald, who is said to be conspiring to become mistress of Rideau Hall. For our part we think it is only natural that the wives of our leading politicians and statesmen should look upon Rideau Hall as a place which they are more justly entitled to occupy than foreigners. If the ladies intend to assert their claims now is the time for them to wage war. The lady who is supposed to reside at Rideau Hall at present has shown her detestation of Ottawa society by making all possible excuses for secluding herself from it. There is now practically no social head at the Capital, and the fashionable people of this country are much put out thereat. To become mistress of Rideau Hall is no doubt a high aspiration for any Canadian lady to entertain, but we are glad to see that some are bold enough to put in a claim for what is justly their right. No one who is not an American-born citizen can ever become President of the United States. In Canada directly the opposite rule prevails. No one who is a Canadian has the ghost of a chance of being made the Chief Magistrate of his own country. Such is the difference in the national sentiment of a free State and that of a colonial dependency. It is said the Princess cannot bear the lack of refinement she sees in Canadian society, and that she prefers hibernating in Bermuda to putting in another season at Ottawa. This only goes to show that a foreigner as mistress of Rideau Hall is less likely to be satisfied herself and less likely to prove amiable to others than would a Canadian lady placed in the same position. It is a truism to say that a Canadian lady is capable of acting as the head of Canadian society. For any one else to assume that position is an incongruity. Look at the want of harmony between the head and followers of the social circle gathered at the Capital. The thing has been proved a farce and the laughingstock of different countries. We think the head of Canadian society, whatever that is, should be a Canadian lady.

Toronto Evening Telegram.

The letter published by the New York *Times* concerning the Princess Louise and Lady Macdonald bore evidence on its face of having been written by somebody at Ottawa who hears all that is going on. From what we have heard from other sources we are inclined to believe that there is more truth in the letter than poetry, and that the reasons given for the persistent absence of her Royal Highness from the country of which her husband is Governor-General are substantially correct. But it is not likely that the ambition of the other lady in the case will be gratified. We have no idea that Sir John Macdonald will be the next Governor-General, notwithstanding his popularity. He is now in the zenith of his power, and backed by a majority strong enough to assure his retention in office for the full term of the present Parliament. But it is clear that for the English Government to hand over the appointment of the colony Governor-General to the people of the colony would be tantamount to giving them their independence. This, it is clear, the English Government is not yet prepared to do.

How to Cook a Canvas-Back Duck.

New York Spirit of the Times.

TO ROAST A CANVASBACK DUCK.

Pluck the duck, except wings and head. Cut off the wings. Draw the whole inside and windpipe. Put alcohol in small flat pan; set fire to it, and hold the duck over the flame one minute. Clean the duck by rubbing with a dry cloth. Cut off the neck and head. Take the skin off the head, and remove the eyes. Put the head inside the duck, with the end of the bill just sticking out; season inside with salt and pepper, and truss in the ordinary fashion. The web feet are not cut off. Roast on the spit for about fifteen minutes, few minutes more or less, according to size.

TO BROIL A CANVAS-BACK DUCK.

Clean as for roasting. Split the duck on the back, season, and anoint with sweet oil. Put the duck in a double gridiron with hinge. Cook over a very brisk fire for about twelve minutes. When placed on dish pour over it melted butter, with lemon juice, salt, pepper, and chopped parsley.

TO SERVE A CANVAS-BACK DUCK.

Canvas-backs should be served on hot plates, and eaten as soon as taken off the fire. Serve with them currant jelly, fried hominy in round or oblong shapes, and celery salad.

CHARLES DELMONICO.

HOW WARREN LELAND COOKS A CANVAS-BACK.

To the Editor of the New York Sun: Mr. Charles Delmonico's recipe for preparing and cooking canvas-back ducks in this morning *Sun* is perfect, but he omitted a very important matter in the service. It requires a bottle of very cold dry champagne with each duck.

WARREN LELAND.

MEAT ON THE HOOF.

The Great Cattle Range in the Indian Territory—Fencing in Feeding-Grounds—Opposition Thereto.

WICHITA, Kas., Jan. 6.—The late order issued from Washington by Indian-Commissioner Price to Government-Agent Tufts, at Muskogee, I. T., warning all white herders ranging on the Cherokee outlet to remove their stock within twenty days has caused no little consternation among cattlemen in this section, a large number of whom reside in this city, and have herds running into the thousands on the Cherokee strip. It is a fact that Maj. Drum, Mr. Tuttle, and other heavy dealers and owners of cattle in the Indian Territory, having first perfected arrangements with the head men and chiefs of certain Indian tribes, have gone to great expense and fenced large areas of lands belonging to certain reservations, converting the same into immense pasture fields. That in these fields enormous herds of cattle are being held. As a sample of the extent of the fenced areas in the Territory, your correspondent being this fall with a party of gentlemen in the Indian Territory on a hunting expedition: The party entered the eastern gates of a pasture-field at 8 o'clock in the morning, and traveling westward during the day passed through one of the western gates at 6 o'clock in the evening, and yet this is only one of several large pasture-fields in the Indian Territory. It is said that Maj. Drum alone has sixty miles of fence. The fences are built of cedar posts and three strands of barbed-wire. The cattle business of the Indian Territory has grown to immense proportions, there being at present no less than 200,000 head of cattle on the range. It is also a source of considerable revenue to the Indians, who charge what is called the "Indian tax" of 50 cents per head per annum on all cattle ranged in the Territory, the tax being payable to the tribe on whose reservation the cattle are ranged. The late trouble seems to be entirely with the Cherokees. The complaint as to the fencing of lands is said to have originated from one Phillips, formerly of Kansas, who now resides in Washington, D. C., and claims to be the attorney for the Cherokee tribe of Indians. It seems, however, that Phillips' relations with the Cherokees are not altogether harmonious, as Chief Busby has lately reduced Phillips' annual salary from $6,000 to $2,500 per annum. When let alone the Cherokees are a quiet and well-disposed tribe, about half-civilized, in fact as much so as is possible to civilize any Indian tribe, and on the revenues given by the Government and the annual tax-money derived from cattle-men get along very nicely. Certain meddlesome parties, however, insist on keeping them disturbed. The cattle business of the Indian Territory from a small beginning of a few years ago has now grown to immense proportions. Instead of being discouraged and hampered by the Government, it should be encouraged and protected in every possible manner. The great Territory range is now one of the great meat centres of the world, and yet it is only in its infancy. For this business the Territory presents great natural advantages—soil, climate, nourishing grasses, and water in abundance. The Governmental policy is entirely wrong. Call back the "meilish," and give the cattle-men a chance.

Efforts of Cattle-Men to Secure Leases.

Special to Globe-Democrat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—A large number of cattle-men are here trying to get the Secretary of the Interior to lease them tracts of land in the Indian Territory, with the privilege of fencing it. Representative Haskell, of Kansas, opposes these projects and has been before Secretary Teller. He claims that were the lease granted hundreds of small dealers in cattle would be driven from the Territory. The Secretary is considering the feasibility of leasing the land.

A gentleman connected with the department stated today that he would not grant the requests of the large cattle-dealers, but that he would decide that the laws which have existed should continue. These permit cattle-men to graze their herds by paying to the Indians a certain rate per head. If the leases are allowed men are here ready to take up thousands of acres. One corporation wants the entire Quapaw reserve.

A false report to the effect that the Secretary of the Interior has ordered all cattle-men from the Cherokee outlet has been circulated in the West. The report is denied by the department. Some time since the Standard Oil Company got a Cherokee Indian to fence in a large tract in the Cherokee reservation, to be used by this corporation. This the Indian did under a right allowing members of the tribe to fence in portions of the land for their own use. The order from the Interior Department was that the Indian could not fence in tracts for the use of white men. It is understood that the Cherokee Government also prohibits leasing the land.

Secretary Teller will render his decision concerning the leasing of portions of the Territory in a few days.

THE FROZEN NORTH.

Personnel of the Expedition Which Will Next Summer Go to the Relief of Lieut. Greeley's Party.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 11.—A telegraphic dispatch has been forwarded by Gen. Terry to the Secretary of War giving the names of the persons selected from the Department of Dakota to take part in the expedition which is to be sent out for the relief of Lieut. Greeley and his party at Lady Franklin Bay in the Arctic regions. The detail consists of a commissioned officer and four enlisted men, who have been chosen as especially well qualified for the duties which will be required of them. The selection was narrowed down to the regiments which had served longest in the department, as it was thought that men who had seen service in the Northwest would be better able to withstand the hardships of an Arctic winter; but even with this restriction there has been no lack of applications, and ever since the call for volunteers was issued a month ago, the list has been lengthening until it included the names of more than 100 persons. First-Lieut. Ernest A. Gartington, Seventh Cavalry, who has been selected to command the expedition, was born in South Carolina and graduated from the Military Academy in 1876. The others of the detail are Sergt. John Kenny, Troop I, Seventh Cavalry; Corporal Frank Elwell, Company E, Third Infantry; O. F. Moritz, Company A, Seventeenth Infantry; and Private J. J. Murphy, Company F, Eleventh Infantry. Three of these have had experience as sailors, and all have been chosen with special reference to their physical qualifications. Lieut. Gartington is less than 30 years old, above the average hight, with a strong, well-built, soldierly physique, and strictly temperate in his habits. He is very intelligent, and possesses more than ordinary quickness and energy. He is considered by all who know him especially adapted for such a command. In addition to Lieut. Gartington and the above designated four, others have been selected, and with two men from the signal corps and a medical officer will comprise the party. It is proposed that the expedition shall leave St. Johns, N. F., about June 15 next, so as to take advantage of all favorable conditions of the ice, and if possible reach Discovery Harbor. Should this not be possible the vessel would land the party and stores at Life-Boat Cove and return southward. The party would then establish itself for the winter and endeavor to open communication with Lieut. Greeley by sledges and assist him in his retreat from Lady Franklin Bay. It would not be expected that the station at Life-Boat Cove would be kept up longer than August, 1884, when a vessel would bring the entire party away. Should the vessel sent in 1883 reach Lieut. Greeley, and his party be furnished with the necessary supplies, it will be desirable that the station at Lady Franklin Bay be maintained at least one year longer in order to realize the full purposes for which it was originally established.

The Origin of the Names of Some Famous Dishes.

St. James Gazette.

The etymology of many famous dishes is very doubtful; but M. Jules Claretie has in his latest contribution to the *Temps* cleared up one or two obscure points, such, for instance, as the origin of the term "bouchees a la Reine." This dish was, he says, invented by Marie Leczinska, the wife of Louis XV., who was very fond of good living; while the King's mistress stood godmother not only to the "tendrons d'agneau a la Pompadour"—that goes without saying—but to the "filets de volaille a la Bellevue," named after the palace in which she used to entertain her royal lover at supper. Marie Leczinska's father—King Stanislas of Poland—invented the "baba," a very poor substitute for the English "tinsel cake"; while the mahonnaise sauce was invented by the Duc de Richelieu after his victory at Mahon, and has since been corrupted into "mayonnaise." The Bechamel sauce is named after the Marquis who acted as steward of the household to Louis XIV., and the sauce Soubise was invented by the Marshal of that name, just as the "filet a la Montgolfier" was by the first of the aeronauts, the filet being blown out and distended like a balloon. "Filet de lapereau a la Berry" was a dish due to the culinary genius of the Duchess of that name, daughter of the Regent during the minority of Louis XV.; and "poulet Marengo" commemorates the battle after which Napoleon I. is said to have dined on chicken cooked in this fashion. The list might be lengthened at discretion, though M. Jules Claretie ought not to have omitted mention of the "filet de boeuf Rossini," the invention of the great musician, who was by no means averse to a good dinner and who was venerated by gourmets almost as much as by operagoers.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

Rapid Exhaustion of the Limited Fields.

New York Mail and Express.

There are but four anthracite coal-fields in Pennsylvania, and their aggregate area is but 483 square miles. Reliable engineers estimate that the amount of coal the four fields will yield, if the present wasteful method of mining be continued, cannot be more than 3,000,000,000 tons. But the year which ends with the present week has taken 29,500,000 tons of anthracite coal from Pennsylvania mines, and it is expected that the amount taken will be greater, rather than less, in future years, so that the supply will be exhausted in a century, if not sooner. Besides Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Virginia are the only States which produce anthracite coal, and their supply is insignificant. The service performed by anthracite coal in the development of the resources of the United States has been so great that the prospect of the exhaustion of the supply, even a century hence, must be regarded with much concern. The declaration that long before the century ends anthracite coal will be a luxury which only the rich can enjoy, will cause a popular demand that the wasteful method of mining known as the "pillar and breast" be abandoned, and that the more economical method employed in English mines be substituted for it.

It is true that the supply of bituminous coal seems inexhaustible, although the annual product of our bituminous mines does not much exceed 42,000,000 tons, which is about one-fourth of the coal product in England. Ohio, which ranks below Pennsylvania and Illinois in the production of bituminous coal, can produce more than England, whose capacity is already severely taxed. But the iron and steel industries of the United States could never have reached their present proportions but for anthracite coal, and the exhaustion of the anthracite fields will inevitably affect the prosperity of the country, unless inventive genius devises a new fuel to feed our blast furnaces and move our engines—a contingency so remote that the gravest considerations remain to urge economy in anthracite coal.

The simplest means to cure a cold or cough is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price only 25 cents.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

CITY.
SOUTH DIVISION.

3601 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—Henry F. Beckwith, Druggist.
123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3237 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
3100 STATE-ST., cor. Thirty-first, } H. W. Buchman,
3410 STATE-ST., Branch Store, } Druggist.
CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV., Oakland—G. Q. Dow.

WEST DIVISION.

389 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
402 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber & Co., Druggists.
803 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Canalport-av.—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
573 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—J. W. Wainwright, Druggist.
240 BLUE ISLAND-AV., corner of Twelfth-st.—Th. Sonnichsen, Druggist.
720 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
152 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. Still, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

136 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—Adolf G. Vogeler, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.

SUBURBAN.
HYDE PARK.

HYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.

ENGLEWOOD.

CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.

PULLMAN.

ARCADE BUILDING, J. R. Waterbury, Cigar and News Depot.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—SOME MONEY IN THE FAIR on Dec. 28. Address, with full description, P 19, Tribune office.

LOST—CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP No. 640 in the Board of Trade. The finder will please leave at the office of the Board of Trade. J. SHERMAN HALL.

LOST—$25 IN AN ENVELOPE MARKED Chas. Herrotin. Liberal reward given to finder by applying at No. 12 East Harrison-st. JAMES HENNING.

$5 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS asked for return of memorandum book to E. B. TUCKER, 203 South Water-st.

$20 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR return of red setter dog; lost Tuesday morning, Jan. 9, from Clarendon House. Call at office of hotel.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD, $4 TO $5 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms, $1.50 to $3; day-board, $3.

59 RUSH-ST.—A DESIRABLE, WARM, well-furnished room, with good board, for one or two gentlemen.

232 CHESTNUT-ST., NEAR LA SALLE-AV.—An elegantly-furnished alcove room, in private family, with or without board; home comforts. References exchanged.

260 LA SALLE-AV.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, in private family, with board.

275 RUSH-ST.—BOARD AND WELL-furnished rooms suitable for four gentlemen; also front alcove suitable for married couple; private family; all modern improvements.

350 CHICAGO-AV.—A VERY DESIRABLE suite of rooms, with first-class board. References given and required.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT — ROOMS EN suite or single, with or without board.

1209 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURnished rooms, with first-class board, for gentlemen.

HOTELS.

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND HARrison-sts.—Newly furnished and renovated throughout; 100 rooms from 50c a day upward; rooms, with board, $1.50 to $2 per day; per week from $6 to $12.

FARWELL HOUSE—PARTIES DESIRing pleasant alcove and well-furnished rooms, and board, can now be accommodated at the Farwell House, corner of West Jackson and South Halsted-sts., and at reasonable prices. South Halsted and Blue Island-av. cars pass the house every few minutes.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD — WITH WELL-FURNISHED rooms, in pleasant location east of Wabash-av. and south of Sixteenth-st., for gentleman and wife. Reference exchanged. O 90, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM FOR GENTLEman and wife in private family; room must be large; have no children. Address O 54, Tribune.

BOARD—BY YOUNG MAN IN THE family of some gentleman living in Hyde Park or thereabouts. Address O 60, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, BY gentleman and wife, two neatly-furnished, large-sized, warm rooms; gas and stationary wash-bowl; near Union or Jefferson Park. References given and required. Address O N 65, Tribune.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ONE 3-SEAT SLEIGH, suitable for hack use; as good as new; six 2-seat sleighs, made by the best makers; 20 cutters, Portlands and swell side; 2 beautiful Russian sleighs; a large stock of robes, blankets, bells, etc., very cheap; harness and cutters to let by the day or by the week, or for the season. Sell on monthly payments. Advances made or will exchange. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

I HAVE YET LEFT A FINE FAMILY sleigh, one speeding cutter, and two or three second-hand ones. E. C. HAYDE, 1458 Wabash-av.

SLEIGHS!—SLEIGHS!—TWO FINE Russian sleighs and a few good cutters cheap to close them out. G. L. BRADLEY, 218 Wabash-av.

SLEIGHS — I HAVE A PORTLAND sleigh which I will sell cheap. J. C. SMITH, 1545 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 12 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

FAMILY WASHING DONE FIRST class—75 cents per dozen; rough dry, 35. Send postal. Laundry, 2180 South Park-av.

TYPEWRITER COPYING OF ALL DEscriptions carefully and accurately done at Room 25, 89 Madison-st.

WANTED—HAVE YOU ANY BUSIness, residence, or acre property you wish to sell? If so, suppose you try the agency of ERSKINE BROS., Real Estate and Renting Agents, Room 46 (first floor) 161 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO GIVE AWAY FOR adoption to some good party, a fine, healthy girl-baby, 2 years old; child can be seen and the truth be learned of it. Address O 68, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY WEBER & SCHMID, Room 4, 46 North Clark-st.:
BUSINESS PROPERTY.
NORTH CLARK-ST.—Three-story and basement stone front.
NORTH CLARK-ST.—2-story and basement frame.
KINZIE-ST.—Three-story and basement brick.
KINZIE-ST.—Lot 20x100, with frame improvement.
NORTH CLARK-ST.—43x150, east front, with improvements in rear, rented for $40 per month.
NORTH SIDE MANUFACTURING.
HAWTHORNE-AV.—A corner 25x150; only $4,500.
A CORNER—172.10x100; $55 per foot.
SUPERIOR-ST.—181.40x100; $70 per foot.
LARRABEE-ST.—100 feet front, running through to Hawthorne-av., with 20-foot alley at side.
NORTH BRANCH DOCK PROPERTY.
NEAR CHICAGO-AV.—360 feet front, $200 per foot.
SOUTH OF DIVISION-ST.—100x235, docked, $150 per foot.
NEAR THE ABOVE—106x207 at $125 per foot.
WEBER & SCHMID, Room 4, 46 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL 3-STORY MARble front houses fronting on Lincoln Park and in that vicinity; $8,500 to $10,000. By E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY STONE-front houses; every improvement; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; four large chambers and bath-room on second floor; located corner of De Kalb and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. See these houses before you buy. They will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.', 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—NINE 3-STORY BRICK houses, half block from main entrance to Lincoln Park; 3 rooms deep; all modern improvements; sold separate at $5,000 to $6,500 each; easy terms. E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—PRICE $4,000 CASH—Cheapest house and lot in Chicago, 3525 Cottage Grove-av.; will rent at $40 per month. Must be sold. Agents not wanted. Apply to owner on the premises. E. H. CUMMINGS.

FOR SALE—3 3-STORY BRICK HOUSES in 9 flats, North Side, renting for $2,950; a big bargain at $21,000, by E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT $16,000 CASH, 41 LOTS, over four acres, worth $25,000, north of Thirty-seventh-st., South Division; must have money. "Board agents" not wanted. Address OWNER, 73 East Twenty-sixth-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—20X109 feet, East Indiana-st., $75 per foot. By E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—4 BUSINESS BLOCKS, North Clark-st., south of Superior-st.; first-class investments, by E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—4-STORY BUILDING AND lot on East Lake-st., well rented; $22,500. E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOW—ON EASY TERMS, two cottages on extra deep lots; Congress-st., near Western-av. FISKE, 21 Otis Block, La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WEST VAN BUREN-ST., between Centre-av. and Throop-st., 25x178 feet; price $5,000; one-fourth cash, balance one, two, and three years. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., basement 87 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON AND GLENcoe—Houses and lots, blocks and acres, at the lowest figures and upon easy terms; monthly payments will buy a home. C. E. BROWNE, 41 South Clark-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—
EVANSTON PROPERTY.
KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LANDS—GREAT bargains. 45,000 acres near railroads and rivers, Arkansas. 20,000 acres, 100 miles south from St. Louis, Mo. 5,000 acres timber and farm land near Cincinnati & Southern Railroad, Tennessee. R. KENNEDY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WHITE OAK, WALNUT, and poplar timber lands, coal and iron land on railroads and navigable rivers in the Virginias; correspondence solicited. WOODS & ROBERTSON, 41 Lexington-st., Baltimore, Md.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE, improved and unimproved. We are having a good, healthy inquiry, and sell if prices are not too high. Owners will please call and exchange views. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, West Side Real Estate Brokers, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT, NORTH Side, not over $8,000. P 87, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID'S (ESTABLISHED 1865) diamond brokerage and bullion and assay office, 97 East Madison-st., next the old stand. Cash paid for old gold and silver, mutilated coins, precious stones, and valuables of every description.

ANY AMOUNTS FROM $25 TO $1,000 to loan on furniture, pianos, warehouse receipts, and all good securities, without removal, at lowest rates. 85 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNIture, pianos, machinery, etc., without removal or publicity at low rates. 132 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURniture without removal, pianos, warehouse receipts, other securities. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 & 7.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—PROSSER CAR STOCK AT $85. Room 11, 142 Dearborn-st.

KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 TRIBUNE Building, loan on productive city property.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates. Purchase money and loan paper always on hand, being first liens on ample security and perfect titles. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 83 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate in amounts to suit at lowest rates. WM. V. JACOBS, 159 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED farms in Indiana and Illinois in sums of $2,000 and upwards at lowest market rates. N. W. HARRIS & CO., Bankers, 176 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—$1,000. C. A. DIBBLE, 97 Clark-st., Room 64.

WANTED—$5,000 FOR THREE YEARS at 7 per cent, no commission, on 100 feet east front on Grand-boulevard, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh-sts. Address K 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—$20,000 FOR 3 YEARS ON Grand boulevard property at 6 per cent; will pay 2½ commission; security ample and title perfect. Address W 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—$20,000 FOR 3 YEARS AT 7 per cent, no commissions, on real estate near Forty-sixth-st., 330 feet fronting on Grand-boulevard and 300 feet on Calumet-av. W 93, Tribune office.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

$700 WANTED ON AN IMPROVED farm of 300 acres (now rented) in Wisconsin to renew mortgage. Address O 65, Tribune office.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPerty at 6 per cent; no commission. E. GRACE, southeast corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO FURNITURE STORAGE CO., 90 Van Buren-st., have the best and most extensive accommodations for storing all kinds of goods in the West; lowest rates; advances when desired.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1875; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL — FIRST-CLASS SIGN painting at half usual rates for the next sixty days, or in exchange for coal, groceries, etc. Send postal to B. VAN DYKE, 45 Clark-st.

PERSONAL—BANJO! BANJO!! BANjo!!! Quickly taught by R. G. ALLEN, professional banjoist, late of Emerson's California Minstrels, at his Banjo Parlor, Room 4 Newman's Hotel, 37 and 39 Adams-st., first floor. A perfect tune first lesson. Tuition from 1 till 9:30 p. m.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VERY GOOD REGUlator at 261 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—MEMBERSHIP ON BOARD of Trade; also membership on Call Board. R. BOYLSTON HALL, 93 Dearborn-st., basement.

FOR SALE—BOARD OF TRADE MEMbership; half cash; balance on time with security; make best offer. Address O 50, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—500 IRON-BOUND wooden cisterns 4 feet in diameter, 4 feet deep. Also 1,000 bbds. suitable for pickling meats. Will deliver at any depot in the city. Wilson Packing Company, 173 Canal-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

L. F. CUMMINGS, LAW OFFICE, First National Bank Building, Suite 613. Legal and Mercantile League, First National Bank Building. Collections for the wholesale trade a specialty.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

IMPROVED FURNACE REGULATORS—See the new patent; it will not stop its working. At J. RUBEL & SON'S, 79 Lake-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—SOME CHOICE SEWING-machines; all warranted perfect; $10 each. Call at 10 Haverly's Theatre, 105 Monroe-st. Take elevator.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—3-STORY BRICK DWELLing, No. 427 Park-av.; $45 per month. ISAAC E. ADAMS, 26 Portland Block.

TO RENT—$25 TO $35 PER MONTH—Stone-front houses on Leavitt, De Kalb, Hoyne, and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.', 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—467½ LA SALLE-AV.—A new 3-story dwelling, first-class in all respects. Inquire on premises or at Room 19 Oriental Building.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR sale, a nice stone-front house of 10 rooms on Dearborn-av., near Ohio-st, $1,440. O 32, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT — GOOD 8-ROOM HOUSE suitable for two families, 3104 Cottage Grove-av., $30 per month. Also houses at Englewood. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st., Room 23.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—SPLENDID ROOMING AND boarding-house; furniture for sale; all in good location. FREEMAN & CO., Times Building.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT— DESIRABLE FLATS IN Seaverns' Building, Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st. Apply at Room 1, 2238 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—CHOICE 3 AND 6 ROOM flats in brick block, Thirty-first-st. and Lake Front; handy to trains; $12 to $25 per month. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st., Room 23.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—THIRD FLAT 20 GRANT-st. WEBER & SCHMID, Room 4, 46 North Clark.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK—First-class 6-room flat on first floor. New carpets and gas-fixtures for sale cheap. All modern improvements. O 84, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FLAT—MADISON SQUARE, 984 West Madison-st.—A desirable suite of 5 light rooms on second floor; $25; no children. R. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FURNISHed 5-room flat, all complete for housekeeping; also furniture for sale. Address O 25, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN suite, in Seaverns' Buildings, Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st. Apply at Room 1, 2238 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—286 AND 288 WABASH-AV., handsomely furnished rooms; house under new management; furnished new throughout.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR, furnished or unfurnished. 2456 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS, $1.50 UPWARDS; housekeeping suites, furnished or unfurnished; 10 minutes' walk from P.-O. 281 Michigan-av.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms. References exchanged. 191 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—TO SINGLE GENTLEMAN, a handsomely furnished room in private family, near corner Rush and Ohio-sts. Address O 59, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEmen, well-furnished and warm room; also single room; use of bath, gas, etc. 217 North State-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—715 WASHINGTON BOULEvard, 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, furnace, etc. E. J. WICKHAM, 159 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT—FIVE FLOORS, 60X100, northwest corner State and Jackson-sts., freight and passenger elevator; excellent light; will make favorable terms. F. R. OTIS, Room 14, No. 70 Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE FINE NEW STORE, 25x80, 1019 West Madison-st.; fine location for clothing or other good business; fine plate-glass front. Address the owner or call at 639 Carroll-av.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, Lake-st., near Clark. HUTCHINSON BROS., 110 Dearborn-st., Room 15.

TO RENT—FROM JAN. 1, 1883, STORE Nos. 68 and 70 Wabash-av.; 5 stories and basement; 48x165 feet. W. H. WOOD, Agent, Room 11, 45 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FINE STORE AND BASEment 20x85, 195 Fifth-av., near Adams-st., with long lease; alter to suit tenant; possession immediately. Apply on premises.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—PART OF NICE OFFICE IN Montauk Block. Call at Room 35.

TO RENT — AN OFFICE, $16; DESK room, $8, also $10; in First National Bank Building, 164 Dearborn-st. O 39, Tribune office.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—GOOD LIGHT LOFT 40X70, centrally located; rent to May 1 $35 per month; lease to May, 1884. HIGGINS & FURBER, 161 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—FOUR UPPER FLOORS OF 155 and 157 Dearborn-st., 48x125, built for printing. B. R. CHAMBERS, corner Clark and Madison-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG man, furnished room, not a hall bedroom, for about $10 or $12 per month; ten minutes' walk from Court-House. Address immediately O 35, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED room for single gentleman, south of Division-st. and east of La Salle-av. Address O 70, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—PART OF A desirable office in good locality. Address O 58, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN INTEREST OFFERED IN AN INvention used on every farm in the United States; saves one-half the labor over those used for the last fifty years. A chance offered only once in a lifetime. 151 Monroe-st., Room 25.

BEING UNABLE TO PERSONALLY oversee my business here I desire to sell my stock of general merchandise; $10,000 trade; fine locality. Will sell at a bargain. M. J. MOTH, Winnetka, Ill.

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE — FOR land or city lots, improved or unimproved, or any other good security, a hotel with 18 well-furnished rooms, with parlor; also a first-class saloon on first floor. It is impossible for the owner to attend to it himself on account of too much other business. For information call or address 480 West Twelfth-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE — ONE OF THE BEST steam laundries on the West Side, located on the corner of 2 good business streets, with a trade of $100 per week. Address O 49, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A WAGON SHOP IN A thriving village. Apply to ABE WHITE, Sheridan, Ill.

FOR SALE—EVERYTHING COMPRISing a knitting factory; 31 knitting-machines, one Pearson spooler, reels, cylinders, tables, spools, etc. Address Box 1158, Joliet, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—FIRST-class boot and shoe business, stock, and fixtures; store centrally located in Appleton, Wis., one of the most thriving cities in the Northwest. Address, for further particulars, N. B. CLARK, Appleton, Wis.

NATIONAL BUSINESS EXCHANGE, 187 South Clark—Confectionery and cigar store $450; saloon $1,000; fine drug store $5,500; four furnished rooms, first-class, $250; 100 good chances.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR LOCATION to manufacture on water-power will find every convenience and best of facilities at Rock Falls, Ill., where address A. P. SMITH. Refers to the C., B. & Q. Ry. Co.

VALUABLE NEW PATENT WINDOW shade; also answers for shutters; want it manufactured on royalty, or will sell interest or take partner. Address O 51, Tribune office.

$300 WILL SECURE CONTROLLING interest in an established office business paying $5,000 per annum. A1 references. Address O 51, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

CHICAGO SHORTHAND INSTITUTE, 125 Clark-st. Ladies and gentlemen taught. Day and evening sessions, or pupils can select hours to suit their convenience. Students trained for speed by a practical verbatim reporter. Instruction and practice on typewriter without extra charge. Call or send for circular. Office, Room 18.

FLUTE LESSONS GIVEN BY A THORough Professor; latest English method. Address P 30, Tribune office.

KINDERGARTEN NOTICE—A FREE kindergarten normal class under the auspices of the Chicago Free Kindergarten Association will be organized the first Monday in February, 1883, at Railroad Chapel, 1419 State-st. For circulars address MATILDA H. ROSS, 175 Twenty-second-st., Room 12, Chicago, Ill.

SHORTHAND — WE THOROUGHLY familiarize our pupils with phonographic principles and best outlines of words and phrases. This with diligent practice will, of itself, develop the greatest speed. Efficient typewriting course, $5 and $10. Suite 412 National Bank Building, 164 Dearborn-st. Mr. and Mrs. J. S. HANNA.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—TWO TUBULAR BOILERS 5½x14 feet long, 48 3½-inch tubes; one Niagara steam-pump, 8-inch stream and 5-inch water cylinders; one Niagara steam-pump, 5-inch steam and 2½-inch water cylinders; 1 horizontal engine of 6-inch bore and 10-inch stroke; 1 Miller elevator engine; 1 50-light gas machine with 3 tanks; a large lot of box coils, screens, and steam traps; also large lot of plumbers' goods, all warranted in perfect order. ROBERT TARRANT, 55, 57, and 59 Michigan-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand steam coils and radiators. HAY & PRENTICE, 30 South Canal-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st.; best adviser on love, marriage, family or business troubles. Always at home.

MISS L. M. HENDEE, CLAIRVOYant and magnetic physician, 255 W. Madison-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED PANTS and shirt salesman. Address P 63, Tribune.

WANTED—2 OR 3 EXPERIENCED type writers. Apply at 25 Adams-st.

WANTED—TWO ACTIVE, INTELLIgent young men as bill clerks and to do other office writing; must be of good habits and correct at figures. Address, with references, O 31, Tribune.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CITY EXperienced grocery clerk; also a man to deliver orders and take care of horses. H. C. RIDGWAY, 404 State-st.

WANTED—A SHORTHAND AND type writer; state age, experience, number of words per minute at both shorthand and type writing, and where employed before. Address O 41, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—3 CLOTH FORWARDERS at DONOHUE & HENNEBERRY'S, 180 Monroe.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &c.

WANTED—A CAPABLE MAN WITH good references, to take care of horse and phaeton and be useful at house. Address WILLIS, 121 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY YOUNG man for driving; must be a good washer and well acquainted with the city. 244 Thirty-first-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED — A FEW TRAVELING salesmen to sell magnetic insoles to the trade; good commissions allowed; no extra samples necessary to be carried. Apply to The Magneton Appliance Company, 218 State-st.

WANTED — A FEW FIRST-CLASS salesmen to introduce our goods to consumers and sell to retail grocery trade; only wide-awake, active men of good address need apply; such can make $100 to $200 per month. SPENCER, 36 West Washington-st.

WANTED—BY A BOOT AND SHOE jobbing house, two experienced salesmen to travel in Central and Southern Iowa. Services to begin at any time previous to June 1; only first-class men wanted; good salaries will be paid. Address O 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—A STENOGRAPHER; A permanent situation to the right party. Address, stating ability and wages expected, O 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—NO. 1 MEN TO CANVASS for an advertising specialty in this city and all important interior cities; liberal compensation; employment permanent. Call on or address L. BENEDICT & CO., 134 Washington-st., Room 49.

WANTED — TO ARCHITECTS — AT once, a draughtsman who is competent to design and detail any class of work; nine months to one year; state experience and references and salary expected. Address ARCHITECT, Marshalltown, Iowa.

WANTED—MEN—$1 SAMPLES BEST selling goods free; $10 per week average profit; no experience or license necessary; no traveling; business permanent and pleasant. Particulars for stamp. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st.

WANTED — AN OFFICE-BOY IN A manufacturing and jobbing house; must live with his parents. Address, giving age and residence, O 48, Tribune office.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED CANvassers for new book for Chicago merchants; exclusive territory given. References required. Address O 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL runner; none only experienced man need apply. No. 53 Wells-st.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT AMERican boy to learn the law-book business; one residing with his parents preferred. E. B. MYERS & CO., 121 Monroe-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A SWEDISH OR NORwegian girl to cook, wash, and iron; first-class wages to a competent person. Apply at 449 West Washington-st.

WANTED — COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework. Top flat, 112 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Good references required. 2915 Indiana-av.

WANTED— A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework; Protestant preferred. Call at 333 Wabash-av., in store.

NURSES.

WANTED—NURSE-GIRL FROM 12 TO 15 years old. No. 10 Oakwood-av.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED — AS BOOKkeeper. Can give first-class city references. Salary moderate. Only permanent situation desired. G 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent bookkeeper. City references. Good salary. O 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent drug clerk, city or country. O 67, Tribune.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—WORK FROM wholesale gents' furnishing house by a good, fine tailor; first-class work guaranteed. Call or address CARO ZADEVZKY, 32 Seward-st.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man, German, as coachman in a private family. Best of reference. O 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG Dane as coachman in private family; understands perfectly the care of horses and carriages. Best of references. Address O 9, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced salesman to sell a line of goods for manufacturer or jobber. Address O 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN who speaks English and German, and is willing to do work. Address O 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man, active and temperate, as brakeman on passenger-cars; will give $5 for permanent position. Please address O 81, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH girl, not long in this country, to do general housework. Inquire for two days at 78 Hurlbut-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A GOOD competent Canadian girl as cook and laundress in nice private family. 2115½ Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT Swedish girl who understands cooking to do general housework in a small family. Best of references. Call at 190 Townsend-st., in rear, second floor.

SEAMSTRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A REspectable Swedish girl to do sewing in an American family or for store; has been but a few months in this country. Call at or address 798 Seymour-st.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—OR HOME—As nurse by a girl of 15; can assist in housework. Address O 33, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 LADIES, as shorthand and typewriters; had experience; good long-hand. O 53, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BY TWO young ladies as copyist and saleslady. O 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS BOOKkeeper by a young lady. Best of references. Address O 24, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AT GREAT SACRIFICE—PIANOS ARE cheaper than ever. Weber, Hallet & Davis' upright and square pianos, one-quarter cost to close out. Call at Chicago Piano Storage Co., 90 East Van Buren-st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS AND ORGANS. STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851. VOSE & Sons' pianos, grand uprights and squares, are equal to any made; every piano fully warranted; lowest prices, easiest payments; old instruments taken in exchange. A. SCHAAF & CO., 276 West Madison, corner Morgan-st.

GREAT SACRIFICE IN SECOND-hand pianos, standard makers, squares and uprights; every piano warranted perfect; payments $5 and $8 monthly. A. SCHAAF & CO., 276 West Madison, corner Morgan-st.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONroe-sts. Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

THE POPULAR KIMBALL ORGAN. New design of case (just out). W. W. KIMBALL CO., Corner State and Adams. We control the sale of the celebrated HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS. UPRIGHTS. GRANDS. SQUARE GRANDS. A fine assortment now on hand. W. W. KIMBALL CO., Corner State and Adams.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

DIAMONDS—500 PIECES OF DIAMOND jewelry of every description, 25 gold presentation watches, very latest style, Elgin, Waltham, and Howard; 3 repeaters, 6 chronographs, 50 watches assorted, 100 opera-glasses, medium and fine; 4,000 solid gold chains; $75,000 worth of fine jewelry and watches, at the only first-class fine jewelry bargain house west of New York. A. GOLDSMID, 97 East Madison-st., next the old stand.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF THE TWO GENTLEmen of Norwood Park seeing a lady thrown from street-car, noon of the 9th, will send their names to O 89, Tribune office, they will greatly oblige the lady injured. A lady who rendered kind assistance at that time by sending name would confer a like favor.

PERSONAL—WILL SOME KIND GENtleman assist me in obtaining employment? Address, appointing interview, O 56, Tribune office.

BOODY, McLELLAN & CO.,
Bankers & Brokers,
128 La Salle-st., Chicago,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
Transact a General Commission Business in Stocks and Bonds.
E. A. BOODY. C. W. McLELLAN JR. R. LELAND
New York Office, 58 Broadway.

DAY, FIELD & COLBRON,
130 La Salle-st., Chicago,
17 New-st., New York.
All securities dealt in at the New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago Stock Exchanges, bought and sold on commission, and carried on conservative margins.
Direct wire to New York.

NOHES' OIL EXCHANGE,
40 & 42 Exchange Place.
THE ONLY OIL EXCHANGE IN CHICAGO
Particulars furnished on application.

BLOOD TAX ON QUININE.

Scoundrelly Act of the Ways and Means Committee.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—*To the Editor of the New York Evening Post:* Let me say to the fifty-two million of consumers of quinine in general, and to the millions of fever-stricken people in the country in particular, that from 1868 to 1879 I have incessantly labored, first to reduce, and lastly to abolish, the "blood tax" on quinine. In June, 1879, the duty on quinine was repealed, and incalculable benefits have been bestowed on the people by the removal of the tax.

The average price of quinine in 1877 was $3.78 per ounce. In 1878 it was $3.54 per ounce. During the last six months of the tax—that is, from 1st January, 1879, to June, 1879—it was $2.63 per ounce. Since that date we have had free quinine, and the result was that during the first six months of free quinine—from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1879—the average price of quinine fell to $2.29 per ounce. During the year 1880 the average price was $2.06 per ounce. In 1881 the average price was $2.47½ per ounce, and the price in 1882 was, on an average, about $1.90 to $2. Lately the price was as low as $1.50 per ounce. These figures are far more eloquent pleaders for free quinine than it is in my power to be.

Well, then, the Tariff Commission, who have given more time and labor to investigate the quinine question than any other single subject, left not only quinine on the free list, but say in their report (page 11): "On the other hand, perhaps it might be urged that the commission is subject to the charge of inconsistency in leaving quinine (an advanced product) on the free list; but in view of the recent action of Congress in relation to this, no change is recommended." Yet, in spite of this explanation of the Tariff Commission, and in spite of the 52,000,000 consumers of quinine, the Ways and Means Committee on the 5th inst. deliberately took quinine out of the free list and put it among the taxed articles subject to 10 per cent duty.

Now, my fellow-citizens, don't be deceived by the seeming smallness of the proposed tax. It is virtually means monopoly, and you will be paying $3 or $4 for quinine whenever the opportunity arises. The gigantic efforts made by the few quinine manufacturers to get the duty on the druggists' only 10 per cent, is significant in itself. They failed to convince the Tariff Commission. They failed still more signally to convince the Finance Committee of the Senate. But they did succeed, by the majority of one vote, in the Ways and Means Committee. Of course I have reason to believe that the House will most decidedly refuse to accommodate the cravings of a few manufacturers, and put a tax on the fever-stricken and the hospitals.

Now, I have labored for nearly eleven years to get the duty on quinine removed. For more than three years and a half since it is free I have had to defend free quinine. It is for you, millions of fever-stricken, and for the thousands of hospitals of the country, to say whether this blood tax shall be reimposed. I have done my duty. Remember, you are asked to pay a tax of $300,000, not to the Treasury, but some four quinine manufacturers.

J. S. MOODIE.

THE GOAT AND THE BOY.

The goat stood by the bill-board,
And he tore a yard or so
From the gayly-colored bills which were
To advertise the show;
And, as he chewed reflectively,
With a quiet, soulful joy,
Another personage appeared—
An unsuspecting boy.

He did not see the animal
Which rampant doth appear
With fore feet on the onken keg
Which holds the Springside beer;
But he gazed upon the posters,
And his young heart filled with glee,
For his means would gain him entrance
To the upper gallery.

The capricorn, however,
Saw the boy, and straightway he
Left his meal and bled him thitherward
With great celerity.
The boy went through the bill-board;
But the goat, unmoved by that,
With placid mien stood still and ate
The boy's abandoned hat.

—*Puck.*

QUIPS.

Archimedes invented the slang phrase, "Give us a rest," when he offered to move the world with his lever.

"I live in Julia's eyes," said an affected dandy in Colonel's hearing. "I don't wonder at it," replied George; "since I observed she had a sty in them when I saw her last."

"Ah!" moaned a widow recently bereaved, "what a misfortune! I know what kind of a husband I have lost, but how can I know what kind of a husband his successor will be?"

Circumstances alter cases. (Small boy at dinner-table): "What! all that for grandpa?" Mamma—"No, darling. It's for you." Small boy—"Oh what a little bit."—*Punch.*

Heard at the Conundrum Club: "What is the difference between a frigid undulation and a den in the forest?" The prize answer was: "One is a cold wave and the other is a wold cave."—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

A convict says he was sent to prison for being dishonest, as he is compelled every day to cut out pieces of pasteboard which are put between the soles of the cheap shoes made there and palmed off on the innocent public as leather.

A gentleman while bathing at sea saw his lawyer rise up at his side after a long dive. After exchanging salutations, says he: "By the way, how about Gunter?" "He is in jail," replied the lawyer, and dived again. The gentleman thought no more of it, but on getting his account he found: "To consultation at sea about the incarceration of Gunter, $3."

At one of Rossini's owo soirées a lady whose vocal powers were by no means on a par with her artistic pretensions, having been prevailed on to favor the company with an air from "Semiramide," turned to her host and bespoke his indulgence, assuring him that she was "terribly nervous." "Make no more than I am, madame, I promise you," coolly retorted Rossini.—*London Society.*

"What a well-dressed gentleman that is!" remarked a stranger from Onion Creek, as a gentleman in a suit of tarnished clothes passed down Austin avenue. "Yes, but he just lives from hand to mouth." "Why, that's very singular. He don't look as if he was in straitened circumstances." "There is nothing singular in his living from hand to mouth. He is the leading dentist in the place."—*Texas Siftings.*

Entering the shop of his Sixth avenue tailor the other day, he said: "Sir, I owe you $60." "Yes, sir, you do." "And I have owed it for a year." "You have." "And this is the fifth postal card you have sent me regarding this debt." "I think it is the fifth." "Now, sir, while I regret the tone you have assumed in other year, I propose to protect my character as far as possible. Here are twelve two-cent stamps. You can use them in sending me twelve monthly statements of account, and can thus save your postal cards and my feelings at the same time." It is said that the tailor has credited the 24 cents on account, and feels that he has secured one of the debt than he had any reason to hope for.—*Weird Style.*

Killing Rats by Electricity

West Chester (Pa.) Local:

Ralph Corbit, an ingenious 15-year-old boy of Honeybrook, Chester County, has devised a novel plan of getting rid of the rats which infest his father's cellar. He has constructed out of old fruit-jars a battery of three Leyden jars, which he connects and places upon a large iron plate which touches the tin foil on the outside. The ball is so arranged that when the rat steps upon the plate and passes the bait he eats he makes the connection between the outside and inside of the jars and they are discharged through body killing him literally as quick as lightning. He charges the jars by means of an electrical machine, also constructed by himself. He ran a couple of wires through the floor to the cellar from the room above, and as soon as he heard a rat squeak he would immediately recharge the battery. The first time he put the machine in operation he slaughtered twenty-five rats in a space of three hours, and in a space of two days the cellar was entirely cleared of the pests.

Truth Is Mighty,

When Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., announced that his "Favorite Prescription" would positively cure the many diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women some doubted and continued in many cases harsh and caustic local treatment. But the mighty truth gradually became acknowledged. Thousands of ladies employed the "Favorite Prescription" and were speedily cured. By druggists.

BUSINESS.

The Local Money Market Again Active—Eastern Exchange Stronger.

Stocks Dull with a Steady Tone—Railroad Bonds Relatively Firm.

Less Doing in Produce—Provisions Firm, Though Hogs Were Lower.

Corn Much Unsettled on the Near Deliveries—Grain Firmly Held with Small Receipts, but Closed Easy.

FINANCIAL.

The local money market was again reported active. Rates of interest were quoted at 7@8 per cent, with a ready demand for carrying provisions and other products. Street rates were quoted firm at 7 per cent.

The orders from the country for currency were reported heavier, with smaller receipts from the same quarter.

The clearings of the Chicago banks yesterday aggregated $7,500,000, being $300,000 more than the total for Wednesday.

Eastern exchange was quoted firm at 50@75c premium per $1,000. There was a good demand to meet the heavy payments East which fall due this month.

Foreign exchange was strong at the late advance. Rates on sterling were quoted at 482 for 60 days and at 486 on demand; actual rates at 481¼@483¼. English documentary at 479@479¼. Continental exchange war quoted as follows: Bankers' francs, 521¼ and 517½; documentary bills, 523¼; bankers' marks, 94⅜@95⅛; documentary marks, 93⅞@94.

The Chicago National Banks during the last five years have paid the Government an annual tax averaging 8 per cent. The taxes paid by one bank for the five years just closed amount to $200,000.

The First National Bank of Midland, Mich., and the First National Bank of Jessup, Ia., have been authorized to begin business. The former has $60,000 capital and the latter $50,000.

The New York stock market was dull yesterday, with a steady tone. Prices eased off early in the day, but recovered on the fact of small offerings rather than improving demand. Railroad bonds ruled relatively firm and Government were steady, some money going out of the latter into the former.

Fears of coming Congressional action are supposed to have beared Pacifics early yesterday.

The cynics in New York are talking about certain railroad construction costing $15,000 per mile being put on the Stock Exchange at $40,000.

It is reported that the Illinois Central Company contemplates the early cancelation of $5,000,000 of Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans bonds (owned by the I. C.), and also proposes to increase its own dividend to the rate of 8 per cent per annum. The President has been legally advised that the company (I. C.) cannot increase its capital stock as proposed.

The Utah Road (Denver extension) is expected to be ready for trains by April 1, only eighty-two miles being unfinished at the beginning of the year, and two miles of track are being laid per day.

Michigan Central is said to be now earning at the rate of 10 per cent, and Lake Shore and New York Central each 15 per cent per annum.

The Chicago & Northwestern earnings for the first week in January decreased $53,000, as compared with the same week a year ago. The Omaha earnings increased $3,100 for the same time. Manitoba increased $43,000. St. Paul earnings increased $16,945, and the gross earnings of Northern Pacific increased $62,784, as compared with the first week in January, 1881. The earnings of the Chicago & Grand Trunk for the first three months show a gain of $413,000 over those of the same time last year. The Wabash earnings for the first week of January show a decrease of $6,600. The Milwaukee & St. Paul a gain of $16,945.

The Boston *Transcript* says the November earnings of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy were a pleasant surprise to the stockholders. They exhibit the largest month's business in 1882, and show a gain of $427,709. This converts a loss of $373,000 up to Nov. 1 into a gain of $54,242 on Dec. 1. It is not expected that December will show any increase in the net result. It is denied that the company propose to negotiate a new loan.

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* gives the earnings of fifty-eight Western railroads and branches in December as $21,458,623, against $19,704,275 for the same month a year ago; increase, $1,654,343. Increased mileage, 3,670 miles. Earnings of fifty-four roads from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 were $279,038,989, against $247,581,804 in the year 1881. The increase is $31,457,385.

It is talked in Wall street that the Wabash is to be sold or leased to the Union Pacific. The officers of the latter company deny the report, and it is not very clear to many people why they should want the road.

The Bureau of Statistics at Washington gives the following figures showing the exports of petroleum: In November they were 35,849,016 gallons, valued at $3,908,129, against 46,587,631 gallons for November, 1881, valued at $4,309,988. The total exports for the eleven months of 1882 ending Nov. 30 were 473,718,720 gallons, valued at $41,670,160, against 409,810,847 gallons, valued at $44,415,673 for the corresponding months in 1881.

The proposed combination of the companies manufacturing rubber is said to have at least one feature which recommends it to favorable consideration. It is claimed that a consolidation would enable manufacturers to get crude rubber at more reasonable prices, and thus obliterate one of the reasons for using so much "adulterated" rubber in the manufacture of cheap goods, which are generally worthless. If the proposed rubber combination ever becomes a reality, and actually stops the manufacture of boots, shoes, clothing, etc., out of this so-called adulterated rubber, which is said to be a composition with little if any rubber in it, the consolidation will be deserving of more consideration than similar combinations either receive or merit.

The cash value of the products of the Leadville mines for 1882 is stated to be $17,127,402, which is an increase of $6,000,145 over the product of the same mines for the year previous. The product (estimated and registered) of the mines of Leadville and vicinity since 1860 is as follows:

1860 to 1869	$ 5,812,000	1877	$ 555,300
1870	125,000	1878	3,160,905
1871	100,000	1879	10,000,740
1872	150,000	1880	15,068,155
1873	220,000	1881	15,147,257
1874	200,000	1882	17,127,402
1875	164,234		
1876	90,305	Total	$86,160,450

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations of local stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the asking price is given:

Chicago Bank	178	South Park 5s	105
Merchants' L. & T. Co.	155	South Park 6s	110
Nat. Bank of America	143	W. Div. Ry. con. 5-30s	107
Nat. Bank of Illinois	205	West Div. Ry. 7s	101½
Chicago City 7s, 1885	103¾	West Town 6s, 1899	105½
Chicago City 7s, 1886	107¾	Minnesota State 4½s	100⅜
Chicago City 7s, 1887	112	Chi. & Pac. W. 1st 6s	119
Chicago City 7s, 1893	123½	do coupon, 1907	119½
Chicago City 7s, 1895	125½	do reg., 1907	119½
Chicago City 7s, 1896	126½	do sinking fund, 1929	101½
Chicago City 7s, 1899	127	do reg., 1929	101½
Chicago City 6s, 1884	101½	do extended 5s	101¾
Chicago City 6s, 1885	111½	C. & C. C. & I. C. com.	130
Chicago City 6s, 1887	113	do preferred	135
Chicago City 6s, 1892	120½	Chamber of Com'rce. 80	
Chicago City 6s, 1895	123½	Chi. Gas L. & Coke Co.	74
Cook County 7s, 1882	101	Inter-State Indus. Ex.	84
Cook County 6s, 1890	108	N. Chicago City Ry.	100
Cook County 6s, 1895	120	Chi. Pass. Rail. Mtg.	110
Lincoln Park 7s, 1893	105	Traders' Insur. Co.	125
Ill. Cen. Ry 8s	110½	Union Iron & S. Co.	80
Ill. Cen. 5-30s	104½	C. W. & V. Coal Co.	80

Sales on the Stock Board were:

100 C M & St P RR	103⅜	1000 CM&StPRRMPfs	90¾
100 do	103⅝	200 CMStPMPfsW	91½
100 N Y Ex R's	87¾	100 Pullman P C Co	125
300 WStLPRRCOs	81	10 M T & E F R	81
10 M T & E F R	80		

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—A weak feeling prevailed on the Stock Exchange in the early dealings, and during the first hour of business there was a general decline in shares. The bears made a drive against a few stocks, but their success generally was not very marked. Northern Pacific, Reading, Northwest, Kansas & Texas, Union Pacific, and the remainder of the list fell off from ⅛@1¼. This decline brought in buyers, and at about 11 A. M. the market became firm and has since steadily improved. There was a general decline in the specialities. There was subsequently a rally, but in the last hour the market was remarkably dull. The fluctuations during the last hour were very slight, being only fractional in any case, while in many stocks there were no changes at all. Notwithstanding this extreme dullness, the market was firm at the close. Brokers said to be acting in the Gould interest sold down stocks at the opening. One of them said subsequently that the bull leaders wanted to see whether prices would come back of themselves when the pressure was taken off. He considered the experiment very satisfactory, and talked confidently of a two-point rise before Saturday. Commission houses make bitter complaint of the dullness, but admit that a period of dullness is almost invariably followed by compensating activity. Brokers who consider the bond market a barometer, say that the activity in bonds foresbadows a good demand for stocks. Bears lay special stress on selling orders from abroad. It is explained that the borrowing demand for Denver & St. Paul is very largely on account of stocks sold to arrive. Bears predict very large arrivals the latter part of this week. There was good selling of Union Pacific this morning, on the rumor that the Government Directors would make a very unfavorable report. Government Director Haven stated this morning that no report would be made tomorrow at the Boston meeting. William Heath & Co. have appeared to be sellers of Northern Pacific today. As they have been large buyers of late, their operations today have attracted a good deal of attention. The buying was alleged to have been for Mr. D. F. Morgan. There are said to be many orders to buy Lake Shore at prices very near the market. The story is that Vanderbilt stocks were to be left alone for a few days, while Gould stocks were made active. Now, however, it is said Vanderbilt's will be taken hold of again for a turn of two or three points.

It is said by persons actively engaged in the stock market that if the present kind of market continues in the New York Stock Exchange will be compelled to imitate the example of the San Francisco Board, and dispose of its building. Brokers are not earning their salt, nor beginning to pay their office-hire and expenses. When offices that used to do a business closely pressing $10,000 or $12,000 a day are not earning as many cents a day the question becomes rather a serious aspect. Every one is talking about restoring confidence, and yet confidence cannot be restored, so far as the public are concerned, so long as the principal operators are without confidence in one another. What the public is scrutinizing and buying takes the form of first-class mortgage bonds.

The following table shows the quotations and transactions on the New York Stock Exchange for the day:

Description.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Jan. 11 Last	Jan. 10 Last
Alb. & T. H. pfd.	100	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	
Am. Cable Co.	100	68	68	68	68	
Canada Southern	1,100	57¾	58	57¾	57¾	57¾
Central Pacific	200	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Chicago & Alton	100	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	
C. B. & Q.	1,000	123	123½	123	123½	123½
C. C. & I. C.	300	82	82	82	82	82¾
Chic. & N. W.	1,000	130	130	129¾	129¾	
Chic. & N. W. pfd.	1,200	144	144¾	144	144¾	
Denver & Rio G.	100	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	
Del. & Hudson	1,300	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	
Del., L. & W.	300	131	131	131	131	
Erie	5,400	39¾	40¼	39¾	40	40¼
Do seconds	700	97	97	97	97	
Illinois Cen. Ga.	100	10	10	10	10	
Do pfd		17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Ft. Worth & Den.	100	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	
Ft. Wayne & Jack.	100	130	130	130	130	
Lake Erie & W.	200	20	20	20	20	
Do pfd	100	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	
Lake Shore	1,815	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
Long Island	300	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61
Louis. & Nash.	4,300	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
Mem. & Chas.	100	85	85	85	85	
Met. St. Bonds	1,300	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
Mich. Central	1,300	94¾	95	94¾	95	94¾
Missouri Pacific	2,900	107	107¾	107	107¾	103¾
Mob. & Ohio	50	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	
Nash. & Chat.	3,100	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	
N. Y. Central	9,750	124¾	125¼	124¾	125¼	124¾
N. Y. & N. H.	100	195	195	195	195	
N. Y. Lake Erie & W.	1,100	42¾	43	42¾	43	42¾
Do pfd	1,800	93	93¼	93	93¼	93
N. Y. & N. E.	1,900	43	43¼	43	43¼	43
Northern Pacific	1,850	47¾	48	47¾	48	47¾
Do pfd	1,400	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Northwestern	1,450	130¾	131	130¾	131	130¾
Do pfd	1,400	138	138	138	138	137¾
N. Y. & N.	100	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	
Ohio & Mississippi	2,400	37¾	38	37¾	38	37¾
Ohio Southern	200	17½	17½	17½	17½	
O. Ky. & N. Co.	300	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Ontario & Western	1,200	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Pacific Mail	100	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
P. C. P. C. Co.	100	123½	123½	123½	123½	123½
Reading	3,300	47¾	48¼	47¾	48¼	47¾
Rich. & Dan.	800	83	83	83	83	
Do lease	100	50	50	50	50	
Rock. & Pitts.	2,410	77¾	78	77¾	78	77¾
Rock Island	1,500	124½	125	124½	124½	124¾
St. Paul & M. 1st pf.	100	130	130	130	130	
St. Paul	10,800	105¾	106¾	105¾	106¾	105¾
St. Paul & D.	100	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	
St. Paul & O.	4,100	107	107¾	107	107¾	107
Do pfd	200	110¾	111	110¾	111	
Texas Pacific	1,850	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40
Union Pacific	12,075	120¾	121¾	120¾	121¾	120¾
Wabash	1,900	35	35	34¾	34¾	
Do pfd	3,200	54¾	55	54¾	54¾	54¾
Western Union	4,150	81¾	82	81¾	82	81¾

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

6s, 1881	103½	4s	119¾
5s, extended	105	Pacific 6s of 1895	129
4½s	119¾		

RAILROAD BONDS.

Cen. Pac. firsts	113¾	C. P. land grants	117¾
Erie seconds	97	C. P. sinking funds	118
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	103½	Tex. land grants	97¾
U. P. firsts	113¾	Tex. Pac., R. G.	84¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	153	United States	69
American	91	Wells-Fargo	135

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	72¾	Tennessee 6s, new	42
Missouri 6s	101¾	Virginia 6s	30
N. Carolina 6s	120	Virginia 6s, new	30
Tennessee 6s, old	45	Virginia 6s, def'd	12

Money, 3@4. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@6⅞. Sterling exchange, bankers', firm at 481½. Sterling exchange, demand, 486¼.

The following is a complete record of bond transactions and sales of bank and express stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

2000 A T & S F R R gen. 6s	87¾	3000 M U Tel 6s	77¾
1000 Ark'sL R & F S. 6s	93	3000 do	77¾
2000 No Ark'sT Tel Co. 6s	85	2000 Mo Pac 1st 6s	103
1000 A & P 1st income	70	2000 Mo Pacific 3d	97
5000 do	91½	1000 N Y C & S L 1sts	97¾
3000 do	91¾	1000 do	97¾
1000 do	92	1000 Nor & W con mtg. 6s	101
1000 B C R & N 1sts	100½	1000 N W S P 3s coup.	100
1000 C & O 1st series A	100½	1000 N W S P 3s coup.	100
2000 Series B	100	2000 R & D 2nds	70
8000 C & O currency	53¾	5000 do	70
2000 do	53¾	1000 R & P 1st 6s, int.	103
2000 Can Southern 1sts	97	1000 St L & I M C & P 1sts	102
2000 Cen R & N O 1s	104½	1000 St L & S F gen. 6s	98
1000 C C & I 1st 7s	104	1000 St L & S F inc. B.	26
1000 C H & Q 5s	122¾	3000 do Class C	35¾
1000 Clev & R R 1st	119	1000 So Car income	92
1000 C P gold bonds	113¾	1000 So Car income	93
1000 Erie 1st mtg	103¾	5000 S P of Mo 1sts	103
6000 E & T H 1st	103¾	1000 S P M & M 1sts	108
1000 Ft W & Den 1sts	67¾	1000 St P M & M 1sts	108
1000 do	67¾	1000 Tex Pac inc L G	37¾
1000 do	67¾	1000 do	37¾
9000 H & St J 8s Con.	107	3000 Tex Pac 1sts R'o	84¾
8000 H & St J 8s Con Inc.	102	1000 do	84¾
1000 L S reg 1sts	123½	2000 do	84¾
2000 L & N N Dec 1sts	119½	1000 do	84¾
1000 M & L & W 1sts	120	1000 Union Pacific 1sts	119
2000 do	98¾	5000 Union Pacific SK	119¾
2000 Mem 1sts	98¾	5000 Wab gen mtg 6s	89¾
7000 M & St L 1sts	103¾	2000 do	89¾
4000 Pacific Extens	101¾	1000 do	89¾

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

10000 U S 6s reord	103¾	5000 Ohio Cent inc	22
1000 N C spl tax 3d cl.	88	8000 R W & O inc	44¾
1000 do	90	8000 do	44¾
1000 T & P G 1st	94½	3000 T H Div bonds	92¾
2000 Gulf Tex & F S 6s	93	5000 St L & S F 2d class B	92
1000 F W & Den 1st	67¾	1000 St L & S F 2d class A	92
1000 do	67¾	1000 St L & S F Gen 6s	98¾
2000 Gulf Col & S F 1st	100	4000 St L & S F 2d class B	94
1000 Kan Pac 1st con.	109¾	4000 W St L & P P & W 1sts	78
1000 L & N Cecilian br.	100	1000 Ohio So 1sts	87
3000 M K & T con 7s	108	1000 R W & O 1sts	104
1000 M K & T 2d	59	1000 Cin Nat Bank	124
5000 do	59¾	10 Western Transp Co	115
5000 do	59¾	10 do	97
1000 Mob 1sts	110	10 do	97

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—The following were the sales of stocks on the Boston Exchange:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last
First board—					
Atchison	214	83¾	85¼	83¾	85¼
Am. Bell Telephone	31	178½	181	178½	181
Boston & Maine	25	179½	180	179½	180
Cent. Iowa	200	24	24	24	24
Cent. Pac	50	123	124	123	123
Columbus, L. & C.	25	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Chic. & M. bliks	3	101½	101½	101½	101½
Chic. & N. W.	225	78	78	78	78
Chic. & N. W. pfd.	10	25	25	25	25
Chic. R. I. & P.	25	124	124	124	124
Fr. W. & D. C.	50	30	30	30	30
Flint & Pere Marq.	25	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾
Second board—					
Atchison	100	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Bost. & Alb.	100	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾
Ft. Scott & Gulf	5	121	121	121	121
Fitchburg	10	119	119	118	118
N. H. & Nash.	10	127½	127½	127½	127½
Union Pacific	100	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
Am. Bell Tel.	10	179	179	179	179
N. Y. & N. E.	240	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾

The following were the bond sales of the Boston Stock Exchange.

FIRST BOARD.

5000 A & P 8s inc	18¾	3000 Sonora 7s	102¾
2000 Cons Val 1s scrip.	81	1000 Union Pacific 6s	126
8000 Mex Cent 7s	74		

SECOND BOARD.

5000 Atchison 7s	103¾	3000 Mex Cent 7s	73¾
5000 L & A F 6s 7s	95	1000 Sonora 1st mtg 7s	100½
9000 Mex Cent 7s	74		

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.—The market is very dull; closed steady. Following were the closing prices of the principal stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	55¾	55¾
Reading	47¾	47¾
Lehigh Valley	57¾	57¾
Northern Pacific	48	48¼
Northern Pacific, preferred	89¼	90
Elmira	35½	36
R. P. & W.	18	18¾
Compromise Mining	37¾	38

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—Sight exchange on New York, par; sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 480¾.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 11—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 101 5-16; consols, account, 101⅜; new 5s extended, 105¼ exchequers.

American railroad securities—Illinois Central, 93¼; Pennsylvania Central, 62¾; New York Central, 130½; Erie, 41½; Erie seconds, 100; Reading, 23¾.

Amount of bullion gone in, £17,000; the bullion in the bank of England increased last week £294,000.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—Rentes, 82f 60c.

The specie in the Bank of France decreased the last week 7,425,000f gold and 3,300,000f silver.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Mining stocks active and firm: Sierra Grande advanced from 245 to 285; Robinson Consolidated sold at 125 and 130; Standard, 650; Horn Silver, 655; Belle Isle, 135 to 150, closing at 130; North Belle Isle, 70 to 80; Biko, 19 to 21. Sales of the day, 127,000 shares. Pipe-Line certificates advanced from 87 to 90½, closing at 89½.

Caribou	1¾	Quicksilver pfd	38
Central Arizona	¾	Robinson	1
Excelsior	⅛	Silver Cliff	⅝
Homestake	18	South Pacific	9
Jule Pittsburg	1¾	Standard	6¼
Ontario	35	Utah	⅝
Quicksilver	3	Ontro	1¼

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining	2¾	Quincy	65¾
Calumet & Hecla	352	Silver Islet	10
Caliapic	1	Pilot & P. pfd	60
Franklin	15	Osceola	83
Pewabic	10	Huron	1¼

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	5-16	Northern Belle	10
Belcher	5	Ophir	16¾
Best & Belcher	13	Overman	7½
Bodie	11	Savage	13-16
Bullion	2-16	Sierra Nevada	3
Chollar	1¼	Silver King	10¾
Con. Virginia	12	Union Consolidated	8-16
Gould & Curry	15	Utah	2½
Grand Prize	11-16	Yellow Jacket	17
Hale & Norcross	1⅛	Navajo	10¾
Martin White	2¾	Mt. Diablo	10¾
Mexican	2¼	Albion	13¾
Mono	3-16		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Jan. 11:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Superior st. 124 ft s of Lincoln, s f, 22x128 ft, dated Jan. 11 (Charles P. Nicolson to Frederick Karnandy)	700
Superior st, n e cor of Sedgwick, s f, 50x150 ft, dated Jan. 10 (Peter Johnson to James Clark)	2,400
May st, 200 ft s of Taylor, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Nov. 29, 1882 (William A. Porter to William J. Fassett)	1,000
South Dearborn st, 275 ft n of Thirty-fifth, e f, 6x12 ft, dated Jan. 5 (H. and C. Bushy to John Davis)	2,500
Smith st, 250 ft w of Ashland av, s f, 25x100 ft, dated Jan. 10 (Frank E. Hooker to R. E. Shimming)	1,000
The premises No. 117 Front st, dated Jan. 9 (Fred Krase to Mathelus Krajeski)	2,450
West Lake, s w cor of Dayton, n f, 80x134 ft, dated Dec. 30, 1882 (Yale & Robbins to William Potts et al.)	2,000
Parrott st, s w cor of Twenty-first, s f, undivided ½ of 100x100 ft, dated March 23, 1881 (estate of M. M. McMartrie to H. G. Powers)	900
Harper st, undivided 63⅔ ft of lot 3 in Block 2, dated Jan. 4 (William M. Dennisten to Mary L. Dobbins)	3,345
Woodland Park, 225 ft e of College Grove av, s f, 50x125 ft, with building No. 4, dated Jan. 9 (John M. Tyler to Adelaide S. Tyler)	11,670
The premises No. 159 South Robey st, with other property, dated Dec. 23, 1882 (Chauncy Keep to Mary E. Lowry, trustee)	4,800
Sherman st, between Polk and Taylor, e f, 132x100 ft, dated Jan. 11 (Master in Chancery to William C. Bridges)	1,550
Twenty

met with a fair inquiry for early delivery, chiefly through the afternoon, leaving off at $18.35@18.40 for new packing. Cut meats have been in request, including pickled shoulders in bulk at 8¼@8⅜c; pickled hams, 11¼@12c; smoked hams, 13@13½c; smoked shoulders, 8¾@9c; pickled bellies, 8¾@9¾c. Bacon has been in demand, including long clear at 9¾c. Western steam lard is attracting less attention for prompt delivery, and has been offered with more freedom, leaving off at $11.30 for contract. Futures: January, closing nominal; February, $10.80@10.83, closing at $10.80; March, $10.87@10.90, closing at $10.88; April, $10.95@11.00, closing at $10.96; May, $11.04@11.07, closing at $11.04; June, $11.10@11.14, closing at $11.09 bid; July closing at $11.14.

TALLOW—In good request, with prime quoted up to 8¼c.

SUGARS—Raw in moderate request at 6¾@6 15-16c for fair refining muscovado; refined quiet but firm at previous quotations.

FREIGHTS—Room on berth and tonnage for charter met with a moderate inquiry at generally unchanged figures. Grain accommodation was in more favor. Miscellaneous freight offered with less freedom, notably so for the Continental ports. For Liverpool the reported engagements included, by steam, flour at 7s 6d@8s 9d, as to routes (local at 2s 6d@2s 9d); grain at 7½d per 60 lbs; do from Philadelphia at 7½d; provisions, through and local, at 27s 6d@40s, as to routes (local at 35s@40s).

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—COTTON—Quiet at 10 3-16@10 7-16c; futures steady; January, 10.00c; February, 10.07c; March, 10.21c; April, 10.35c; May, 10.49c; June, 10.62c; July, 10.75c; August, 10.86c.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged; receipts, 22,000 brls; exports, 1,900 brls.

GRAIN—Wheat—Cash firm; options opened ½@¾c higher, subsequently lost the advance, and declined ½c, closing steady; receipts, 60,500 bu; exports, none; No. 2 spring nominal; ungraded spring, $1.03½; ungraded red, 85c@$1.13; No. 3 red, $1.07¼@1.08; steamer No. 2 red, $1.08¾@1.09¼; No. 2 red, $1.12¼@1.13¾; No. 1 red, $1.17; ungraded white, 95c@$1.16; steamer No. 2 do, 90c; steamer No. 2 do, 89@90c; No. 2 do, $1.00@1.02; No. 1 white, sales 32,500 bu at $1.10; certificates, $1.09¼ in store; No. 2 red, January, sales 208,000 bu at $1.12@1.12¾, closing at $1.11¾; February, sales 472,000 bu at $1.13@1.13¾, closing at $1.13½; March, sales 208,000 bu at $1.15¼@1.16, closing at $1.15¾; April, sales 108,000 bu at $1.17¼@1.18, closing at $1.17¾; May, sales 336,000 bu at $1.17@1.18¼, closing at $1.17¾. Corn—Cash a shade higher; options opened ¼@½c higher, subsequently lost the advance, fell off ¼@¾c, closing dull but steady; receipts, 67,000 bu; exports, 68,000 bu; ungraded, 61½@67c; No. 3, 62@62½c; steamer, 65¾@66c; new No. 2, 66¾c; elevator old do, 69@70c; elevator No. 2, January, 67½@69c, closing at 67¾c; February, 66@67¼c, closing at 66¾c; March, 66¼@66¾c, closing at 66¾c; April, 65¾@66¼c, closing at 66¼c; May, 64¾@65½c, closing at 64½c. Oats a shade lower; receipts, 51,000 bu; exports, none; mixed Western, 44@47c; white Western, 47@50c.

HAY—Dull and weak; 60c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and easier. Rio cargoes quoted at 6¾@9c. Sugar in fair demand; fair to good refining quoted at 6¾@7c. Molasses—Demand fair and market firm; New Orleans, 40@61c; Porto Rico, 40@55c; English islands, 40@45c. Rice—Demand fair and market firm.

PETROLEUM—Quiet but firm; United, 89¾c; crude, 6⅝@7¾c; refined, 7⅞@7⅞c.

TALLOW—Firm; 8¼@8¾c.

RESIN—Dull and nominal; $1.57½@1.70.

TURPENTINE—Steady; 53@53½c.

EGGS—Western fresh firm for choice; 27@28c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; new mess, $18.25@18.45. Beef quiet but steady. Cut meats quiet but steady; long clear middles, $9.37½@9.50. Lard firm; prime steam, $10.8[illegible]@10.82½.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

CHEESE—Demand fair and market firm; Western flat, 7@13½c.

LEAD—Quiet but firm; common, $4.75@4.80; refined nominal.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Corn—Demand fair and prices higher; white mixed, 55c; choice white and yellow, 56c. Oats higher; 49c.

CORN-MEAL—Dull and lower; $2.45@2.50.

HAY—Dull; prime, $16.00; choice, $17.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Demand fair and prices higher; $19.00. Lard steady; refined tierce, $11.00; keg, $11.50. Bulk meats quiet and weak; shoulders, loose, $6.[illegible]; packed, $6.75; clear rib and long clear, $9.12½@[illegible]. Bacon dull and unchanged. Hams—Sugar-cured quiet; choice canvased, medium size, $12.00@12.75; small, $13.00@13.50.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but steady; Rio cargoes, common to prime, 6¾@9¾c. Sugar steady, with a good demand; common to good, 5@5¼c; fair to fully fair, 5⅝@5⅞c; prime to choice, 5¾@6c; yellow clarified, 7@7¼c; choice and white clarified, 7¾@8c; granulated, 8¾c. Molasses in good demand; cistern bottoms, 20@40c; centrifugal, 20@43c; common, 30@38c; fair, 37@40c; prime to choice, 44@55c. Rice dull and unchanged.

BRAN—In good demand at 95c.

COTTON-SEED OIL—Prime crude, 35@38c; do summer yellow refined, export lots, 42@43c; job lots, 45@48c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 11.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat easier; No. 2 red, $1.03@1.03¼ cash; $1.03 January; $1.02¾@1.03¾ April; $1.06⅜@1.07¼, closing at the inside figure for May; No. 3 red, 94¼c bid. Corn lower; 48@48¾c cash; 47¼@48¼c January; 47¾@48c, closing at 48¼c, February; 48¾c March; 50¾@51c, closing at 50¾c, May. Oats better; 35@36c cash; 35¾c January; 37¼c February; 37¼@38c May. Rye slow; 57c bid. Barley unchanged at 60@85c.

LEAD—Quiet at $4.30@4.35.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.14.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; $16.55 bid cash; $17.07½ bid February; sales $17.37½ March. Bulk meats very slow; long clear and short ribs, $8.80; short clear, $9.20 asked. Bacon dull; short ribs, $9.87½; short clears, $10.12½@10.25. Lard nominally $10.25.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 22,000 bu; corn, 35,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 12,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, none; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, none.

Afternoon Board—Wheat active and lower; $1.02⅞ bid January; $1.03¾ February; $1.05¾ bid March; $1.06¼ May. Corn lower; 47⅝c bid January; 47⅞c asked February; 50c May. Oats lower; 37¼@37½c February.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 11.—FLOUR—Firm; Minnesota extras, $5.25@5.50; Pennsylvania family, $4.75; Ohio do, $5.25; Ohio patent, $6.25; Southern Illinois patent, $6.75; Minnesota patent, process, $7.00@7.12½. Rye flour steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet but firm; No. 2 red, elevator, $1.09@1.10; No. 2 red, January, $1.09⅜@1.10¼; February, $1.11⅜@1.11¾; March, $1.13½@1.13¾; April, $1.15¼@1.15¾. Corn—Options opened weak, subsequently became a shade stronger; local lots scarce and firm; rejected mixed, 58@63c; No. 3, 61c; steamer, 63¼c; sail mixed, 64¼@65c; sail, yellow, 65½c; sail mixed, January, 66¼@66¾c; February, 63¾@63¾c; March, 63¼@63¾c; April, 63@63¼c. Oats steady and demand light; rejected, 44@45½c; white, 46¾@50c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Lard steady and unchanged.

BUTTER—Dull and weak; good to choice, 23@27c.

EGGS—Firm and unchanged.

CHEESE—Firm and in good demand.

PETROLEUM—Firm; 7⅝@7¾c.

WHISKY—Quiet and unchanged.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,547 brls; wheat, 20,500 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, 4,250 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 11.—FLOUR—Unchanged and firm.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western inactive, fraction easier; No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.10¾ asked; January, $1.10¼@1.10¾; February, $1.11¾@1.11¾; March, $1.13¼@1.13¾. Corn—Western fairly active, shade higher; Western mixed, spot, 64¼c; January, 63¾@64c; February, 62¾@63c; March, 63¾@63c. Oats steady, firm; Western white, 45@48c; mixed, 44@46c; Pennsylvania, 45@48c. Rye dull at 66@68c.

HAY—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

BUTTER—Dull.

EGGS—Quiet.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee unchanged. Sugar quiet.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.17@1.17½.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 708 brls; wheat, 35,069 bu; corn, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

SALES—Wheat, 135,000 bu; corn, 365,200 bu.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 11.—GRAIN—The corn market continues quiet, with prices held steady, but buyers are only meeting immediate wants. Old corn is nominal. New steamer mixed, 69@70c; new steamer, yellow, 71@72c; and best no grade at 67@68c, as to condition and color. Oats steady, with fairly active trade at unchanged quotations. No. 2 white, 50@50½c; No. 3 white, 48c; and No. 2 mixed, 47½@48c.

PROVISIONS—Trade quiet but steady, with prices well sustained. Lard commanded 11@11¼c per lb in tcs. Pork steady at $20.50 per brl for backs, $20.00 for short cut, $19.50 for long clear, and $18.50@19.00 for mess. Beef in brls steady, with a fair business doing; $13.50@14.00 for extra mess, $15.00 for extra family, $13.50 for extra plate, and $14.50 for plate. Fresh beef dull but steady at 6@9¾c per lb for steers, 8@11¼c for hinds, and 5@7c for fores.

FLOUR—Trade steady, with prices sustained.

WOOL—Quiet but steady.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 11.—FLOUR—In fair demand.

GRAIN—Wheat weaker; No. 2 hard, $1.05; No. 2, 97c; January, 96c; February, 97½c; March, 98¾c; May, $1.04¾; No. 3, 85½c; No. 4, 69½c. Corn quiet but steady; No. 2, 54½c. Oats firmer; inactive; No. 2, 36c. Rye higher and in fair demand; No. 1, 59¾c; No. 2, 56½c. Barley stronger; No. 2 spring, 75c; No. 3 spring extra, 55c.

PROVISIONS—Easier. Mess pork, $17.30 cash or January. Lard—Prime steam, $10.50 cash or January; $10.60 February.

HOGS—Easier at $5.70@6.10.

BUTTER—Quiet and dull.

CHEESE—In good demand.

EGGS—Firmer and scarce.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 22,000 bu; barley, 19,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, none; barley, 22,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.

FLOUR—Firm; family, $4.50@4.75; fancy, $5.00@5.50.

GRAIN—Wheat in good demand and firm; $1.02. Corn strong; 54½c spot; 54c February; ear, 48@50c. Oats strong; 40c. Rye stronger; 63@65½c. Barley firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but firm; $17.25@17.50. Lard firmer; $10.30@10.35. Bulk meats easier; shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 9c. Bacon firm; shoulders, 8c; clear rib, 10½c; clear, 10¾c.

WHISKY—In good demand and firm at $1.13.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

HOGS—Quiet; common and light, $4.35@6.00; packing and butchers', $6.20@6.60; receipts, 9,910; shipments, 1,651.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 11.—GRAIN—Corn—New active and firm; high mixed, 47¾@48¼c; mixed, 47¾@48c. Oats firm and scarce; No. 2 white, 38¼@38¾c. Rye scarce; No. 2, 58@58½c.

HIGHWINES—Firm at $1.14.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, none; corn, 45,300 bu; oats, 8,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 1,200 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 27,000 bu; oats, 6,250 bu; rye, 7,000 bu; barley, 3,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 11.—GRAIN—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red, spot January, $1.02; February, $1.03¾; March, $1.05; May, $1.08¾. Corn firmer; No. 2, spot, 55¾c; February, 54c; May, 55¾c. Oats quiet; No. 2, spot, 38½c bid.

Closed—Wheat weaker; No. 2 red held at $1.02¼; January, $1.02¼@1.02; February, $1.03; March, $1.05; April, $1.05; May, $1.08¾ bid; July, $1.03¾. Corn weaker; No. 2 spot January, 55¾c bid; February, 55¾c bid; May, 56½c. Oats dull; No. 2 spot January, 38c bid; May, 38¾c bid.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 31,000 bu; corn, 37,000 bu; oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu; oats, none.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 11.—COTTON—Active but not quotably higher; middling, 9¾c.

FLOUR—Nominally unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady and firm; No. 2 red winter, 95@96c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed, 48c. Oats dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Steady and unchanged. Lard nominally unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet and unchanged at $1.13.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 11.—FLOUR—Firm at $4.50@5.00.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; cash and January, $1.01; February, $1.01; March, $1.03 and nominal; April, $1.05 asked; May, $1.06¾; No. 2 red, $1.00¼; No. 2 white, 86¾c. Corn dull and steady; No. 2, 55c. Oats dull and steady; No. 2, 38¼c; No. 2 white, 40½@41c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 12,878 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 10,232 bu.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 11.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 9,000 bu; shipments, 16,000 bu; steady and firm; No. 2 red, 86c bid cash; 86¾c bid, January; 86¾c bid February; 86¾c bid March. Corn—Receipts, 29,000 bu; shipments, 33,000 bu; stronger; 40¾c cash; 40¾@41c February; 41¾c bid March. Oats slow; 33c bid cash; 33¾c bid February.

BUTTER AND EGGS—Unchanged.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 11.—GRAIN—Wheat steady and unchanged; No. 2 red, 98¾c. Corn firmer; mixed, 49¼c. Oats firmer; mixed, 37¾c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 11.—GRAIN—Wheat steady. Corn firm and unchanged.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Nothing done; prices nominally unchanged.

PETROLEUM.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 11.—OIL—Opened at 87¾c; highest, 90¾c; lowest, 85¾c; closed at 89¾c; shipments, 33,377 brls; charters, 5,357; runs, 9th and 10th, 125,524.

BRADFORD, Pa., Jan. 11.—PETROLEUM—The market opened this morning at 87¾c, being ⅝c below yesterday's closing figure. It gradually firmed up, however, and closed at 88¾c. In the afternoon the opening price was 88¾c, gradually advancing to 90c, falling back to 89¾c, advancing again and closing strong at 90¾c; sales, 1,651,000 brls; total shipments, 39,3[illegible]7 brls; charters, 5,357 brls.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 11.—PETROLEUM—Active; United certificates irregular; closed at 89¾c; refined, 7¾@7⅞c, Philadelphia delivery; in the afternoon the market opened firmer at 89c, advanced to 90¾c, and closed at 89¾c. Total sales, 2,514,000 brls.

OIL CITY, Pa., Jan. 11.—PETROLEUM—The market opened this morning at 87c, dropped to 85¾c, recovered to 88c, declined to 87½c, improved to 89¾c, broke to 88¾c, advanced to 89¾c, declined to 89¾c, the session closing at 88¾c bid. Opening this afternoon at 88¾c, dropped to 88¾c, advanced to 90c, declined to 89¾c, improved to 89¾c, broke to 88¾c, advanced to 89¾c, fell to 89¾c, improved to 89¾c, and closed at 90c. Total sales, 3,888,000 brls.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Exports of domestic cottons the first week of the year 4,261 packages, against 2,482 same week last year. Lawrence & Co. were appointed selling agents for the Pacific Mills worsted, wool, and printed dress fabrics, but will not assume the management until April 1. There has been a considerable degree of attention extended by many purchasers in the market, but general selections have been of moderate proportion, though of some specialties there has been a good movement. Agents opened the following styles of prints: Fenwick light fancies, 4¾c; Lodi prints, 5c; Sagamore, 4¾c; Berwick, 4¼c. The tone of the market shows an improving steadiness.

COTTON.

GALVESTON, Jan. 11.—COTTON—Easy; middling, 9¾c; low middling, 9¼c; good ordinary, 8¾c; net receipts, 2,900 bales; exports coastwise, 5,603 bales; sales, 2,150 bales; stock, 145,179 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—COTTON—Steady and unchanged; net receipts, 12,310 bales; gross, 14,875 bales; exports to Great Britain, 14,094 bales; continent, 2,641 bales; coastwise, 4,836 bales; sales, 6,750 bales; stock, 311,663 bales.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 11.—COTTON—Quiet at 9¾c; receipts, 1,504 bales; shipments, 1,681; stock, 92,905; sales, 2,300.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 11.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Steady at 50c.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Yes.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Is it legal to divide one vote between two or more candidates for the same office? READER.

[In the case of elections for the lower branch of the Illinois Legislature each legally-qualified citizen may cast one vote for each of three candidates, or one and one-half for each of two, or three votes for one candidate. But votes cannot be divided in any other way in this State.]

A Critical Madame.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—If "An Inexperienced Miss" (in yesterday's TRIBUNE) is quite settled as to the propriety of accepting bouquets from gentlemen under certain circumstances, will she hunt up her grammar (I fear it is dust-covered) and learn how many mistakes she has combined in her one sentence?

I have no doubt she accepted the delicate gift, and can be comforted during the task by its beauty and fragrance.

AN EXPERIENCED MADAME.

Want Col. Davis to Have Credit.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—In your issue of today, in an article entitled "Will Congress Propose It?" in speaking of the suggested amendment to the Constitution enabling the President to veto items in the appropriation bills, you say that up to date no such amendment has been offered by any of the swarms of "reformers."

Perhaps not, but is it asking too much of THE TRIBUNE to request that you give credit to Col. George R. Davis as introducing such an amendment at the close of the last session of Congress and urge that Congress take action upon the same? W. H. BEEBE.

Pass Him Round.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Permit me through your widely circulating paper to warn the public against the various confidence games of one William M. Derbin, a young man who has a peculiar faculty of getting into the confidence of the people by playing off one gentleman upon another, and thus using such confidence in his various swindling operations. His latest swindling act has been as an unauthorized and self-constituted solicitor, begging money for the poor connected with the Pacific Garden Mission and other benevolent enterprises, and then using the money so obtained for his own individual purposes. The public is hereby warned against him as a first-class fraud.

GEORGE R. CLARKE, 161 La Salle street.

Distrustful of Intelligence Offices.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—You are entitled to the gratitude of the public for the exposure and prosecution of the swindling "employment" offices. Are there not many of the so-called "intelligence offices" that are equally irresponsible? Some no doubt are trustworthy, but I have found that I am quite as likely to secure a good domestic, and with much less trouble, by advertising as by application at an intelligence office; and yet I have never advertised for cook or chambermaid without receiving by mail a number of advertising cards of "intelligence offices." Some of them with high-sounding names, which seemed to me to savor strongly of swindling. I need not add that I have never been tempted to test them. C.

Washington as a Mason.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 6.—I read in your issue of the 5th inst. a "Statement by a prominent Mason in reply to certain charges," copied from the Cincinnati *Commercial*. I feel very little interest in the matter, and would not have noticed it had it not contained the paragraph headed "Gen. Washington and Masonry," which contains so much that is historically false and exhibits an ignorance of American history that would disgrace a college Freshman. Most half-grown schoolboys know, if this reverend Doctor of Divinity does not, that Washington and Lafayette were not in Morristown together at any time during the year 1777, and therefore Washington did not make Lafayette a Freemason in Freeman's Tavern, as alleged by the Rev. Robert McMurdy, D. D. Even if they had been in Morristown together, Washington could not have made him a Mason, for the simple reason that he never was the Master of a Lodge. This fact can be shown by the very best authority. That Washington was not a frequent visitor to the lodge is also easily proved. HISTORICUS.

Liquor in the Trades-Union Building.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—You will please permit me to enter my protest as a citizen and taxpayer against the Trades Unions turning their proposed new building or any portion of it into a drunk-factory, as they propose to do. How will residents of Michigan avenue like to see the lager beer and whisky sign continually staring them in the face? Will the ladies and children frequenting Lake Park have to encounter the thugs and other habitués of the proposed saloon right in the very park itself? A prominent Trades-Unionist declares that "whisky will not be sold or given away to any children" in the Trades-Union drunk-factory.

Have workingmen no higher regard for their wives and children than to compel them to attend lectures, etc., in a building devoted even in part to drunkenness? Have not these wives suffered enough already from whisky without having this additional temptation thrust on their husbands and children? Let the new Trades-Union Building be to Chicago what the Cooper Institute is to New York, or let there be no Trades-Union Building. J. C. M.

Carl Is Correct.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Your special correspondent in Kokomo is in error when he states that the "Karl" company was obliged to cancel all dates in the near future." The truth of the matter is that Mr. Gardner has been troubled for the last few days with a severe hoarseness, and through the advice of a physician, who urged the necessity of a couple of nights' rest for his voice, we did not play at Kokomo, but we satisfied all claims against us on account of cancellation, and instead of playing Mr. Gardner took a much needed rest. Mr. Scott has been very sick, and was obliged to go to his home in Cincinnati, but he is all right now, and will rejoin the company on Monday. As for myself, I was prostrated by a severe cold, and through the advice of Mr. Gardner came on to Chicago for a few days' rest, and am happy to state I am now able to assume my duties as heretofore. I sent parties to Peru, Ind., to replace Mr. Scott and myself in the company for this week. Mr. Gardner, Miss Patti Rosa, Mr. Scott, and in fact the entire "Karl" company, in proper voice, will positively appear at the Academy of Music Jan. 15, as per advertisement. JOHN W. DUNNE, Manager Karl Company.

The Elevated Road on State Street.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—A party signing himself "Civil Engineer" in yesterday's TRIBUNE, in commenting on my suggestion regarding an elevated road and street over Victoria alley, between State street and Wabash avenue, pronounces it impracticable, the reasons for which conclusion he does not state, and I cannot see. Of course I know that the alley does not come north of Adams street, and would propose to have the terminus there. I am also aware that, on account of the manner in which some of the blocks are laid out, some property would have to be bought, but that would be a very insignificant matter in the cost of an elevated road. However impracticable this route may be, parties are prepared to build this road over the alley between State street and Wabash avenue, from Adams street to Thirty-ninth street, if the authority from the Council can be obtained, and will enter into bonds to have the road completed within two years.

It seems to me that the attention of the people should be drawn to this route at this time, when an attempt is being made to spoil State street by getting an ordinance through the Council to build an elevated road on that street, for the alley route not only benefits the people as well as the other, but adds to the value of both State street and Wabash avenue property. GEO. A. CHAMBERS.

Objects to the Congregational Club.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Your lady correspondent, "S.," in THE TRIBUNE of the 8th inst., is almost pathetic in her appeal for the admission of her sex to the Congregational Club, recently organized at the Sherman House. To the greater number of practical Christians of either sex the propriety or consistency of this movement for festive gatherings at a public house where liquors are dispensed is not apparent. On the contrary, it is so broad a departure from not only primitive Christianity, but from the traditional simplicity of the customs of the denomination that it occasions surprise.

The use of a name almost exclusively appropriated by sporting and other associations which are doing so much to perpetuate the greatest evil of the age—intemperance—is particularly inappropriate and unfortunate. How many wives and mothers of the opulent classes of this city are rendered miserable by the prolonged absence of husbands and sons at the "club!"

Is it possible that the clergymen who have initiated this movement here can imagine that it will "forward Christ's work" in that mass of people in this city on whom so largely depends the character of future generations, but who have all they can do to keep the souls and bodies of themselves and families together, without availing themselves of so-called religious privileges, which are becoming more and more expensive every day? PIETY.

The Coming Mexican Exposition.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Knowing that you take an active interest in Mexican affairs, I beg leave to call the attention of the readers of your paper to the Industrial Exposition of the State of Mexico, which will be opened at the City of Toluca on the 2d of April next.

Inasmuch as exhibitions have been and are justly considered the impulsive element of the progress of nations, they not only contribute to improvements by means of competition and prizes awarded to those who toil to attain a higher degree of perfection in behalf of science, literature, industry, and practical arts, but they also display before us the national elements with which each nation or locality is endowed.

The consumer and producer being brought in closer contact, mercantile transactions are facilitated, and, knowing well the places from whence the products come, gives us a correct idea of the culture and progress of those nations.

The more nations are known the greater development is given to agriculture, art, commerce, manufacturing, etc., and very often it occurs that we look to distant countries for what we have in abundance in our own or a neighboring one.

Expecting to see the well-known enterprise of Chicago manufacturers, and in fact of the whole Northwest, verified by an extraordinary display at this coming exposition, I shall be glad to give any and all information if the interested parties will address me directly until Feb. 1.

CARLOS ZAREMBA.
Foreign Commissioner, No. 1516 Milwaukee avenue.

Artificial Stimulation of Too Much Protection.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—The St. Louis *Republican*, makes out too strong a case against the tariff. When, as in the article recently reprinted in THE TRIBUNE, it assumes that the whole domestic product of a protected industry is enhanced in price to the whole amount of the tariff duty, it proves too much, as the lawyers say. In this way it shows that the increased cost to the people of the eight leading industries that are protected is $700,000,000 a year. It overlooks the fact that though the tariff cuts off foreign competition it leaves domestic competition in full play. One of the worst effects of protection is that the higher price that can in the beginning be obtained for a protected article stimulates production into overproduction, and gives us a congestion of the natural markets. The steel-rail interest is the latest and most striking instance of this law of artificial stimulation. In 1880, when there were only enough Bessemer rolling-mills in this country to produce 1,250,000 tons of steel rails, not nearly as many as our railroad-building required, the manufacturers added the duty to their prices, and made profits of 79 to 200 per cent a year. But now, in 1883, the enlarged and improved mills can turn out 2,500,000 tons a year, the demand has fallen off, and the price has dropped so low that sales have been reported as low as $38 a ton, while no English rails could be brought in for anything approaching that price. The assumption that the tariff duty is always added to the domestic manufacturer's price is certain to injure the cause it is used to support, and the anti-protectionists have stronger grounds of attack. IRON.

Opposed to Packed Juries.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—As one of the traveling public I have been watching with some interest the result of the case of Oria H. Whitney vs. the Pennsylvania Company for false imprisonment, which has been on trial before a jury in Judge Barnum's court for some eight days. The readers of THE TRIBUNE are doubtless familiar with the facts in the case so that it is only necessary to say that the difficulty substantially grew out of the fact that Mr. Whitney, in going to his train, by mistake passed in one gate instead of another. After hearing the evidence, the arguments of counsel, and instructions of the court, it is rumored all of the jurors except one were in favor of giving the plaintiff from $5,000 to $10,000. Then, is it not time that something was done to rectify the jury system? One man on a jury has it in his power, under the present system, to stifle justice and to entail upon litigants needless expense and vexatious delays. The Legislature, now in session, should make some effort looking to a constitutional amendment, so as to remedy this growing evil. In civil cases a three-fourths or two-thirds verdict should be the rule. The Constitution of the State provides that "every person ought to find a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries and wrongs which he may receive in his person, property, or reputation; he ought to obtain by law right and justice freely and without being obliged to purchase it, completely and without delay."

So long as one man out of a jury of twelve can defeat right and justice, litigants can never obtain a certain, adequate, and speedy remedy in the law, and especially is this the case when an individual is compelled to sue a corporation. The frequency with which disagreements occur in cases against corporations because of one or two men holding out is a matter of no little alarm to the public. The journalist who will devote some time to the solution of the question as to how this monstrous evil can be remedied will do a great service to the country.

A SUBURBAN CITIZEN.

Damming the Upper Lakes.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 10.—Please allow me the use of your columns for the statement of what I deem the best possible plan of improvement of the existing harbors on Lakes Huron and Michigan, and the bays, straits, etc., connected with them—a plan that will render cheaper the construction of other harbors proposed, such as the one at Calumet River, which is to relieve your city of its now overcrowded traffic. My plan consists in raising the levels of Lakes Huron and Michigan from eighteen inches to two feet, or to any greater hight demanded by the majority of cities affected by the proposed improvement. It follows that a less excavation will be required if the levels are raised, and the smaller excavated channel would not be so liable to slip as the larger one, making a saving in construction and maintenance. A greater volume of water would flow to the West, or would be more easily raised by the pumps, if you establish them to purify the Chicago River, though it seems to me that they might not be needed if, in connection with an elevation of the fountain source, you deepened the present canal channel in the form of a capital V so as to reduce the crest of the obstruction to the first look, the greatest amount for the least money, giving you an increased volume of water flowing at a greater rate over a reduced inclined plane. To effect this rise a dam would be required at or slightly above the point of first descent of the waters at the outlet of Lake Huron, said dam to be arched against the current and its under side shaped to fit the bottom, where it would rest with the ends against abutments on either shore. It might require a second one above this one and higher, save in the channel, where, as with the first one, it would have to be in the form of an inverted arch for the width of the channel. If this should be found to be impracticable, the first dam should be so placed as to stop the erosion of the outflow, to maintain the present lake levels and necessary depths of the existing harbors and connecting channels. G. W. BLASDEL.

The Juror Must Have Expressed No Opinion.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—THE TRIBUNE has been misinformed by some one who himself doubtless misapprehends the purport of one of the recommendations made by the Committee on Criminal Law Reform to the State Bar Association bearing upon the qualification of jurors in criminal cases. The statute does indeed provide "that the fact that a person called as a juror has formed an opinion or impression based upon rumor or upon newspaper statements" shall not disqualify him, provided "about the truth" of such statements he has expressed no opinion. Now, the committee had this particular provision of the statute presented to them by one of the most experienced and observing of the Cook County Judges, fresh from holding criminal term, who informed them that the clause "about the truth of which he has expressed no opinion," served to nullify the wholesome rule, sought and intended to be established in Illinois, that intelligence should not disqualify a man from the performance of an act which ought to be intrusted only to the intelligent, for it was well said that there are few men who, reading an account of the commission of a crime in the newspapers, do not at their breakfast-table or in their office, to some member of their families or to some friend, express casually an opinion as to the matter just read and considered by them. Yet the fact that, when cross-examined by counsel for the prisoner, a juror who has expressed such an opinion is compelled to acknowledge it, serves to disqualify him absolutely, though he may at the same time "upon oath state that he believes he can fairly and impartially render a verdict therein in accordance with the law and the evidence, and the court shall be satisfied of the truth of such statement." This view of the case it was which led the committee to recommend that the words in the statute, "About the truth of which he has expressed no opinion," should be stricken out.

It was perhaps unfortunate that, owing to other engagements which could not be deferred, no member of the Committee on Criminal Law Reform was present at the meeting of the Bar Association to explain and support the recommendations. It is to be hoped, however, that the Legislature will give serious consideration to all the not numerous, but, as it appeared to the committee, much-needed changes in our criminal laws recommended by the committee, including as well those which failed to receive the sanction of the association as those which received such sanction. Respectfully,

R. S. TUTHILL.

What the Bar Association Is Doing to Improve the Criminal Code.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—My attention was called last evening to an article in your paper relating to the recent proceedings of the Illinois State Bar Association.

Let me call your attention to what the Bar Association did and what it did not do at its recent session:

1. It adopted a resolution which, if carried into effect by the Legislature, will afford the City of Chicago and all the cities and counties in the State the best system of selecting jurors that has yet been discovered, and that is to abolish the present mode of selecting jurors by County Boards, and provide for the appointment by the Judges of each Circuit, and in the County of Cook by the Circuit and the Superior Court Judges, one or more (my own judgment is one) Commissioner of Jurors for each county, whose duty it shall be after the moving season in May to summon before him or them a number of citizens daily until a sufficient number has been selected, and from inspection and inquiry make up a list of jurors for the year who possess prima facie all the qualifications of jurors provided by the statute.

In this mode there can be no failure in always having an excellent list from which to draw jurors. Furthermore, it divorces the political from the judicial departments and places the selection of jurors where it should be, and makes the courts responsible for the failure to have good juries.

2. It passed a resolution recommending the repeal of Sec. 431 of the criminal code and an amendment of the law requiring jurors to take the law from the court instead of from their own caprice.

3. It passed a resolution in favor of changing the law in relation to change of venue where the change is applied for on the ground of prejudice of the Judge, so that the Judge shall be empowered to pass upon the question as to whether he is prejudiced or not.

When rightly construed this amendment strikes at the root of the evil complained of without any of the disagreeable consequences that would have resulted had the recommendation of the Special Committee on Criminal Procedure been adopted. That recommendation was that the party alleging prejudice should state the grounds upon which he claimed that prejudice existed, and the State's-Attorney was authorized to file counter-statements denying the existence of prejudice.

How the issue thus joined was to be disposed of was not suggested by the committee, and a moment's consideration would show that it put the Judge on trial instead of the criminal.

While this subject was under discussion Judge Puterbaugh, of Peoria, told of an incident which occurred while such a local law as that favored by the committee was actually in existence in his county before the Constitution of 1870. The criminal presented such a petition as the committee suggested he should present, alleging prejudice, etc., and the State's-Attorney filed a counter-statement. As no provision was made in the law for the trial of such an issue, the Judge, under the general rule of law that issues of fact should be tried by a jury, impaneled a jury and allowed the parties to make their statements before the jury, who retired, and, on coming into court, returned a verdict finding the Judge guilty of prejudice, and yet, as matter of fact, the Judge was wholly unacquainted with the accused or the crime of which he stood charged. So much for the intelligence and fairness of juries.

Another case was stated by Maj. Connolly, which actually occurred, where the accused, who was indicted for selling liquor without a license, presented a very long petition, stating various utterances claimed to have been made by the Judge, who was a temperance man, some true and others entirely without foundation in fact, and insisted that because the Judge was opposed to the general traffic in liquor he was prejudiced against the accused in particular, whom, it was admitted, the Judge did not know. This petition had to go on file under the present law, and is just such a petition as the proposed amendment by the committee would require to be filed. Under the law which the Bar Association asks to have enacted the Judge is authorized to determine whether or not he is prejudiced, and can remove such petition from the files, which the committee's report would require to remain there.

4. The Bar Association did not adopt the recommendation of the committee by which the State's-Attorney could force the accused to trial in the absence of his witnesses by admitting what they would testify to if present.

The failure to adopt this resolution is made the subject of severe stricture upon the association by the writer in your paper, who doubtless labored under the same misapprehension of the law as the committee who made the report.

If you will turn to Sec. 9, Art. 2, of the Constitution of this State you will there find that "in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to appear and defend in person and by counsel . . . and have process *to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf*," etc.

Under this constitutional guaranty where does the General Assembly get the power to enact a law that will authorize the State's-Attorney to substitute certain admissions made by him in place of the personal attendance of the witnesses of the accused? The Bar Association held that a mandate of the Constitution could not thus be abrogated, and did not adopt the recommendation of the committee.

[The point complained of is that the affidavits asking for a continuance on the grounds of alleged absent material witness who could not be found or brought in to testify are false nineteen times out of twenty. They are lying, perjured oaths to gain time and stave off a trial which the criminal well knows would end in a conviction. The Bar Association proposes nothing to remedy this monstrous evil. The unconstitutional dodge cannot always be accepted to prevent a reform in this respect.]

I might thus take up each proposition that was reported by the committee and not acted upon, and show equally as cogent reasons for the action of the association, but this will suffice to show that the writer of the article in your paper was not present to hear the very able discussions the different recommendations of the committee called forth, or he would never have written the article printed.

No body of men ever assembled in this State who were actuated and animated by a more sincere desire to recommend amendments to the criminal law that would supply the defects in the present law than that body.

The only motive and influence which controlled any member of the association was the simple desire to improve legislation in the interest of the people, and at the same time have a due regard to the mandates of the constitution. GEO. W. COTHRAN.

JEFF DAVIS' EARLY LIFE.

False Reports Contradicted—The Story of His Marriage as Told by Himself.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 2.—*To the editor of the Globe-Democrat:* The letter of "Johannes Factotum," in your journal of Jan. 1, 1883, contains a complete refutation of the slanderous gossip, forty-eight years old, which he had been misled into reporting in his previous letter to you of Dec. 2, 1882, about Mr. Jefferson Davis. The attention of Mr. Davis having been called to that gossip he thought proper to send to an old personal friend a private letter from which the writer of this communication takes the liberty, without consultation with him, to give some extracts, as furnishing the most authentic disproof of the incidents to which the letters of "Johannes Factotum" relate, in the early life of the Chief of the late Southern Confederacy.

Mr. Davis says of the letter of Dec. 2, 1882, that "Every incident it relates is totally destitute of the least foundation of truth." That letter placed him at Prairie du Chien in 1834, and he continues: "I was then serving in the First Dragoons, U. S. A., west of Arkansas. The letter describes me as engaged in playing a game of draw-poker—a game which, so far as I know, did not then exist, and of which I have never learned even the first rules. No officers of the names given belonged to the First Infantry when I served in it, and I never knew the John Lorraine it describes. There was no officer of the name of Harrison who ever served with me at Prairie du Chien, and I had no such difficulties as those the letter details with any one. While I was on duty at Dubuque my orders required me frequently to go to Galena. The son of the hotel-keeper, Reading Bennet, was well known to me, and, if he were living, would promptly brand the statement of the letter, so far as he and I are concerned, as a falsehood. The truth is, I never drank nor gambled, and any one who ever served with me would probably say that in my youth I was over-willing to fight.

"The story of the elopement with Gen. Taylor's daughter is as unfounded as the rest. I was one of the two officers selected from the First Infantry for promotion in the new regiment of dragoons organized in March, 1833, which separated me from Col. Taylor's regiment. In 1835 I went to Kentucky, where Miss Taylor was with her father's sister, near Louisville, and there married her in the presence of Gen. Taylor's brother, sister, his son-in-law, and daughter (Dr. and Mrs. Wood), with many other members of the Taylor family. I served under Gen. (formerly Colonel) Zachary Taylor in the siege of Monterey, and was one of his commissioners to arrange for its capitulation. This fact sufficiently explodes the scene described as occurring at Buena Vista."

This statement of Mr. Davis does effectually dispose of the oft-repeated tale of Gen. Taylor's ill-feeling toward him and their reconciliation on the battle-field of Buena Vista. That brilliant victory, toward which the then Col. Jefferson Davis so ably and gallantly contributed, was gained several months after the capitulation of Monterey; and what is thus lost to the quasi "romance of history" will be a gain to the accuracy of a biography which will always be of interest to all students of the true history of the great American Civil War. Respectfully, R.

"The Poet of the Sierras."

Brooklyn Eagle.

Joaquin Miller, the poet of the Sierras, has become a prosy worker in New York. He writes cleverly as ever, in and out of rhyme, but walks Broadway with hair and collar so commonplace that he passes simply for one man in a crowd. Miller married into the hotel-keeping family of Leland two years ago, after getting a divorce from his Pacific Coast wife. He had accumulated a moderate fortune from his books, so that by writing about as much as he felt inclined to his income was sufficient for fairly luxurious living, but he boarded at one and another of the Leland hotels, and always more or less among stock gamblers. He caught the fever and carried his money from the bank to Wall street, where, of course, he lost it. So the poet, with a wife and baby to be housed and fed, has no time for parlor posing or picturesque eccentricities, but works hard and manfully at such compositions as will sell best.

Pure Soaps, Extracts and Toilet Articles, made by the successors of Robert Low, the celebrated London Perfumer, are seen everywhere. These goods have stood the test of a century, and are recommended by druggists throughout the world.

Saved from the Grave.

Mrs. Nancy J. Smith, of Eastland, Tex., writes:

"I was terribly afflicted with Kidney Disease and Dropsy, having suffered for over three years. I employed the best physicians in this county, and obtained no relief, but was getting rapidly worse. My family and friends had lost all hope. My son happened to read your advertisement of Hunt's Remedy, and procured the medicine for me. I began to take it, and it worked like a charm. After taking several bottles, I became entirely well. I am indebted to Hunt's Remedy for saving my life; and, if it had not been for your great medicine, I surely would have been in my grave today."

Internal Revenue Department, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Stephen A. Aplin, Washington, D. C., says:

"A member of my family having been troubled for several years with Kidney Disease, and, after trying numerous remedies and methods of treatment without obtaining relief, she was induced to use your Hunt's Remedy, and after a thorough trial she became completely cured. Knowing the facts in this case, I cheerfully recommend its use to any one afflicted with diseases of above nature."

Acts like a Charm.

"I have used Hunt's Remedy for Kidney troubles, and recommended it to others, and always found it to act like a charm."

JOHN CHAMBERS,
723 Carson-st., Pittsburg, Penn.

"Gratitude is the memory of the heart." How many heart memories cluster around Hunt's Remedy in grateful households where it has wrought its magic cure!

St. Jacobs Oil

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Relieves and cures RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, Soreness, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTBITES, BURNS, SCALDS, And all other bodily aches and pains.

FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11 languages.

The Charles A. Vogeler Co. (Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

TROPIC FRUIT LAXATIVE

KEEP THE SYSTEM regular with Tropic-Fruit Laxative, and you will always feel and look well. It is better than pills and the usual purgatives. Unlike them, it does not sicken or weaken the stomach. The dose is small, the taste delicious. Ladies and children like it. Try a 25 cent box, and you will be sure to adopt it as a family necessity. Sold by all Druggists.

BEATTY'S ORGANS, 27 stops, $125. Pianos, $297.50. Factory running day and night. Catalogue free. Addr. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N.J.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:05 p m	* 3:00 p m
Milwaukee Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Oconomowoc, Sparta, Winona, St. P., Minne'p'lis, etc.	‡11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Stevens Point & Ashland	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa Dakota, & Min'esota	* 5:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Palmyra, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Way	*11:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Janesville and Mineral Point	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Libertyville	* 5:40 p m	* 8:50 a m
Rockford, R. I., and Janesville	* 9:20 a m	* 4:30 p m
Dubuque and Cedar Rapids	*12:05 p m	* 2:10 p m
Dubuque, Sioux City, & Yankton	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:10 a m
Council Bluffs, Denver & San Francisco Fast Express	§12:05 p m	§ 2:10 p m
Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:10 a m
Elgin and Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:25 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday	4:00 p m	10:25 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:20 a m	b 8:35 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:25 a m	b 7:10 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:35 p m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:35 p m
Iowa Express	b 8:25 a m	b 2:10 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:05 a m	b 1:40 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:15 p m	b 2:15 p m
Denver Fast Express	a12:15 p m	a 2:15 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	b12:15 p m	b 2:15 p m
Kansas City & Denver Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:10 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:55 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:30 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
St. Louis Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
Rockford Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:30 p m	b 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 6:45 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Southern Pacific Express	a 9:25 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex.	a 9:25 p m	a 6:55 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	b 9:30 p m	b 6:25 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr.	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:30 p m	10:45 p m

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday. *Wednesday only.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
bSpringfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Pontiac Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:30 p m
Chatsworth Express	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:25 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 2:30 p m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.
Dubuque and Sioux City trains leave and arrive at West Side Union Depot, corner Canal and Adams-sts.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 85 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:55 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex.	* 8:55 a m	* 2:25 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 89 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Leadville & California Fast Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona & California Ex.	§11:30 p m	§ 7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express, via Chenoa	* 9:00 a m	* 2:30 p m
	§11:30 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:45 a m	* 5:50 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex.	§11:00 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express	§11:00 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:10 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Peoria Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:00 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive
Morning Express	* 8:10 a m	§ 5:50 a m
Fast Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:35 a m
Night Express	§10:20 p m	* 7:20 p m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.
All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change.
The new and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and New York daily at 8:10 a. m., 5:10 and 10:20 p. m.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 6:45 a m	* 6:30 p m
New York & Boston Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Fast New York Express	§ 3:30 p m	
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 6:30 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m
Local Passenger (daily)		§ 2:50 p m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 5:15 p. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§10:20 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
aNight Express	*10:20 p m	§ 5:50 a m
Michigan Express (daily)		4:40 p m
Elkhart Accommodation		*11:30 a m

a—Saturdays leave at 11:20 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Pan-Handle Route.)

Depot corner of Madison and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:00 p m
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	§ 7:55 p m	§ 7:10 a m
Logansport Accommodation	7:00 a m	9:10 p m
Logansport Accommodation	* 3:00 p m	*11:25 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

Depot corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 8:00 a m	* 6:45 p m
Limited Express	§ 5:00 p m	§10:40 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 5:40 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Express	§11:00 p m	

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts. Ticket-Offices at 103 South Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrived.
Mail	* 8:50 a m	* 6:50 p m
Atlantic & Pacific Expresses	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Day and Night Expresses	† 9:00 p m	* 7:45 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 5:25 p m	* 8:20 a m
South Lawn Accommodation	*11:00 m	* 2:45 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	‡ 1:30 p m	‡10:00 a m

‡ Sundays only.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 4:15 p m
Evansville Night Express	§ 8:40 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Cincinnati & Chicago Special		* 9:45 p m
Watseka Accommodation	*11:30 p m	

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:25 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

For the present trains depart from and arrive at Weldon Station (Fourteenth-st.), Chicago, as follows:
Leave Chicago 7:30 a. m., Chicago time.
Arrive Chicago 8:00 p. m., Chicago time.
For rates or information call on nearest agent of the company, or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, or H. F. HORNER, General Western Passenger Agent. Office, 81 Clark-st., Chicago.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & North-Western Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*12:01 m	* 2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Denver Express via Cheyenne	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Denver Short Line Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	*12:01 m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Algona & Webster City Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Webster City & Algona Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Northwestern Iowa Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:30 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Beloit & Janesville Express	*11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Madison Sunday—Special	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Winona & Minnesota Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Winona & Minnesota	† 7:30 p m	‡ 6:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	§ 1:00 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	* 7:15 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Waukesha Express	§ 8:00 a m	§ 7:15 p m
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:00 p m	§ 4:00 p m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 5:15 p m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:40 a m
Lake Geneva	* 3:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Rockford Passenger	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:30 p m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Express—Sundays only	1:15 p m	10:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
St. Charles Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago R.R. Company—"Monon Route."

Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, Palmer House & Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:30 p m
Louisville & Florida Express	§ 7:20 p m	§ 7:00 a m

Florida, Nassau, Bermuda, Mexico, Etc.

Love & Alden's single and excursion tickets and circular tours embracing all popular summer and winter resorts in the United States, Cuba, Mexico, Nassau, Bermuda, West Indies, etc., etc. Call or send postage for the American Tourist Gazette, illustrated, containing rates and routes and valuable information to the Tourist, Invalid, or Pleasure-Seeker. Love & Alden's Tourist Office, 114 Washington-st.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, SAN ANTONIO, Texas, December 29, 1882.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at the office of the Depot Quartermaster at St. Louis, Missouri, until 12 o'clock m., and at this office until 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1883, at which places and times they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivery to the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army, at Kansas City, Sedalia, or St. Louis, Missouri, of 198 Cavalry Horses and 50 Artillery Horses.

All to be geldings, of hardy colors, sound in all particulars, in good condition, from fifteen to sixteen hands high, not less than five nor more than nine years old, and suitable in every respect for the service indicated; the cavalry horses to be well broken to the saddle, and to weigh not less than 950 pounds each; the artillery horses to be square trotters, well broken to harness, and to weigh not less than 1,100 pounds each.

Bids will be entertained for any number not less than fifty.

Deliveries to commence within fifteen days and to be completed within forty days from notification of the acceptance of any proposal.

Blank proposals and printed circulars, giving full instructions as to manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, of bond to accompany proposals, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application to this office, or to the Depot Quartermaster at St. Louis, Missouri.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a bond made according to the form prescribed.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for Horses," and addressed to the Depot Quartermaster, St. Louis, Missouri, or to the undersigned, at this place.

J. G. C. LEE,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.



BAKER'S Breakfast Cocoa.

Warranted *absolutely pure* Cocoa, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has *three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

RUPTURE CURED.

CHICAGO, Oct. '82—Dr. Parker—Dear Sir: After wearing your Patent Retentive Common-Sense Truss for two years I find I am entirely cured, not having worn the Truss for months. My age is 78 years. Previous to your adjusting a Truss I had great difficulty in retaining the rupture. THOMAS CHANNEL, 56 Huron-st.

DR. A. H. PARKER, COMMON-SENSE TRUSS CO., Office and Factory, 58 State-st., Chicago. The only Western Manufacturers of Elastic Stockings, Trusses, etc.

RACINE COLLEGE.
THIRTIETH YEAR.
Grammar School and Collegiate Dept.

The Grammar School prepares boys for College or for business. The College includes Classical and Scientific Course, with Modern Languages. Situated in a region which the late census shows to be unsurpassed in point of healthfulness, entirely free from malaria, convenient of access from both Chicago and Milwaukee. Second term begins Thursday, Jan. 18, 1883. Address the Rev. ALBERT J. GRAY, Warden.

Pennsylvania Military Academy.
Chester, Pa. Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Classics, English. Degrees conferred. Col. Theo. Hyatt, Pres. Winter Term opens Jan. 10.

HOME SCHOOL FOR SMALL BOYS. Address L. RAND, Geneva Lake, Wis.

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SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
Cor. Lake St. & Fifth Ave., Chicago.
Be careful to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.



CHICAGO SCALE CO.
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2-Ton Wagon Scale, $40; 4-Ton $60; "Little Detective," $3. Send for Price List

Blancard's PILLS

Used for 25 years by the medical celebrities of Europe and America, in Scrofula, Constitutional Weakness, Poorness of the Blood, and all affections where it is necessary to act on the blood, so as to stimulate and regulate its periodical course. They are an excellent tonic for lymphatic and debilitated constitutions. Price 50 cents and $1 per bottle. E. Fougera & Co., N. Y., Agents for the U. S. Sold by Druggists generally.

Dr. LUCAS
PRIVATE DISPENSARY
132 So. CLARK ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

Chartered by the State of Illinois, for the special, scientific and speedy cure of Private, Nervous and Chronic Diseases. Dr. LUCAS is a graduate of two regular (Allopathic and Eclectic) Medical Colleges, is well known on the Pacific coast as founder of the mammoth Bellevue Medical Institute, San Francisco, and it is a well known fact that for many years he has confined himself to the study and treatment of Sexual and Chronic Diseases, thus giving him advantages that but few possess. YOUNG MEN and Middle-Aged Men, who are suffering from the effects of youthful indiscretions or excesses, Seminal Weakness, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impotence (sexual incapacity), Lost Manhood, Abuses of the System, Exhausted Vitality, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Despondency, Pimples on the Face, Loss of Energy, and Frequency of Urinating, — remember, I will guarantee to forfeit $500 for every case of Private Disease that I fail to cure. [illegible] Dr. LUCAS, 132 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Send two 3-cent stamps for circular.

NO CURE! NO PAY! DR. KEAN,
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Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 9 to 12.

Manhood Restored.

A victim of early imprudence, causing Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham-st., N. Y.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

THE COURTS.

An Amicable Adjustment of the Theodore B. Weber Estate.

A Suit to Collect a Note Given in Payment of a Bar Bill.

Insane Day in the County Court—The Usual Number of Imbeciles.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Case of J. B. Gribler for Alleged Jury-Bribing.

New Suits, Divorces, Confessions, Judgments, Etc.

The T. B. Weber Estate.

A final decree was entered yesterday before Judge Moran in the case of Caroline Weber against George W. Weber and others. This was a bill filed by Mrs. Weber, widow of the late T. B. Weber, setting out that her husband at the time of his death had an interest as special partner to the amount of $40,000 in the boot and shoe firm of George W. Weber & Co. T. B. Weber died in May, 1879, leaving a will by which the $40,000 was to be left in the firm during Mrs. Weber's life, if G. W. Weber was willing, the profits being divided in a specific way among the widow and her husband's nephews and nieces, he having left no children. Some time ago G. W. Weber notified Mrs. T. B. Weber that he wished her to withdraw the $40,000, as it was not fair that he should pay the same proportion of the profits as when T. B. Weber was alive. He, however, offered to borrow the amount and pay 4½ per cent interest on it annually as long as Mrs. Weber lived. The decree finds that the assets of the firm of G. W. Weber & Co. consist of about $85,000 or $90,000 worth of boots and shoes, machinery and fixtures, and $85,000 worth of open accounts, but that the assets would not realize near so much if sold at forced sale. The liabilities of the firm are $51,000, and its profits have been drawn out so that T. B. Weber's share is only worth $40,000, and if a forced sale of the partnership assets was made would not realize more than $30,000. G. W. Weber is worth $100,000 in his own name, and, as it is not advisable to break up his firm to pay the $40,000 at once, the decree directs that Weber shall be allowed to borrow the money at 4½ per cent, giving a bond of his firm in the sum of $60,000 as security. Weber is also removed as trustee under the will, and Theobold E. Ritter is appointed his successor and directed to keep a sharp watch on the trust estate, collect the interest and pay it over as provided in the will, and receive the principal also when Weber wishes to pay it over.

A Novel Suit Under the Illinois Liquor Laws.

A rather novel little appeal case is on trial before Judge Rogers, being a suit by Thomas Glaven, a dealer in wet and dry groceries, against John Fitzgerald to recover $94.50 due on a liquor bill. It seems that the Fitzgeralds traded in dry groceries at Glaven's place and the old man traded on the opposit side of the store, where the bottled goods were kept. The liquor account was hung up and spread over the items in the grocery bill as far as it could be done without detection, and the old gentleman paid the rest. Finally, however, he ran behind, and Glaven, after filling him up with amber oblivion, induced him to sign a note for the amount due. Fitzgerald subsequently refused to pay the note and Glaven brought suit. The defense was that the note was void because given in payment of liquor sold to a person who was in the habit of getting intoxicated. The jury will return their verdict this morning.

Insane Day in the County Court.

Yesterday was insane day in the County Court, and a number of cases were disposed of, as follows:

Rosa Pasra labored under the strange illusion that she ought to be married. For this she was not considered insane, however, for it was not until she insisted that her brother should become her husband that she was looked upon with suspicion. The jury found her demented, and, being a pauper, recommended that she be sent to the asylum at Jefferson.

Charles Curtis and James Kennedy, a pair whose love for aqua vitæ became so ardent as to unseat their reason and render them wild and homicidal, were next arraigned and found insane. They will be taken to the County Asylum.

Religion got the best of John Ryan, and inclines him to be demonstrative at times. He was found to be of unsound mind, and was sent to the Insane Asylum for Paupers at Jefferson.

Edward McGuaran was next tried on the petition of his wife and family, and it proved to be a case out of the usual order. He had occupied the position of Superintendent of Instruction in Ireland for thirty-two years, and came to this country about two years ago. He lost his place there, his story goes—and he is a gentleman of education and considerable ability—by changing from the Catholic to the Protestant Church, and, coming here, he opened a boarding-house in Evanston, where he has lived ever since. He acted as his own counsel, and displayed great tact and an enviable familiarity with the law in conducting the examination of the witnesses. His wife, a fine-appearing lady of 54 years of age, testified that he was "cracked" on religion, and had always been insanely jealous of her, and suspected her of infidelity. Upon one occasion he had cut her hair off, after an olden custom, and at other times he had assaulted her, and latterly had made her life and that of her children, two of whom are grown up, almost intolerable. She wept as she testified, and the children in recounting his sad condition several times gave way to tears. They spoke of him as a kind, provident father, and regretted that it had been necessary to take the step they had, which they had been forced to do by his insane delusions about their mother. He believed, for instance, that his wife had a charm in her eye which was perfectly irresistible, and they attributed the sad condition of his mind to his religious zeal, which had led him so far as to believe that the assassination of Lord Cavendish and Secretary Burke in Dublin, some months ago, was a visitation of Divine Providence upon them for their ill treatment of him. The other witnesses, among whom was Dr. Bluthardt, testified to his mind being unsettled, corroborating in detail everything his family had said. The defendant was allowed to address the jury in his own behalf, which was a rambling, passionate effort. He spoke with great earnestness, and begged the jury not to rob him of his liberty nor his family of their best friend, emphasizing his utterances by the wringing of his hands and the wildest gesticulations. His family were deeply impressed by what he said, and expressed themselves by sobbing aloud, and had to be removed from the room, and he concluded by crying aloud for mercy and justice and sinking into his chair. The jury returned a verdict after being out some time that he was insane and not a pauper, and he was taken to the jail for the night, and will be taken to Elgin this morning.

Hugh McGurl was put on trial for insanity, being his second hearing, but nothing was done beyond impaneling a jury. The case will come up again this afternoon.

The Gribler Case.

Yesterday was the sixth day of the trial of John C. Gribler befor Judge Williamson for attempted jury-bribing. As on previous days of the trial the court-room was crowded.

The cross-examination of John C. Weckler was resumed by Mr. O'Brien. The counsel asked the witness whether he did not, in April, 1877, sign a bail-bond for James Gillen, accused of burglary, and file with the court a list of his property valued at $10,000. An objection was made by the prosecution, and after arguments on both sides, the court sustained the objection. Exception was taken by the defense to the ruling. Questions as to whether Weckler owned the property, and as to whether the witness stole a lot of pork in 1877 and offered it for sale, were asked and objected to, and the court sustained the objections. The witness denied having had any conversation with the attorneys for the prosecution with reference to the case. He also denied being in Turney's saloon last Friday evening inquiring for James Colon, or making the remark that he wanted to keep him from testifying in the case. Mr. O'Brien asked the witness if he was not in the habit of hiring repeaters at every election at so much per head, and also buying up jurors at $2 apiece. The witness said he was not.

Mrs. Mary A. Weckler, wife of the previous witness, testified as to the visits of Patten to her house on Friday evening and Saturday morning. She said Gribler called between 8 and 9 o'clock Friday evening, March 5, and inquired for her husband, but she said he was not in. Gribler wore a dark overcoat and a white plug hat. Her husband was in bed at the time, but she told those that called that he was out. Mr. O'Brien asked her how many times that evening she "denied her lord and master," and she said four. Her husband told her to say to all callers that he had gone out, and she was obliging her husband when she told people he was out.

The prosecution submitted a transcript of testimony before Judge Barnum in the second trial, and then rested their case.

Mrs. Harriet Van Buren, residing at No. 45 Pierce street, was the first witness for the defense. In March, 1880, Gribler and his family lived within a couple of doors of her house on Pierce street. She called at Gribler's house Friday evening, March 5, about 9 o'clock, and staid until 11. The defendant was at home at the time, and did not go out during the evening. He was in his shirt-sleeves, and wore slippers. Gribler read some poetry out of a scrap-book. The witness was positive as to the date by other circumstances which transpired.

Annie Van Buren, daughter of the last witness, corroborated her mother's testimony relative to visiting the Griblers, as she herself accompanied her mother. The witness said she looked at a clock in a grocery-store before the visit was made and it was half-past 8. She and her mother soon afterwards visited Mr. and Mrs. Gribler.

James B. Taylor testified that he knew Gribler for years, and met him coming out of court on the 3d of March, 1880. Heard Gribler ask Weckler to take some lunch with him, and all three went into a French restaurant on Adams street. While sitting at the table witness heard Weckler say something about a juror whom he knew getting $500 for a certain verdict before Judge Gary. Witness said that all the conversation occurred at the table, and at no time did Gribler and Weckler get up and go to another part of the restaurant and have a private talk. The witness also contradicted Weckler's testimony relative to Gribler and Weckler going to Johnson's office on Washington street after dinner, saying that all three had cigars in Kantzler & Hargis', on Clark street, and did not go any further north on that street. He denied making the remark to Weckler, "Gribler is a square fellow, and whatever he says you can rely on it." The witness had never seen Weckler before. Weckler told the witness while at lunch that he had been approached by Patten in relation to a case in court, and was under obligations to Patten for something he did for him. The witness said it was a dangerous business, but Weckler said he could take care of himself. Weckler said that Patten let a friend of his named Philo Durfee get away after being arrested, and Weckler was under obligations to him for that act.

The defendant was then placed on the stand. He said his name was John B. Gribler, his age 36, that he was born in Paris, France, and had been in Chicago since he was 2½ years old. He then gave in detail the different places he had worked since he was 15 years of age. His first work, he said, was keeping books for Rufus Hatch, now in New York. John B. Girard was not his uncle, but his godfather. He managed the business of his godfather for a number of years, and studied law, but was never admitted to the bar. He knew John C. Weckler in 1869 or 1870, when the witness kept a store on Chicago avenue. Weckler used to drive a wagon for his brother, Adam Weckler, and leave liquors at witness' store. Met Weckler on the 3d of March in front of the old rookery on Adams street, and shook hands with him. The witness then described the invitation to lunch, and said that the wine that he and Taylor drank at dinner only cost 25 cents a bottle. He denied in toto nearly everything testified to by Weckler in which the witness was made to suggest or propose any crooked work for a juror. Weckler mentioned Patten's overtures, and intimated to the witness that he would accept them. He denied going to Johnson's office with Weckler, and also as to having visited Otto's saloon, Miller's boarding-house, or Weckler's house. The witness said that he never in his life was in either of those places. He was at home all the evening of Friday, March 5, as he could well remember, even at this date. The witness was asked why the cards or letter-heads were printed with "Johnson & Gribler, Attorneys-at-Law," thereon, and the prosecution objected. The court said he would sustain the objection until he looked the matter up, and would decide it this morning.

The court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning, when Gribler will resume his testimony.

A Partition Suit.

Judge Jameson yesterday morning decided the case of Hill against Reno and Little. This was a bill for partition of a parcel of property, of which complainant was lessee and owner of one-third. The Judge held he had ample power under the law to decree a partition, but that it would not be to the advantage of the two heirs-at-law, who were married women and who enjoyed the rents from the property. The court should, as far as possible, protect the interests of all parties, and as the heirs would be injured by a partition it would be refused and the bill dismissed.

Items.

There was more evidence adduced yesterday in the case of Hinsdale-Doyle Granit Company against Cook County before Judge Blodgett, a large number of witnesses being examined. The most of the testimony, as heretofore, is on the subject of prices, but nothing new was evolved. The case will be continued today.

In the case of O. H. Whitney against the Pennsylvania Company to recover $20,000 damages for being expelled from the depot and arrested on a charge of disorderly, the jury before Judge Barnum failed to agree and were discharged.

The jury before Judge Rogers in the forcible detainer case of Benjamin Shurtleff against James Kirby yesterday rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, virtually holding that the steak and whisky he supplied Shurtleff were not of the proper quality. The trial occupied several days and furnished a large amount of amusement to the numerous spectators.

Divorces.

Lucy A. Tracey filed a bill yesterday against her husband, Thomas H. R. Tracey, charging him with drunkenness, adultery, and desertion, and asking for a decree of divorce.

Mary Kitson asked for a divorce from John Kitson on the ground of drunkenness.

Lilly Schimpf complains that her husband, John Schimpf, after abusing her for several years, left her without any cause and their nine minor children without support, and she wants the usual relief.

State Courts.

The Hanover Manufacturing Company began a suit for $1,000 yesterday against Tobias Bernstein.

Thomas S. Marcher brought suit for $1,530 against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company.

Sweet, Dempster & Co. began an attachment suit for $1,500 against Charles Beck.

Elizabeth Morrs and Helen M. Babcock entered up judgment in forcible detainer against William Quinsler for the possession of the premises No. 3108 Archer avenue.

George A. Hutchinson began a suit for $2,000 against H. W. Dryer.

Henry Taylor sued the National Dispatch Fast Freight Line for $2,000.

Henrietta V. Du Bois filed a bill against Stanley S. Millar, H. P. Bosworth, Mary A. Parsons, and others to foreclose a mortgage for $3,000 on part of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 11, 39, 12, bordering on the Desplaines River.

Frank Kerting commenced an action in trespass against Frederick W. Cotzhausen, George Sylvester, B. B. Baldwin, and Sebastian H. McNabb to recover $36,000 damages for illegally seizing his lithographic establishment.

Robert Porter sued Charles D. Seeberger for $1,500.

Criminal Court.

In Judge Tuley's court yesterday Gustav Bockman was sentenced to jail for twenty-nine days for petit larceny.

The case of Edward Devine, on trial for robbery, was given to the jury, and a verdict will be rendered this morning.

Probate Court.

In the estate of H. N. Eldridge, deceased, letters of administration were issued to Sarah E. Eldridge and Wilson Ames under bond for $20,000.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—The case of the Hinsdale-Doyle Granit Company vs. Cook County still on trial.

JUDGE GARY—802 to 821. No case on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Assists Judge Gary. No case on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—The Dearborn street condemnation case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—14, 20, 20½, 24, and 25. No case on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—No first call. Trial call 562, 564, 565, 566½, 570, 574, and 577. No. 2,849, Glavin vs. Fitzgerald, on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—No first call. Trial call 186, 322, 336, 339, and 341. No case on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—189½, 194, 231, 234, and 254. No. 160, McKee vs. Risinger, on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—34. No. 297, Russell vs. Wilshire, on hearing.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—No. 3,455 on trial, and Nos. 61 to 79 inclusive, except 68, 71, and 73.

JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 537, 542, 543, 565, 566, 567, 585, 632, 589, 595, 596, 604, 605, 656, 607, 608, 658, 618, 620, 625, and 338.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—The Gribler case.

Judgments.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE SMITH—C. H. Remy vs. J. J. Richards, $108.25.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Mary Rome vs. Charles Beck, $675.—John Ruprecht vs. same, $1,525.—Gregg & Son vs. Abraham Netter, $1,038.32.—S. D. Foss et al. vs. same, $223.09.

JUDGE BARNUM—Lyman Eveningham vs. Abraham Netter, $1,904.53.

JUDGE HAWES—Love Hughes vs. Henry Nesthing, William Dowell, and Charles Drews; verdict, $880.50, and motion for new trial.

A Too Fruitful Examination.

Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.).

A. B. Fraser, a United States Gager, recently discharged, was called before Special-Agent Somerville and Collector Taft to be examined concerning the alleged violations of the rule which forbids Government officers giving their superiors presents of any sort. The *Penny Post* thus reports the examination:

Somerville—Do you know of any official receiving presents of cigars, whisky, or anything else from subordinates?

Fraser—Well, I don't remember. I can't recall anything of the kind.

Somerville—Try to remember now?

Fraser (after a pause)—Well, yes. I and some others did give a superior a present.

Somerville—Who was it?

Fraser—It was you.

Somerville—Who! me? (bracing back in his chair). What did you give me?

Fraser—Some whisky. Don't you remember when you came to a certain rectifying house you said to me that you had not had a drop of good whisky in the district? When you said that I, and John Mitchell, and Henry Herman, all Gagers, presented you with a gallon of $6 whisky.

Somerville (confused)—Y-e-e-s! I did receive that. That jug is still in my office, and I don't there's more than a dozen drinks out of it. [Pause.] What was your share of that whisky?

Fraser—I gave $2 toward it.

Somerville (pulling out his pocketbook)—I will pay you back those $2.

Fraser—No, sir; I won't take it. I presented it to you, and you keep it. I never take back what I give.

Somerville (with an ingratiating smile)—Well, Fraser, I wouldn't mention a small thing like that. Don't say anything about it.

TOO MUCH ZEAL.

Such Is the Charge Made Against the Grain Inspection Department—The Warehouse Commissioners to Be Requested to Ease Up a Little.

Loud complaints have been raised during the last four or five weeks by Chicago receivers of grain and shippers from whom they buy that the State Grain Inspectors are overdoing matters in their zeal to prevent an inferior article of grain from getting a high grade or classification. In other words, they claim that the wheat, corn, and oats received at this market are undergraded by the State Inspectors, who thereby work an injury to the market. The Grain Receivers' Association of this city held a meeting yesterday afternoon with a view to correcting the alleged existing evil. The meeting was held in the Directors' room of the Chamber of Commerce, and was attended by about fifteen members of the association. President George M. How presided.

Mr. C. E. Culver said the meeting had been called by members of the association who believed the inspection of grain by the State authorities unusually severe and strict. They had no complaint to make regarding the rules governing inspection, but of the administration of those rules. For the last few weeks grain that was fully entitled to be classified as No. 2 or better was graded lower. Shippers

WERE COMPLAINING BITTERLY

and threatening to send their grain to other markets. A large buyer of corn told Mr. Culver that fully one-half of the corn recently inspected as new mixed should, under the rules of inspection, have been graded No. 2. Many dealers were buying new-mixed corn and placing it in elevators and warehouses waiting for navigation to open, and were satisfied that the corn would keep as well as No. 2. A vessel was that very afternoon being loaded from a certain elevator with new-mixed corn, which an expert declared to be fully as good as the corn received at the same elevator in November and graded No. 2. Mr. Culver did not accuse the Inspectors of any intention to grade wrongfully, but he thought the matter deserved prompt attention, and would therefore offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That H. W. Rogers, W. J. Pope, and S. D. Foss be and are hereby appointed a committee to wait upon the resident Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner and advise him that it is the opinion of the Grain Receivers' Association of this city that the administration of the rules governing the inspection of grain is at the present time unjust to owners of property and damaging to the present interest of the grain trade of this city, and that they also urge him to exercise his influence to correct the evils that he may on investigation find to exist in the premises.

Most of the gentlemen present favored the resolution and brought forward any number of arguments in its favor in the shape of letters from Western shippers. In these letters the writers declared they would

SHIP NO MORE CORN TO CHICAGO

if the present practice in grading was kept up. One writer went so far as to accuse the Inspectors of corruption. It was stated that corn classed as new mixed here was being shipped to Baltimore, where it ranked with No. 2.

Mr. A. M. Wright and Mr. H. W. Rogers thought the resolutions too rough. Mr. Wright was of the opinion that the kick was being made because of the existing corner in corn. Mr. Rogers thought the Committee of Appeals had not been appealed to often enough—only in eighteen cases.

Mr. Haight said once he appealed to that committee in the case of a car of corn graded as new mixed and they sustained the Inspector. Then he had the car shipped to Springfield, put in a different car, and brought back to Chicago, and then it graded as No. 2.

Mr. Rogers offered a mild substitute for Mr. Culver's resolution, but he and Mr. Wright were the only ones to support it. The original resolution was carried with Mr. Culver's name substituted for Mr. Rogers', and with the amendment that "it is the opinion of the 'majority' of the members of the Grain Receivers' Association," etc.

The committee were instructed that there was as much fault found with the grading of wheat and oats as with the grading of corn. The meeting then adjourned.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

Proposed Union of the Various Existing Charities and Relief Associations—How It Has Worked in Other Cities—Important Features of the Project.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—An associated charities organization is not a new charity seeking patronage from a long-suffering public; it is simply a union of the various charities and relief agencies already existing in a community, united for the purpose of securing a more systematic and discriminating treatment of the whole subject of charity dispensation than is possible where isolation obtains.

This new movement in charity is the outgrowth of many experiments, undertaken both in Europe and this country, to effect a permanent improvement in the condition of the poor. Large credit is given to the almost universal order of St. Vincent de Paul for some of its cardinal ideas. The economic principle of coöperation is fundamental, as it makes possible that division of labor and careful classification which are necessary to broaden the operations of charity and lift it above the level of mere almsgiving, a matter of temporary and often of questionable value, to a science dealing with causes and far-reaching results. Associated charities is a recognition of the fact that knowledge is necessary to the most effective charity; it is less concerned with dealing out a dole to the beggar on the street, or at the door, than in tracking the same beggar to his most secret haunts in order to learn the cause of his being a beggar. Its main levers of relief are brought to bear upon the conditions which make mendicancy possible.

In 1881 the American Conference of Charities reported eighteen associated charities organizations in the United States, none of which date back farther than 1877.

THE CITIES HAVING SUCH SOCIETIES

were New Haven, Brooklyn, Newport, Poughkeepsie, Portland, Cleveland, Taunton, Lowell, Indianapolis, Springfield (Mass.), Cincinnati, Boston, Harrisburg, Buffalo, Detroit, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Washington, Syracuse, and Milwaukee, and perhaps other cities have since been added to the list, and a charity organization society is now being formed in Chicago. While the animating spirit and general aims of all such societies are the same, their plan of organization is varied to adapt them to local needs. The first essential is to secure as far as possible the harmonious coöperation of all the relieving and correctional agencies in a community—charitable institutions, churches, overseers of the poor, the Superintendent of the House of Correction, the police department, and the executive officers of the City Government. This gives to an associated charities society the needed vantage ground. There must be a central bureau, or, to use a more suggestive phrase adapted from the banking business, a "clearing-house of charities," through whose agency frauds are detected and the duplication of relief—a sore evil in a city—prevented. Here is kept a complete set of registration books, upon which are entered the names and residences of each recipient of relief, whether from official or private sources; age, sex, occupation, health, habits, and antecedents so far as they can be learned; the nature of relief extended and from what source or sources; in short, a more or less

COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE CASE.

In time there will be upon the books of the society a full record of the city's poor. These carefully prepared lists are open to inspection only to the contributing charities and to such persons as have a right to investigate. As the skilled physician must know all the facts, in order properly to diagnose disease and administer the proper remedy, so an enlightened charity must be based upon a searching investigation and knowledge of the subject.

Registration is the most valuable feature of the organization. It makes possible a general sifting out of the real vagrant classes from the worthy poor, wasteful and spasmodic almsgiving is checked, and the golden tides of beneficence are directed to durable benefits. The accumulation of reliable data brought together and classified opens the way for a truly scientific consideration of the whole subject of charity. Tendencies can be studied from these carefully-prepared statistics—the relation between pauperism and intemperance; what percentage of vagrants have been trained to industrial pursuits; the influence of hard times and a depression in business, bad sanitary conditions, etc.

A second important feature of the organization is

THE DISTRICTING OF THE CITY

or town. In each district is a corps of visitors, usually voluntary and unpaid. To each visitor is assigned a certain amount of territory, care being taken that it be not too large. The visitor is expected to keep fully informed as to the condition of his or her particular field; to be in friendly relation with such as need a friend; and if relief is needed the case is reported to the central bureau. If not already upon the books it is registered and referred to the proper relieving agency, be it the hospital, the Home of the Friendless, the Industrial School, the society of some church, or employment bureau.

Another important feature of associated charities is its broadly humanitarian spirit. There is nowhere raised a question of religion, or of politics, of nationality, or sex.

The management of the society is vested in a Central Council composed of representatives from all the coöperating relief agencies. Not infrequently the Mayor and heads of various city departments are ex-officio members. In some cities this Central Council receives and disburses money for charitable purposes, and in others it does not. In the City of Philadelphia, where the organization is very complete, there is a Central Executive Board, and also what is known as

THE ASSEMBLY,

the latter being for "conference, deliberation, and debate." This assembly is described by Mr. Garrett, in a paper read before the Conference of Charities, as a sort of social science association so far as charity is concerned. It is called together monthly for the "free discussion of the science of charity." He adds furthermore: "No part of the work has been found more valuable, none more intensely interesting, than these frequent conferences for the general flow and interchange of ideas on these important topics. It is all the more important because the whole community manifestly stands in need of a several years' course of study in them." Among the subjects discussed he mentions "Day Nurseries and Kindergartens," "Relations of Hygiene to Crime and Poverty," "Employment as the Basis of Relief," "Visiting the Poor," "Savings Funds and Building Societies," "Industrial and Compulsory Education," etc., etc.

In cities where these societies exist, although of so recent an origin, street-begging is being stamped out. In Springfield, Mass., members of the association pledge themselves not to bestow alms on street-beggars. In Boston street-begging is considered a public offense. The able-bodied adults are handed over to the police. They are first rebuked and afterward prosecuted and set to work as vagrants. The children are put into industrial schools. Through the instrumentality of the Associated Charities Society of Detroit the City Council passed the following

STRINGENT ORDINANCE DEFINING VAGRANCY

a punishable offense in that city:

Any person who within the limits of the city wanders about and begs in the street, or from house to house, or sits, stands, or takes a position in any place and begs from passers-by, either by words, the exhibition of a sign, or by gestures, shall be deemed a beggar; and every beggar who wanders about and lodges in outhouses, market-places, or other public buildings or places, or in the open air, in said city, and has no permanent place of abode or visible means of maintenance, shall be deemed a vagrant. Any person convicted of being a vagrant shall on conviction be punished as hereinafter provided.

Associated charities aims "to raise the needy above the need of relief," but to find remunerative employment for such is one of the most perplexing difficulties encountered—a greater difficulty as regards women than men. The laws of industry are inexorable, so much for so much. A large percentage of the needy are shiftless and unskilled, and consequently unfitted for remunerative labor. But noble hearts and trained intellects are at work upon this and other problems pressing for a solution. S. A. R.

SUNDAY.

Argument in Favor of a Compulsory Observance of the First Day of the Week.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—This is a Christian Nation, so the records show. The first American Constitution, adopted on the 11th of November, 1620, on the coast of New England, reads as follows:

"In the name of God, amen. We, whose names are underwritten, the loyal subjects of our dread sovereign lord King James, etc., having undertaken, for the glory of God, the advancement of the Christian faith, and honor of our King and country, a voyage to plant the first colony in the northern parts of Virginia, do by these presents solemnly and mutually, in the presence of God and of one another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body politic."

The Declaration of Independence recognizes God as the source of human rights:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with unalienable rights."

Then the document closes with an avowal of their belief in Divine Providence in political affairs:

"And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

Our State has a record on this subject as well as the Nation. Our State Constitution begins as follows:

"We, the people of the State of Illinois, grateful to Almighty God for the civil, political, and religious liberty which He hath so long permitted us to enjoy, and looking to Him for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and transmit the same unimpaired to succeeding generations—in order to form a more perfect Government, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the State of Illinois."

That this is a Christian country is further shown by legislation on the Sabbath [Sunday] a Christian institution. Our Revised Statutes, page 396, Chap. 38, Secs. 259-262, read:

"SEC. 259. Whoever keeps open any tippling-house or place where liquor is sold or given away upon the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, shall be fined not exceeding $30.

"SEC. 260. Sunday shall include the time from midnight to midnight.

"SEC. 261. Whoever disturbs the peace and good order of society by labor (works of necessity and charity excepted), or by any amusement or diversion on Sunday, shall be fined not exceeding $25. This section shall not be construed to prevent watermen and railroad companies from landing their passengers, or watermen from loading or unloading their cargoes, or ferrymen from carrying over the water travelers and persons moving their families on the first day of the week, nor to prevent the due exercise of the rights of conscience by whomever thinks proper to keep any other day as a Sabbath.

"SEC. 262. Whoever shall be guilty of any noise, rout, or amusement on the first day of the week, called Sunday, whereby the peace of any private family may be disturbed, shall be fined not exceeding $25."

OUR CITY ORDINANCES RECOGNIZE THE CHRISTIAN SABBATH [SUNDAY.]

"All stalls or places in this city, licensed under any ordinance of this city, shall be closed before 12 o'clock on Saturday night of each week, and so be kept and continued to be closed until Monday morning following. Any person who shall open any such market, or stall, or place in said city upon Sunday, and within the hours above named, or shall sell, offer, or attempt to sell in said city any meat, fish, vegetables, or other articles or things kept in said market, place, or stall upon Sunday (except by written permission of the Mayor) within said hours, shall, on conviction, pay a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $50".—*Tuley's Ord., Sec. 19, Ch. 27.*

"If any person shall keep open any tippling-house on the Sabbath day [meaning Sunday] or night, or shall keep open any bar or place where intoxicating drinks are or may be kept, or shall keep a common or ill-governed or disorderly house, or suffer any person to play at cards or other games of chance on his premises, with or without betting, every such person, on conviction, shall be fined in a sum not less than $10 nor exceeding $100."—*Ibid, Chap. 28, Sec. 3.*

SUNDAY HISTORY.

In the year 321 Constantine established the Sabbath [established the day of the sun] by exempting it from being juridicial. In England the Sunday law reaches back to 693, when Ina, King of the West Saxons, punished servile work on the Sabbath by fine. In the time of Queen Elizabeth persons neglecting church services without excuse were punished. The Statute 29, Charles II., Chap. 7, enacted: "That no tradesman, artificer, workman, laborer, or other person whatsoever shall do or exercise any worldly labor, business, or work of their ordinary callings upon the Lord's day, or any part thereof (works of necessity and charity only excepted), and that no person or persons whatsoever shall publicly cry, show forth, or expose to sale any wares, merchandise, fruit, herbs, goods, or chattels whatsoever upon the Lord's day or any part thereof." This, somewhat modified by subsequent laws, is the present Sunday law in England, and is the foundation of the laws on the subject in the United States. The early laws of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Georgia, South Carolina, and Virginia compelled attendance at church, the Massachusetts law (1782) providing that such attendance was not obligatory where there was no place of worship which the person could conscientiously attend. When the Federal Government was formed and the separation of church and State was fully recognized, the earlier Sunday laws were modified in conformity with this principle.

The judiciary of our State and Nation agree with our legislators as to the propriety and necessity of the civil Sabbath [Sunday]. The courts have been careful to distinguish between

SUNDAY AS A RELIGIOUS AND AS A CIVIL INSTITUTION,

and to enforce only the latter. Our Supreme Court has this utterance on the subject:

"The experience of the world has taught the necessity of setting apart one-seventh of our time for religious worship and meditation, and for complete repose from the harassing and absorbing pursuits of gain, ambition, and pleasure. Even those who are not guided by the teachings of Christianity acknowledge the necessity of a rational observance of the Sabbath [Sunday] as conducive in the highest degree to the temporal interests of society. While legislation prescribing the precise mode of its observance would be justly regarded as an unwarrantable interference with individual liberty on the other hand all agree that no person should be permitted to follow his ordinary secular occupation, if, by so doing, he disturbs that portion of the community which desires to devote the day to religious worship and meditation."—*Scammon vs. The City of Chicago, 40 Ill. R., 146.*

Science has uttered her voice in favor of the observance of the Lord's day.

"Whenever a nation fails to keep this commandment (respecting the Sabbath) Christianity ceases to exist. [What commandment respecting the first day of the week?] There would then be an end to domestic life, to family ties, and civilization would soon be succeeded by barbarism."—*A Member of the French Institute.*

Dr. John William Draper (no one will accuse him of being a bigot in religion) says in his work on "Human Physiology":

"By the enforcement of the observance of the Sabbath the church gave effect to this providential system of physical and mental relief. I have already said that her chief strength lay in this, that she concerned herself with the common man, who never in the world's history before had had any to watch over or to care for him. She humanized him by the devotional solemnities of a sacred day—a day of entire relief from toil."

There is

GROSS, DEFIANT, AND INCREASING DESECRATION

of the Sabbath [Sunday] in Chicago and many of its suburbs.

Excursion trains run upon railroads. Theatres are all open. Boys are crying Sunday papers about the streets. Shops and stores and saloons are open. Brass bands parade our streets at the head of processions and disturb our worshipers. Sunday has become a day of disorder, riot, drunkenness, and reproach.

What shall be done? Let good citizens agree that our laws shall be observed. Let us begin at home and with those under our care. It may require the forsaking of some selfish habits. It may be that you will be required to do for others what you would not do for yourselves.

The obligations of good citizenship, domestic, social, and Christian reasons abound why we should all push a reform, even at personal sacrifice, in this direction. Commercial, sanitary, patriotic, moral, and religious motives agree in crowding us to honor and obey civil and religious laws that pertain to the Sabbath.

In behalf of the Chicago Sabbath Association,
W. C. WILLING, President.
WILLIAM NIESTADT, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

"The Planter's Wife" at the Grand Opera-House.

"The Planter's Wife," an outline of the plot of which appeared in Tuesday's TRIBUNE, is a distinct addition to the very limited stock of native drama which can be said to possess permanent interest and worth. Written by an unknown man, Mr. J. K. Tillotson, and never before presented in any city, it comes to us with a freshness of treatment, a strength of purpose, and a blended seriousness and humor which equally surprise and delight. Not that it is a great play by any means, or even a finished and satisfactory production. For the incidents are too crowded, the motives too ambiguous, the agony too frequently piled up and prolonged, many of the incidents too conventionally improbable and stale, the humor too often forced into an extravagance that would be more in keeping with professed burlesque, and generally the construction is crude, unequal, and greatly in need of experienced revision and curtailment. But, making allowance for all faults, obscurity and otherwise, the play is one of unmistakable power, with an interest so natural and deep that it immediately lays strong hold on public sympathy, and a pervading wholesomeness and dignity of tone and strength of purpose which are alike refreshing and promiseful.

Generally speaking, the work requires much careful pruning, particularly in Act III., where the expressions of incredulity and surprise on Graham's part, though natural, become tedious through too frequent reiteration, and the agony is much too prolonged, besides ending in an exhibition of brutal violence, where Graham draws his knife upon his wife, that is apt to repel the sympathies and good will of the audience. The frequent and apparently aimless reappearances of Harry Livingston, too, stand in need of some little explanation, as does also the nature of his intimacy with Graham and of his own manner of life generally. The comical interview again between Sincoe and Mrs. Gordon is inartistically broad, the humor being pushed into illegitimate extremes that are totally out of keeping with the prevailing tone of the piece. Part of the blame, however, should undoubtedly fall on Mr. Bowser, whose Sincoe, although extremely effective and clever, is unduly exaggerated, the business and byplay being overdone. But worst fault of all is the unpardonable and purposeless weakness of the leading character, Edith Grey, in withholding her confidence from her husband, and in permitting herself, no matter under what compulsion, to rob him of papers on the retention of which depend his honor and his life, which combine with the general inconsistency of her entire actions and character to make her unpleasantly undignified and weak. Indeed, the whole relations of Livingston to the other personages stand in need of revisal and explanation, and the effect which the release of the prisoners has on the fortunes of the leading personages should be more emphasized. But, as it is, the play is uncommonly strong, well conceived, admirably written, and skillfully adapted, by its profusion of popular and epigrammatic sentiment, and the intensity of the situations and passion, to enlist public sympathy. To the interpretation of the play Miss Granger has brought an unusually excellent and well-equipped company; one, indeed, that for harmonious strength of ensemble has few equals on the road. To the two chief characters, Edith Grey and Albert Graham, round whom the other personages, with the events, revolve, Miss Granger and Mr. Barry Lacy do full justice. The part of Edith is intensely emotional, making frequent and large demands on pathetic passion, and in its personation Miss Granger displays a large amount of genuine feeling and combined dramatic and theatrical power. The main faults of her acting seem to be a tendency to overtearfulness and a labored accentuation and studied mode of gesture and even facial expression that fail to impress the spectator with a sense of consistent sincerity. This is specially noticeable in the frequent occurrence of several little tricks of elocution, as in her habit of emphasizing some point by a slow, emphatic delivery, accompanied by three or more nods of the head. Of Mr. Lacy's Albert Graham it would be difficult to speak too highly. It is a thoroughly able, natural, and dignified rendering, which, with many temptations to overindulgence, almost never degenerates into any approach to rant. The only marked exception to this was in the interview already referred to as being too prolonged, where towards the close of Act II. the acting of both Mr. Lacy and Miss Granger takes on at times a distinctively transpontine, or what in this city might be called West Side, flavor. Nor were the subordinate parts less ably interpreted. As the villain and false friend, Mr. M. A. Kennedy developes an amount of incisive force and natural power as an actor that almost condones his vices as a character, while Mr. I. W. Summers in the trying rôle of Arthur Blake, performs with quiet power and dignified grace. To Miss Thornton's presentation of Mrs. Gordon the one exception that could be taken is her unmatronly freshness and youthfulness, and to the Simeon Sincoe of Mr. Charles Bowser that it lacks moderation and modesty. Undeniably clever as his acting is, and much as he makes of an essentially small part, Mr. Bowser would show greater art and be none the less effective if he cultivated repose of manner and remembered that the play is not a burlesque. But the gem of the entire performance was the piquant appearance of little Miss Lillian de Garmo, whose Angie Gordon, though "too young to have beaux," must surely have made for her a beau of every gentleman in the house. Her acting, with its delicious grimaces, its irresistibly funny little moues, its piquant impudence, its drollery, and its chic, was a veritable surprise, and so moved the audience by its delightful and aggressive freshness and witching spontaneity as to compel a triple recall in the middle of a scene. Her demeanor with the supposed clergyman when she suggests the propriety of marriage, her thoughtful "I think it [marriage] would be rather nice," followed by the significant "Don't you?" her "I'm free—yet," the "yet" after a pause pregnant with suggestive meaning; the naivete with which she remarked that to be a clergyman's wife was a "*real* responsible position, but"—after a reminiscinitive pause—"I've seen some women undertake it"; these and countless other actions and comically-uttered sayings live in the memory, and combine to make the little lady's Angie one of the most delightful pictures of its kind ever presented on the stage. Finally, the combined excellence of play and players has been handsomely supplemented by the art of the scene-painter and carpenter, and nothing has been left undone to assure for the piece a great and permanent success.

"The Professor" at McVicker's.

"The Professor" is one of those exasperating productions which are too clever to be actually ignored and too incoherent and purposeless to merit serious criticism. Such impression as they leave on the mind is of so scattered and unsubstantial a kind as to elude analysis and defy distinct narration. The effort to evolve any definit plot or purpose out of their confused and heterogeneous materials is like trying to remember a dream of which only the vaguest and mistiest outlines remain to distract and tantalize the mind. Utterly devoid of serious purpose, of definit and well-argued plot, of analytic development of character, of consistency, continuity, or nature, "The Professor" is only redeemed from absolute failure by the occasional smartness of the dialog, its startling eccentricities of incident and character, and the general excellence of the mise-en-scene and acting. The trouble is that, admirable though the acting is, the characters enacted are so unnatural and shadowy they fail to make any marked impression. No person out of Bedlam, and very few in it, ever behaved in so monstrously absurd a way as the Professor, Beauregard, Gustavus, Estelle, Daisy, the fat man, and, in short, almost the entire crowd. The whole work is straggling and unsatisfactory, marred from first to last by a fatal unreality, and as like genuine comedy as a horse chestnut is like a chestnut horse. It seems, however, to take with the public, as, though the houses this week have not been large, they have been loud and generous in their applause.

Mrs. Langtry as Rosalind.

On the principle that blessed are they who expect little, not a few among the audience assembled in Haverly's last night must have been agreeably disappointed in Mrs. Langtry's Rosalind and the performance generally. After having so cruelly maltreated poor Goldsmith, it was only natural to expect they would murder Shakspeare outright; instead of which, "As You Like It" was presented with a general excellence and evenness of ensemble that were all the more welcome as being in the nature of a surprise. It would be easy of course, to pull the acting to pieces: to quarrel with Mr. Graham's Jaques as lacking weidity and vim; with Mr. Taylor's Touchstone as being wooden and dry; with Miss Pattison's Celia because conventional and colorless; with Mr. Crisp's Banished Duke for its want of distinction; and with Mrs. Langtry's Rosalind as lacking in airiness, buoyancy, and the nameless poetic delicacy and romantic charm that gives the Rosalind of Shakspeare her entrancing loveliness. But, after all, these defects were not of a prominence or kind to be offensive or to detract radically from the pleasure afforded by the general excellence of the acting. The worst, perhaps, which can with justice be said of the performance is that it showed a tendency at times to become tame and spiritless, reminding one a little of decanted champagne which had been allowed to stand until the effervesence had all but subsided. But, aside from this, the various performers acquitted themselves with credit, the larger share falling, as it should do, to Mrs. Langtry herself. From the moment of her entrance, in a singularly rich dress of yellow satin, to her exit, after having worn so bravely her bluish-gray blouse, brown skin-tight hose, and leather belt, she at least looked Rosalind, presenting a picture of joyous and entrancing loveliness which no beholder will ever cease to recall with pleasure. Nor was her demeanor altogether out of keeping with her appearance. In Act I. her coy exhibition of maiden love for Orlando made a distinctly favorable impression, and it was not until the weightier character of the text, when, touching a lighter key, she reminded the Duke that "Treason is not inherited," that her want either of experience or of natural force, or both, made itself felt. She recovered, however, when the language resumed its more conventional tone, and, with Miss Pattison, won a hearty call before the curtain at the end of the act. Her reappearance, this time in masculine attire, was waited for with evident curiosity, and a murmur of comment passed round the house when she showed herself in her gray doublet, drab broad-brimmed hat, and brown tightly-fitting hose. To say that she lost nothing by the change of dress would be a mild way of putting it, the scanty doublet, which fell short by some three inches of the knees, revealing a shapeliness of limb in perfect keeping with the magnificent bust, the perfectly-chiseled throat, and the beautifully-molded and superbly-poised head. In her subsequent action, though somewhat lacking in delicacy and finish of touch, she maintained the character with admirable consistency, naturalness, and grace, and an occasional vivacity and spirit which never once overstepped the modesty of Nature or made the audience forget the maiden in the man. The most that can be justly said of her impersonation is that it is sometimes wanting in animation and practical suggestiveness, the coloring being too uniformly heavy. As to the support accorded Mrs. Langtry it is unnecessary to add to what has been already said, and it only remains to say that the setting was almost creditable, and the house excellent. Tomorrow and Saturday evening the same play will be repeated, and Saturday afternoon a last chance will be given of seeing the fair English visitor in "She Stoops to Conquer."

The Stoddard Lecture.

"Notes from the Netherlands" was the subject of Prof. John L. Stoddard's illustrated lecture given in Central Music-Hall last evening. Every seat was filled before 8 o'clock, and a few minutes later even standing room was at a premium. The pictures, verbal and artistic, which the lecturer presented of "the country wrested from the sea" found ready appreciation. The recital of the miseries of the channel in that little trip "from Dover and over" touched tender chords in memory's chain, and awakened floods of recollection which had, as the traveler said, "been heremetically sealed." Prof. Stoddard spent months in the lowlands in company with an artist and interpreter, and he proves by his Netherland notes that the sojourn was both interesting and instructive. The views of the wonderful dykes were remarkably fine, and a moonlight scene in Amsterdam, "The Venice of the North," was a gem of stereoscopic production. The zig-zag architecture of Amsterdam was doubly illustrated; first by the artist, and lastly by the quaintly comical description which supplemented the pictures. Accompanying a splendid representation of the equestrian figure of William the Silent with touching and eloquent eulogy, the lecturer paused before the monument of the Dutch hero. The views in and around The Hague called forth frequent expressions of satisfaction from the large audience. The incident, pictured and described, when Prof. Stoddard caught the fish-woman and held her long enough to secure a photograph, demonstrates his ability to bring out the strongest points of anything he gets hold of. Leaving The Hague the traveler passed to Belgium and Ghent, and thence to Waterloo and the "land of battlefields." The lecture occupied upwards of an hour and a half, and every minute was profitably and pleasurably employed. Prof. Stoddard is certainly one of the prime favorits among Chicago lecture-goers.

Amusement Notes.

The new comic opera of "Virginia," given in New York for the first time on Tuesday night, is generally commended as having enough of the popular element to insure its having a run. There were many novel effects introduced and all of them took well, while Mr. Howson, Digby Bell, and Laura Joyce shared the honors of the evening. In the first act nearly every member was redemanded. The *Tribune* says: "The music of the opera is not impressive, but it is a good sort of light music, rather melodic, rhythmical, 'catchy,' and free-moving, so as not to arrest but help the action, which throughout was brisk and spirited."

The concert last night by the Balatka Quartet Club attracted a very fair-sized audience to Fairbank Hall. The work of these players shows a marked improvement since their first appearance together, the Mozart quartet in C major being especially well rendered. In the andante movement there was noticeable a lack of finish and of unity which marred the more delicate passages, and a general criticism, which is all for which we have space, would be to direct the club's attention to the necessity of giving more care and finish to the slower cantabile movements as being its weakest point. Mr. Beseler and Mr. Troll were the assisting soloists, the former singing the song to the Evening Star from "Tannhauser," and the latter contributing an Ernst Fantasia for violin.

THE GRAND JURY.

Who Is Responsible for the Condition of the Criminal Court Building?

The grand jury yesterday examined several witnesses as to the sanitary condition of the Jail and Criminal Court Building, and from what could be learned things are liable to take an unexpected turn. The inquiry, it appears, is to fix the responsibility for the alleged condition of affairs, and after the jury adjourned a number of the members visited the rooms of the County Board to ascertain whether or not the records sustained the testimony of Architect Willett on the subject, which they had heard during the forenoon. He had testified that following the report of a former jury concerning the matter he had been appointed by a resolution of the board to make an examination of the premises, and report what was necessary to be done, with the approximate cost thereof, and that he had scarcely commenced the work when Commissioner Albright ordered him to stop, and employed a plumber to take his place. They found that the records corroborated his evidence and satisfied themselves that the Commissioner had been in a measure responsible for the delay in correcting the wrongs complained of, but they will look further into the subject today. Commissioner O'Neill will be among the witnesses as to the cause of the delay and the undoing of the orders of the board, and Architect Egan has been subpœnaed to explain the ventilation and drainage system.

When the jury has completed this branch of investigating it will take up the rumors in reference to

THE ATTEMPTED CORRUPTION

in the letting of the milk and meat contracts by the board a few weeks ago, and following this will be an examination of the charges against the hospital management, and it is believed that the jury will strike oil before it is through. In the meat contract, it will be remembered, two of the bids were identical, and it has come to the ears of some of the jurors that the strange coincidence was brought about in a questionable way, the arrangement having been entered into in the back room of a Clark street saloon. The bidders met there, it is said, in the presence of some of the Commissioners, and agreed upon the figures they would put in, and each of them put up $2,500 as a forfeit in the event of either backing out of his agreement. The understanding thenceforth was that each of them should work upon the Commissioners for their votes, adopting his own methods, and that the one having the most "influence" was to win. The compact was religiously kept, it is said, and the rumors in reference thereto will be looked into, the chances being that all of the Commissioners will be called upon to testify. And when these matters are disposed of it is given out that the letting of other contracts will be looked into, and also the manner of purchasing certain supplies, in which some of the clerks of the board will be called as witnesses. In fact, as soon as the investigation is once opened there is no telling where it will stop, for it happens to come on at a time when there is a great deal of bad blood.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

The Representative of a Chicago Wholesale House Arrested at Hoosick Falls—It Looks Like a Sharp Trick to Collect a Debt.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 11.—This morning an officer brought from Hoosick Falls to this city William H. Edwards, of Chicago, charged with embezzling $500 several years ago. Edwards was in the employ of the Olympus Spice-Mills of this city as traveling salesman. It is alleged that he collected bills aggregating a large amount and disappeared without making any returns to his employers. A singular part of the case is that Edwards was himself engaged in tracking an embezzler, and was in Hoosick Falls on that business when arrested. Edwards states he is the city agent of Burt, Gray & Kingman, wholesale grocers, of Lake street, Chicago. A short time ago a man named Bennett, who has relatives across the river from Troy, leased for three years a store on Wentworth avenue, Chicago, and stocked it with groceries purchased of Burt, Gray & Kingman. He obtained goods valued at $1,042.90 on the payment of $300, and under the representation that he had $2,000 in cash. When the time arrived for the balance Bennett obtained a short extension, at the expiration of which he had disappeared and with him almost all the unpaid-for groceries. Edwards learned from a Chicago expressman that the swindler had been shipping the goods to Hoosick Falls consigned to a person who has not resided there since Dec. 22. Edwards was dispatched to Hoosick Falls, and, learning that the merchant he sought was in the village, obtained a warrant for his arrest. Night before last while a Hoosick Falls officer was looking for the man he boarded a train and escaped. A portion of the goods shipped from Chicago to the value of $400 was found in a car at Hoosick Falls by Edwards, who promptly replevined them. A horse and wagon and other articles are on the way hither, and upon their arrival they also will be attached. It is claimed that it was the intention of Bennett to stock a store in the vicinity of Hoosick Falls with the unpaid-for cargo of goods, but the opportune discovery of the Chicago house thwarted his purpose. Edwards was pursuing a clew to the swindler. The former was taken into custody for the offense named. He asserts that before he severed his connection with the Olympus Mills he conveyed considerable personal property to the proprietors, and supposed this extinguished the amount in which he was in arrears. His former employers claim, however, that he still owes them $700. Edwards is not confined in jail, but is allowed the freedom of a hotel under the eye of a detective. Negotiations, which will doubtless result in a settlement, are pending between Edwards and the Olympus Mills proprietors. The accused was a prominent church member when residing in Troy, and bore an excellent character.

THE CENTRALIA MURDER.

Proceedings of the Coroner's Jury Yesterday—Details of the Tragedy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Jan. 11.—An inquest on the body of H. Duroy, the man who was murdered by his brother-in-law, Gus Buda, yesterday afternoon, has been in session all day. This evening a verdict was rendered which leaves no doubt that the act was one of deliberate murder. The facts developed by the evidence are to the effect that prior to last June Duroy and Miss Buda had been keeping company, and having been a little indiscreet, it was discovered that the young lady was about to become a mother. Duroy was told to make matters right with the girl by taking her for his wife, which he did, the marriage taking place in June. The couple seemed to get along well together, but they were not made welcome at the girl's home, and frequent quarrels occurred between the two families, though no violence was done. The only thing brought to light in the evidence that might be construed into a threat against Duroy was a remark made by Buda, the murderer, that he understood Duroy contemplated moving his family from Centralia, and if he did he was afraid his sister would be deserted in some strange place, which he would not allow. The two brothers of Mrs. Duroy had often visited at her home, and seemed to be on friendly terms with her husband. A post-mortem of the body showed that two balls had entered the body—one from the left and one from the right side—both evidently having been aimed at the heart. The first one fired struck a rib and glanced off, while the second shot went through the centre of the heart. The murdered man's wife was in an adjoining room when the shots were fired, prior to which no conversation was had between the two principals except some commonplace remarks in regard to the weather. Nothing has been heard of Buda since the tragedy, and as no reward has been offered for his arrest the efforts made to capture him are not very energetic. Public opinion seems to be that the case is one of deliberate murder, and if caught Buda will have a hard time of it. Much sympathy is expressed for the wife of the dead man, who is left in poor circumstances with a helpless babe to care for.

HAY.

Advice to Growers in This Country from an English Expert.

New York Herald, Jan. 6.

Mr. William Richards, of Middlesex, England, addressed a special meeting of the Manhattan Hay and Produce Exchange of this city yesterday morning upon the subject of "American vs. English Hay and Feed." He said that from many years' experience in the English hay and fodder trade he was convinced that many and most valuable improvements could be made in this country in every way, alike as regards quality, quantity, and a vastly superior class of food for horses and cattle generally. "I find," he said, "that two-thirds of grass alone constitute the class of hay here—viz.: timothy and prairie grass—both coarse, devoid of saccharine matter, and very badly harvested at the best. The former—timothy—is commonly known in England as fox-tail grass, and looked upon as unsalable except for the commonest of purposes. Eight dollars per ton would be considered a good price even in a scarce season for it. The hay crop in England is as closely looked after, and as great pains taken to produce it in perfect condition, as wheat, oats, or the cereals, and it amply repays."

The speaker then described the nature and mode of cultivating sanfoin, lucerne, trefolium, trefoil, rye grass, tare hay, and several other grasses raised in England. He said that there is in use in England a hay-saving machine, which is most excellent in its way. It consists of a portable engine, furnace, and revolving heated cylinder. If after grass is cut, stormy wet weather sets in and the hay gets soddened and wet, and to all appearances, spoiled by the use of one of these machines it can be rapidly dried, stacked, and saved, and made into most excellent fodder.

"In bad seasons," the speaker continued, "when there has been a short crop in England, we have bought as a makeshift Dutch hay. It varies much in quality, some being very scant of herbage and some rich in it; but it is vastly superior to any I have seen in this country. It is usually cut into chaff. When the market price of good English hay ruled high—say $25 per ton—Dutch hay could be bought for about $20, and was eagerly sought after by a certain class of buyers—supply not equal to demand. What with wet seasons and seasons of drouth there seems to be no dependence upon the English hay crops, and well grown, sweet produce of the kinds I have enumerated would, I am certain from long experience, meet with a ready and profitable market. It could be grown cheaply here. There is an increasing demand and worse supply in England year after year. The last few seasons have been very bad ones; all the good stock, with few exceptions, has been cleared out, and it will take several first-class hay harvests to replace them."

FUTURE LOUISVILLE RACES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 11.—The stakes of the Kentucky Horse-Breeders' Association, which closed the 1st of January, are as follows: Lexington Stakes, for foals of 1881, to be trotted this fall, 122 nominations; Kentucky Stakes, contested next year, 136 entries; Blue Grass Stakes, trotted 1885, 141 entries. These and the stakes of the Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical Association show that trotting is looking up in the South.

FANCY STOCK SOLD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 11.—Maj. H. C. McDowell sold to C. M. Reed, of Erie, Pa., Farce, a bay mare, 6 years old, by Princeps, dam Aroma, by Golddust, record 2:22; price reported, [illegible].

Whence Comes the Name
Of Sozodont? It is derived from two Greek words signifying "to preserve the teeth." It deserves its title, for there is no preparation which will do this more rapidly, surely, and pleasantly. The consumption of Sozodont is immense.

VOLUME ...
MAND...
BROTHERS
SECON...
ANNOUNCE...
OF OUR
GREA...
UNDERW...
SALE
Owing to the great ... our sale of LADIES' ... DREN'S UNDERWEAR ... ing disposed of such la... ties during the past we... made arrangements f... and still larger purchas... RESPONDINGLY LOW... which we will give our ... the benefit of.
We enumerate below the bargains:
Chemises
29c. Pointed yok... rows of Ham... sertion between tu... cambric edge.
45c. Square yoke... rately trimm... neat patterns of H... embroidery.
65c. Solid tucke... with beautifu... ture front piece, and ... ered on band and sle...
98c. Pompadour ... horizontal ins... Hamburg embroid... tween tucks, and 3 ... perpendicular inser... match.

MARSHALL ... &CO.
State & Washingto...
Great Mark D...
IN
Men's Underwea...
We will offe...
Monday Mor...
Scarlet and Fa...
Underw...
AT
One-Ha...
Former Price...
Fractional lines t... and the
Best Barg...
Ever Offered in these...
Inspection Sol...

Abbott's Pat. Bun...
For Wheeled Vehicles. Fits any Axle. Strong, Practical and Cheap.
ABBOTT BUGGY CO., State a...

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE R...
Dividend No. 1...
A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per ... able February 15, 1883, at the office ... Boston, to stockholders of record ... close of business.
Transfer Books will be closed Jan... business, and reopened January ... The National Bank of Commerce in ... fer Agents, will pay the dividend to ... istered in New York.
The Merchants' Loan & Trust C... cago, Transfer Agents, will pay the ... holders registered in Chicago. GEO... Assistant Trea...